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PARBURY'S
ORIENTAL HERALD

AND

Colonial Intelligencer :

CONTAINING

A FAITHFUL DIGEST OF SUCH INFORMATION AS MUST BE
CONSIDERED GENERALLY INTERESTING FROM THE

BRITISH INDIAN PRESIDENCIES

AND

THE EASTERN NATIONS.

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PREFACE.



At the conclusion of their first volume, the Proprietors of the *Oriental Herald*, deem it incumbent upon them to adopt the usual course of addressing a few words to their subscribers. At the commencement of their undertaking it cannot be forgotten that they contemplated publishing a number every fortnight, instead of monthly, as at present; having made every arrangement for this purpose, their disappointment was extreme when they found that their object could not be carried into effect without an infringement upon the Stamp Act, as explained at length in the second number. The intentions with which they started, being thus unexpectedly defeated, they felt inclined to give up all hope of entering into competition with the two publications having the same object in view, already in the field. Unwilling, however, to die without a struggle, they continued publishing, and rejoice to say that the patronage of the public has been so liberally bestowed upon them, and their humble efforts so fully appreciated, (coupled perhaps with the fact that the now regular arrival of a *monthly* mail from India, renders a more frequent publication unnecessary,) that the *Oriental Herald* has every chance of becoming a permanent and

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highly successful Journal. Their primary object has been to present a faithful digest of information interesting to parties connected with the East, and that they have accomplished this they refer with considerable pride to the Index to the present Volume, which probably exhibits a greater number of interesting paragraphs and names, than were ever before collected in any publication. They have at the same time not neglected the passing topics of the day, and the original department of their work comprises subjects by eminent writers which cannot but be deemed of importance. They have received valuable hints from many correspondents, and the readiness with which these have been made available, will, it is hoped, testify how glad they are to receive such, and how gratefully they will, whenever practicable, be acted upon. Relying with the utmost confidence upon the continued support of the public, they return their grateful acknowledgments for that already bestowed, with the full intention of doing all in their power to deserve it.

PARBURY'S ORIENTAL HERALD.

THE EAST INDIA VOYAGER,
BY MISS EMMA ROBERTS.

TEN MINUTES' ADVICE TO THE OUTWARD-BOUND. •

No. I.—CHOICE OF A CABIN.

SINCE the opening of the trade to the East Indies, the facilities of making voyages to either of the three Presidencies have greatly increased ; still it must be confessed that, with all the advantages which are now attainable, a visit to our Asiatic territories is a formidable undertaking. Many persons, up to the very moment in which their destination is absolutely fixed, know nothing at all of the country which is to be their future residence, and are consequently at a great loss to set about their preparations, or to obtain instructions from former travellers, who are supposed to be competent to afford them. It is not always those who have enjoyed the best means of acquiring information, who are capable of imparting it ; and, generally speaking, the advice given to inexperienced people meditating a long voyage, is so vague and indefinite as to be of little real service. It is therefore scarcely necessary to offer any apology for a series of papers which are intended to supply the voyagers to the East Indies with useful hints for their guidance, and by pointing out those methods which personal acquaintance with the subject has proved the most advantageous, to save a great deal of anxiety, trouble, and expence.

Upon the choice and furniture of a cabin a large portion of the comfort of a voyage must necessarily depend. To young men who spend the greater part of their time upon deck, the situation of their sleeping-place is not important ; but, however desirous to practise economy, and to accustom themselves, according to the common phrase, to rough it through life, they should endeavour to secure themselves a part at least of a cabin, a berth in the steerage being particularly disagreeable under any circumstances. To ladies, whether married or single, the upper, or poop-cabins are certainly the most desirable, the disadvantages of the noise overhead being more than counterbalanced by the enjoyment of many favourable circumstances unattainable below. In the first place, these cabins are much more light and airy : it is seldom, even in the very roughest weather, that the ports are compelled to be shut ; and it is almost inconceivable to those who have never been at sea, how great a difference it makes in the

comforts or discomforts of a voyage, whether a delicate person can have the enjoyment of light and air in bad weather, or be deprived of both, condemned in illness to a dark close cabin, without the possibility of diverting the mind by reading, or any other employment. There is also another great advantage above stairs, which is the comparative degree of seclusion attainable in these cabins. A few steps lead from them all to the cuddy, or general apartment: there is no necessity to go out upon deck, or to go up or down stairs to meals; thus avoiding much of the annoyance of a rolling vessel, and all the disagreeables attendant upon encountering persons engaged in the duties of the ship. It may seem fastidious to object to meeting sailors employed in getting up different stores from the hold, or to pass and repass other cabins, or the neighbourhood of the steward's pantry; nevertheless, if ladies have the opportunity of avoiding these things, they will do well to embrace it; for, however trivial they may be in a well-regulated ship, very offensive circumstances may arise from them. The two after-cabins on the lower deck are generally considered to be the best in the ship; and when, as is sometimes the case, there is a communication immediately from them to the cuddy, without the necessity of passing through the steerage, much of the inconvenience is removed. They are certainly more free from noise than any others in the vessel; but there is a greater difficulty in keeping them clean, and a much greater danger of their being infested with rats or other vermin. The upper cabins, on the other hand, may with a little care be always neat and comfortable; nor are they liable to have the sea wash into them, which may be the case in fine weather below, if by any awkwardness in the management, the ship should make a sudden dip: but they are certainly noisy. Neither during the night nor the day can the inmates of the poop-cabins expect peace: persons on duty are always stationed above their heads, and it is a favourite walk with the passengers; added to this, the hen-coops are invariably placed upon the poop, and though the unfortunate denizens of these prisons may occasionally be quiescent, every movement of the ship causes the feet of the coops to strike against the deck. In bad weather, or during the working of the vessel, the noises made by trampling overhead, ropes dragging, blocks falling, &c. &c., are very sensibly augmented by the cackling, chuckling, and screaming of the poultry, while throughout the day, whether fair or foul, they are scarcely ever silent. Without, however, wishing to alarm those persons whose destinies are fixed in India, it may be said that the noise on board ship should be looked upon with some indulgence, it being merely preparatory to the disturbances which must be endured on shore. So many circumstances combine to destroy the quietude of night in India, that it is only accustomed ears that can sleep during the concerts maintained by the jackalls, the incessant chirping and humming of insects, and the loud vociferations of the natives perambulating the roads and streets at all hours. It is advisable, both on board ship and on shore, to stop the ears

with cotton ; but good sleepers will soon become inured to the numerous sounds which in the first instance effectually prevent repose.

Ladies who study their comfort, will always, in going out to India, be provided with a couch and a cot ; the latter is almost indispensable in rough weather, while the former will be found very essential during the day, since, when the ship is rolling, a recumbent attitude is exceedingly desirable : an easy chair also, lashed in some snug corner, with a box or other rest to put the feet against, will be found to add much to the enjoyment of a voyage ; and as these articles of furniture will be found useful in India, they should in all cases be procured, where it is possible to incur the expence ; a second light chair, easily moved about, and a washing table, to shut up, will complete the list of that class of furniture. Ship-couches are always furnished with drawers, and are exceedingly convenient upon this account, as they may be made to contain the greater portion of the wearing apparel necessary for the voyage ; a soft wool mattress should be provided to fit into the couch, or the cot, together with three or four blankets, a counterpane, and two or three extra pillows. Both during the voyage, and in India, an abundance of feather pillows will be found very conducive to comfort ; and as they are not liable to so many accidents as the air pillows, they will prove more serviceable. The cabin floor should either be covered with a carpet or a mat, and ladies should be provided with a small rug, to put under their feet when sitting at their meals in the cuddy ; an essential point to those who have never been accustomed to encounter cold boards, the change of latitudes rendering the change of temperature very sensibly felt : a small sweeping broom, and dust pan or shovel, are also essentials, as are likewise a swinging lamp, and a candlestick. The carpenter of the ship will furnish one or two swinging shelves, to be suspended from convenient places in the roof ; and it will be found advantageous to have a narrow slip of board nailed up as a standing shelf, and perforated with holes of different sizes, for a wine-glass or two, a tumbler, tea-cups, &c. No one to whom expence is not the first object, should be unprovided with a filtering machine. The quantity of water usually allowed to passengers on board ship is very small, and that is frequently rendered almost useless, even for the purpose of washing, by its impurities : good managers will always contrive to have a day's supply in advance, and by allowing it to pass through the filtering-machine, they will be furnished with a fair portion of wholesome water with which to perform their ablutions, instead of having every sense offended by the wretched stuff so often served out from the casks. Looking-glasses being expensive articles in India, ladies are recommended to take out a large-sized dressing-glass, which must be screwed against the cabin wall, the choice of the place depending more upon security than convenience ; it can afterwards be mounted upon a stand for the toilet table.

It will be necessary to have a very large supply of cleets, hooks,

staples, and nails, together with a hammer; for a neglect in providing these things, under the idea that they are always attainable on board ship, will be certainly followed by great inconvenience and annoyance. An experienced carpenter from the shore should in all cases be employed, under the direction of the passenger, or an efficient friend, to secure the furniture in their right places, to cleet all the trunks, and to lash heavy articles to staples firmly fixed in the panels. Unless these precautions should be attended to, in the first heavy sea every thing will be adrift; and as it is quite impossible for the carpenters belonging to the ship to do all the work in the cabins of the passengers, no dependence ought to be placed upon them, since the greater necessity for their services, in consequence of the state of the weather, the more difficult it will be to procure them, the performance of their own duties employing all their time and attention. Spare cleets, nails, hooks, staples, and, above all things, a hammer, will be found most useful, both in the event of any omission on the part of the passenger, and for the purpose of doing an act of kindness to those who may be in want of such things; some improvident persons being always to be found who, notwithstanding their want of thought, it may be a pleasure to oblige.

Upon certain days in the week the hold of the ship is opened for the purpose of allowing the passengers an opportunity of sending for such trunks as they may require; but if the cabin be of a tolerable size, a lady may always manage to have every thing that she can want during the voyage close at hand: the trunks or boxes can be rendered both useful and ornamental, by being furnished with cushions covered with some cheap chintz, which can afterwards be turned to good account, as sofa-covers, &c. in India. If there should be little accommodation for trunks, &c., every box should be numbered, and an inventory of its contents taken, in order that there may be no mistake or disappointment in sending for them.

The stores to be laid in for sea consumption, in addition to perfumery, soap, and wax candles, depend in a great measure upon circumstances in which the passenger alone is qualified to judge. A certain quantity of brandy will always be found useful; for, without wishing to encourage intemperance, we may be permitted to repay any little service performed by the artizans of the vessel in the manner most acceptable to them. There are many sailors who have a great aversion to the rum served out on board ship, and upon whom a glass of brandy produces a most beneficial effect, and they will gladly come into the cabin and repair any damage, or remedy any inconvenience, when they know that they will be repaid by the taste of a cordial unattainable in any other way. To landmen, when suffering under nausea, it exercises a very reviving influence; and even a Swede, who never drank spirits himself, was always thankful for a glass of brandy, which he took away with him for a regale for some one of his companions. Tobacco is generally a drug on board ship, but

bars of common soap will be found useful gifts amongst the sailors, who are seldom provided with any article of the kind for washing their clothes.

Generally speaking, Indiamen are so well supplied with every thing which can be reasonably required, that there is little or no necessity for private stores; a few bottles of essence of coffee may, however, be found useful, a teaspoonful being sufficient for a cup, mixed with boiling water. Boiling water may be obtained from the steward at the morning-watch on board most ships; but passengers occasionally carry an apparatus in their own cabins, by which it can be procured at all times: this it must be confessed is a dangerous indulgence; for, however carefully a lamp may be managed, there is always a risk of setting fire to the ship. To those who suffer from sea-sickness, a chest of soda water will be a great comfort, but this is an expensive luxury; a chest of plain water also, containing four or six dozen of bottles, will conduce greatly to the comfort of the passenger; and perhaps it may be advisable to take a case of portable soup. Some persons provide themselves with preserved milk, and cases of Le Mann's biscuits; but these last are never wanted where there is a liberal captain; and the experience of the writer limits the private supplies to water, soda water, and coffee. Cases of liqueurs, confectionary, plum cakes, &c., may be taken by those who desire to celebrate fête-days on board ship, and who, in entertaining company, either in their own cabins or at the cuddy table, wish to produce some unwonted luxury.

Ladies carrying out pianos should, unless they engage very large cabins, be content to have them packed up and deposited in the hold; they take up a very inconvenient quantity of space, are liable to be damaged in heavy seas, and are, moreover, in nine cases out of ten, dreadful nuisances to the rest of the passengers. Musical instruments on board ship form the annoyance in fine weather; half a dozen performers, instead of playing in concert, will vex the ears of all on board by executing at the same time as many different pieces of music, which altogether create the most horrid discord imaginable.

Every thing on board ship should be rendered as compact as possible; and passengers, particularly in the lower cabins, will find canvas or large carpet bags very useful: these should be suspended from the ceiling in some snug corner; their contents are not so liable to get wetted by the salt water as those in trunks upon the ground, and in the very finest weather there is no security below against shipping a sea, which will inevitably spoil every thing that it penetrates. Gentlemen taking out valuable dogs, should see themselves that they are carefully attended to: terriers are sufficiently hardy to make the voyage without risk to their health; but spaniels, pointers, and hounds will not escape sickness unless they are well brushed every day. Experience has shewn that brushing the coat of a dog on board ship is a better preventive from illness than washing, and for a trifling remuneration some person will be found to

perform the office. Young dogs are frequently kept in health by a cup of tea being given to them every day—green tea has the preference—rendered palatable by sugar and milk ; but any tea is advantageous. All puppies should, in India, have a portion of tea every morning—a prescription recommended by Youatt, the most celebrated dog-doctor of the day, and which will be verified by those who take a strong interest in the kennel.

Young men, in going to sea for the first time, will find their account in providing themselves with odds and ends of various kinds, for dresses and decorations, should they be inclined to join in private theatricals on board. As the ladies are always applied to on such occasions, they are recommended to carry with them any frippery which they would otherwise discard. It is not always that dramatic amusements take place ; but as they frequently occur on board outward-bound ships, it is advantageous to be able to supply the performers with the necessary costume. There is, generally speaking, more gaiety on board outward than homeward-bound vessels ; few of the former sail without taking passengers visiting India for the first time, and these, buoyant in spirit, and enjoying the freshness of youth, usually endeavour to beguile the tediousness of the voyage by getting up a play or a concert. Those who are returning to India gladly join in these amusements, which seem to be unnecessary to persons coming home, it being seldom that passengers require more than a sober game at cards, or an occasional dance, to vary the monotony of the voyage. Of course any entertainment of the kind must depend in a great measure upon the sort of encouragement given by the captain, and the temper and dispositions of the people on board. It is scarcely possible in England to have any previous acquaintance with the parties who are to sail in the same vessel, or to obtain any very accurate information respecting the character of the captain. If it can be managed, it is always an advantage for the ladies of the party to be introduced to each other before they meet on board ship ; for, in consequence of some ill-timed reserve in the first instance, a coolness may take place which will last during the whole voyage. Strangers who have no India connections find it very difficult in London to make themselves acquainted with the temper and disposition of the captain, since, unless he should be very notorious for stinginess or tyranny, little or nothing can be known concerning him. In some instances he may obtain a bad name very undeservedly ; for unfortunately quarrels occasionally take place between the passengers, both in outward and homeward-bound ships, which involve the captain in a great deal of trouble ; and unless he happen to be a first-rate diplomatist, in very unjust condemnations. Where, however, it can be discovered that numerous instances of misconduct on the part of the captain towards his passengers have taken place, it will be very advisable to look out for another ship, since an ill-tempered, or even an injudicious person, placed in command, has it in his power to render the

voyage exceedingly disagreeable. There are rules and regulations established on board every ship which the captain is bound to enforce: these will come under a separate head; but there are so many ways of doing the same thing, that very improper means may be used in the pursuance of a justifiable object.

[*To be continued.*]

THE BUGHIS OF CELEBES.

OF the various tribes inhabiting the Indian Archipelago, the Bughis of Celebes possess peculiar claims on the notice of the British, since they are the chief native mariners of this fertile portion of the globe, in which capacity they have contributed greatly to the aggrandizement of Great Britain, by introducing her manufactures into the most remote countries of the Eastern Seas. From Sumatra to New Guinea there is not an island left unvisited by these enterprising mariners, and more than three hundred of their prahis annually visit Singapore with the produce they have collected during their adventurous voyages.

The Island of Celebes, which lies between Borneo and the Moluccas, is, from its peculiar shape, well adapted for the residence of a maritime people. It possesses a greater extent of sea-coast, in proportion to its size, than any other country in the world; for although it contains 50,000 square miles, there is no part of the island distant more than thirteen leagues from the ocean. The climate is fine, and the soil fertile; but agriculture is little attended to, except in a few districts, where coffee, benzoin, cotton, tobacco, and rice are cultivated with great success. The latter, however, the staff of life among the Indian islanders, is not produced in quantities sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants, considerable supplies being imported from Java and Bali. Iron and gold exist in the interior; but comparatively little is obtained, as mining operations are not suited to the tastes of the inhabitants, and they are adverse to admitting the Chinese, whose skill and industry have rendered the gold mines of Borneo so productive. The north-east and south-west extremities of Celebes are occupied by the Dutch; but the remainder is under the controul of several independent native chiefs, of whom the Raja of Boni, a populous, but not very fertile, district, at the head of the deep bay, formed by the south and south-east arms of the island, may be considered as being the most important, since his subjects carry on a more extensive commerce than any of the others. The population of the entire island cannot be correctly determined, but it must amount to between two and three millions. The number of deserted villages and plantations that are to be met with, especially on the southern limb, prove that its amount must once have been much greater: indeed few countries have experienced such dire effects from the slave-trade. During the time of the Dutch East India Company, licensed kidnappers prowled about the

island to surprise the villagers, who were brought to Macassar, and thence exported to Java, the Cape of Good Hope, and Ceylon. A Dutch gentleman, who had been sent to Macassar, to enquire into the state of the slave-trade, describes in affecting terms the miserable condition in which he found these wretched captives, confined, hundreds together, in close prisons, awaiting the arrival of the slave-ships. A Company's factor is stated to have exported on his own account between 800 and 1000 in a single year: the small amount of the present population, compared with the fertility of the island, and its favourable position for commerce, is therefore easily accounted for.

The Búghis, although the most numerous, are not the sole native inhabitants of Celebes. Parts of the interior are occupied by small tribes of Arafúras, the aborigines of the eastern islands of the Indian Archipelago—a mild and simple people, but having several barbarous customs; and the Macassars of the south-west extreme, though resembling the Búghis in many respects, speak a dialect so dissimilar, that it leads to the probability of their having been colonists from one of the neighbouring islands. The period in which the Búghis first emerged from the savage state is uncertain, but it was probably about the commencement of the fourteenth century; for at that time the petty tribes scattered over the southern parts of Celebes were first gathered together under one chief, to whom they give a supernatural origin. In the interior of Celebes, as in Borneo, are found ruins of large buildings, supposed to have been temples, the relics of a people considerably advanced in civilization, who have disappeared, like the lost colonies of Greenland, without leaving behind them any apparent traces in the habits and customs of the present occupants. Opinions as to the people by whom these buildings were erected, can at present be formed on conjecture alone; but when a second Humboldt traverses these regions, relics of barbaric splendour will be brought to light, not inferior in interest to those scattered over the plains of the New World.

The modern history of Celebes presents another dark picture of the cruelties committed by Europeans towards defenceless native tribes. When the Portuguese arrived in the Indian Archipelago, at the commencement of the sixteenth century, the Búghis were renowned for their commercial enterprise, and carried on a lucrative trade with the Spice Islands. Both the Portuguese and the Dutch, who wished to appropriate to themselves the entire trade of the Spice Islands, viewed them with strong feelings of jealousy, and endeavoured, by all means in their power, to cripple their resources. The Dutch established themselves at Macassar and Monado, on the opposite extremities of the island, and repeatedly invaded the native states. European skill generally prevailed; but the spirit of the people was never crushed, and they invariably reasserted their independence as soon as their invaders retired. The last expedition against Celebes was undertaken in 1825; and

Although the military force was supported by a strong fleet, it was repulsed with loss ; but the Búghis, cut off from the countries whence they drew their chief supplies, were at length forced to sue for peace. The loss of life occasioned by these repeated struggles has been enormous ; and as the greater portion of the Dutch forces consisted of Amboynese and Javanese, the native portion of the community have been the greatest sufferers.

The Búghis are rather under the middle size, well-formed, with a bold and upright bearing. The people of the interior are generally superior in stature to those of the coast, which is probably owing to the latter, like the maritime Malays, being almost constantly employed upon the water in small and inconvenient vessels. Their features, which are pleasing, possess the general characteristics of the brown-complexioned natives throughout the Archipelago ; but from the superior affinity which their dialect bears to the great Polynesian language, they appear to have had less mixture with foreigners than the Malays and the Javanese. They are polite in their demeanour, neither using insulting language even to their meanest dependents, nor permitting others to use it towards themselves ; while they are famed among the nations of the East for their love of truth, and the honesty of their dealings. While treated with candour and consideration, they are firm and faithful friends, but at the same time are not slow in avenging a premeditated insult. The Búghis are generally held up by the Dutch as being turbulent and revengeful ; but fortunately we have better data from which to draw conclusions than those afforded by a people who have greatly oppressed them, and are therefore interested in making them appear in the worst point of view. The settlement of Singapore, besides the numberless benefits it has conferred on the natives of the Further East, has afforded us opportunities of judging correctly of their character and disposition. Such has been the effect there of equal laws, that a Malay no longer runs a-muck ; but on receiving an injury, applies to the civil power, from which he is certain to obtain redress. A colony of Búghis, amounting to upwards of a thousand individuals, is established at Singapore, and a more orderly community exists nowhere ; their names very rarely occur in the lists of cases tried before the civil court.

The women, who are generally extremely well-formed, enjoy a degree of freedom rarely met with among the natives of the East. They are not excluded from the chieftainship ; and if a female chief marries, she does not transfer her authority to her husband. They even sometimes command the fleets ; and one, who has the character of a keen trader, has visited Singapore annually for several years past. The women sometimes assist their husbands in field labour ; but they are generally employed in weaving cotton cloth both for home use and for exportation, which, from its durability, and the fineness of the texture, is much esteemed in the neighbouring countries. The colour of these cloths bear considerable resemblance to the Scottish tartan. The ground is generally red, crossed with blue, black, and white stripes. The dress of the men consists of a close

vest, and a pair of short drawers. A scarf, similar to a highland plaid with the ends sown together, is thrown over one shoulder, or wrapped loosely round the waist, where it partially covers the knees, which is always worn in the girdle. A handkerchief is bound round the head, but the legs and feet are left uncovered. The women wear a close vest and a loose *sarong*, or petticoat, reaching down to the feet; no covering is worn for the head, and the hair is neatly arranged in a knot on the crown, where it is confined by a gold or silver bodkin.

The form of government differs somewhat in the several states, but it is invariably aristocratic. In Boni there are seven hereditary chiefs, who elect the Prince, and also have the power of deposing him; but this is rarely effected without a struggle. The Mohammedan religion generally prevails among the people of the coast. When the Portuguese first arrived in the Archipelago, they still continued to be Pagans; but the chiefs soon saw the necessity of adopting one of the great rival religions. The conduct of the Portuguese in the Spice Islands determined them to receive that of Mohammed; and some priests who opportunely arrived from Java, soon succeeded in converting a large proportion of the people. They continue, however, to maintain many of their old customs, and are far from being bigotted towards professors of a different creed.

The commercial spirit of the Búghis pervades the whole community, from the Prince to the peasant; hence they have, not inappropriately, been termed “Modern Phœnicians.” An individual who has not sufficient capital, will often pawn his liberty for a sum of money, hoping to repay it by the proceeds of his investment. Their prahís are unwieldy vessels of twenty to sixty tons burthen; and a stranger finds it difficult to credit that distant voyages can be performed in such craft. Their stems are very low, but they rise rapidly as they run aft, until the stern is sometimes twenty feet above the water; thus their shape is not unlike that of a half-boot. A rudder is placed over each quarter, and the steersmen sit on a small square platform, projecting from each side of the vessel near the stern, only a few feet above the level of the water, and having access to the interior of the vessel by an entering port cut in the side. These clumsy craft are propelled by a huge oblong mat-sail, spread with a yard at the head and another at the foot, and reaching the entire length of the vessel. The mast is a tripod, two legs of which are fixed on each side of the vessel by a sort of hinge, while the third is carried forward, and made fast near the stem, so that it may be easily struck when the vessel is lying at anchor. The planks are fixed to the timbers in the most rude manner by means of wooden pins, very little iron being used. Improvements in their naval architecture are being gradually introduced; and many of the merchants engaged in the trade with Java possess *topes*, or luggers, of 100 tons burthen, constructed after an European model.

The crew of a prahí of forty tons burthen consists of a jurogon, or

commander, who is not required to know maritime affairs, being chiefly engaged as a trader; a júro-batú, or pilot; two júro-mudi, or steersmen; and from fourteen to twenty kawí, or seamen. These receive no wages, but are allowed to carry with them a certain quantity of goods, so that each individual has a personal interest in the success of the voyage. The jurogon often advances capital to those of his crew who are not possessed of funds, for which he receives one-third of the profit on the goods as interest. Latterly some of the merchants have adopted the system of paying the seamen regular wages, and it is soon likely to become more general.

The two principal branches of their commerce are those carried on with Singapore to the westward, and with New Guinea, Ceram, the Arrú Islands and the North Coast of Australia to the eastward, both of which have an intimate connection with each other, but are generally carried on with separate prahús. In December, by which time the westerly monsoon will be well set in, the traders leave Celebes for the eastern islands and Australia, returning in May and June with the eastern monsoon. Soon after their arrival the Singapore fleet sails from Celebes with the produce they have collected, which is disposed of at Singapore to European and Chinese merchants, and supplies of articles suited to the trade of the Eastern islands are laid in, with which they return to Celebes at the commencement of the west monsoon. No sooner are they arrived at their destination than the goods are transferred to the other fleet, and carried away to supply the natives of the islands at the further extremity of the Archipelago.

The products obtained by the traders from the natives of New Guinea and the eastern islands are chiefly pearls, pearl-shell, tortoise-shell, trepang, spices, dye-woods, &c.; and the articles obtained from Singapore, which they give in exchange, consist of British and Indian calicoes, iron, coarse cutlery, chopping-knives, muskets, gunpowder, china-ware, &c. The profits on the double voyage amount to several hundreds per cent.; and, enormous as they may appear, they are not too much when the dangers of the voyage, and the expences incurred during several months' sojourn among the islands, are taken into consideration.

The courage and enterprise of this remarkable people are displayed to greatest advantage in the trepang fishery, on the north coast of Australia, the difficulties attending which are to them as great as those of the whale fishery in the Arctic seas are to us. The trepang is a sea-slug, about a foot in length, and three or four inches in diameter, which is found in great abundance on shoals and sandbanks a little below the surface of the water. They are cured by parboiling them, after which they are dried on bamboo frames placed over a slow fire. This nauseous looking animal is greatly esteemed by the Chinese, who make it into soup, which is supposed to possess great strengthening qualities. The price in Canton is from 30s. to £12 the picul of 133 lbs. avoirdupois. Although

the existence of this fishery is scarcely known to many of our merchants; yet it far exceeds in importance the fur-trade carried on between the north-west coast of America and China, which had once nearly been the cause of a war between two great European nations. The trepang fishery has also this advantage—the sources are inexhaustible, while the demand is always greater than the supply.

The north coast of Australia was accidentally discovered by the Búghis about fifty years ago. A prahú, fishing for trepang on the coast of Timor, was driven there by strong northerly winds; and the animals of which they were in search, were found to be so abundant, that, on the return of the crew to Celebes, a fleet of prahús was dispatched to the coast of Australia to procure a cargo. The fishery now gives employment to between eighty and a hundred prahús, with upwards of 1000 men. The fleet collects at Celebes in the month of December, whence it sails for the east end of Timor, round which it passes to Australia, making the coast about Port Essington. The fleet here divides into several small squadrons, some of which sail to the westward into Van Diemen's Gulf, while the others proceed in the opposite direction into the Gulf of Carpentaria. On arriving at the harbour in which it is intended to carry on operations, the masts are struck, and the prahús are housed over, when the crews are divided into three parties, one of which is employed with canoes, catching the trepang; another remains on shore to cure it; and the third visits the small sandy islands off the coast, to obtain turtle, which not only afford food, but the shell also forms a very valuable portion of their cargo. In the month of April, when the south-east monsoon commences, the prahús return to Celebes without waiting to collect into one fleet. When their success has not been very great, some of the prahús remain until the next season.

The entire proceeds of the expedition are disposed of to the Chinese at Singapore, who go on board the prahús to purchase it, as the Búghis rarely hire warehouses on shore. During the month of September there are between 3000 and 4000 Búghis in the settlement, in addition to those who constantly reside there; and the regularity of their conduct is truly praiseworthy. On one occasion a disturbance was expected to take place between them and the authorities, but it was probably without ground. A Búghis priest, named Hadji Duku, was accused by a Malay of having murdered one of his countrymen, and the Hadji was consequently taken into custody, and tried for the crime. The Búghis were much attached to the prisoner, and it was anticipated that, in the event of his being found guilty, they would attempt his rescue. They crowded about the court-house on the day of trial, and wore an expression of sympathy and sorrow; but not the least insubordination was apparent. The chief witness stated distinctly that he had heard the missing individual crying out, "Hadji Duku is killing me;" and that shortly afterwards he saw several men carrying from the house what appeared to

him to be a dead body, which they put into a boat, and took out to sea. The prisoner, in his defence, could only say that he was innocent of the crime imputed to his charge, and the jury retired to consult. Eleven of them were of opinion that the prisoner was guilty ; but one young gentleman, a native of Shetland, was convinced, from the nature of the evidence, and from the conduct of the accuser, that the charge was false ; and he pleaded so strongly, that his party was soon augmented. Some, however, could not be brought round ; and after the jury had been shut up for several hours, without coming to a decision, the judge, being himself, perhaps, in favour of an acquittal, dismissed the prisoner, to the unbounded joy of his friends. Some months afterwards, the supposed defunct, who had departed secretly, for some purpose of his own, returned to the settlement ; and it became evident that the Malay had prosecuted the charge to gratify some feeling of revenge against Hadji Dukn.

It must be evident that the British would advance their own interests by affording every encouragement to the Bughis, who, had they greater facilities for obtaining our manufactures, would extend their circulation among the Eastern islands. Of the twenty-four millions of people inhabiting these fertile regions, there are none who have it not in their power, with comparative ease, to produce many articles in great demand in this country ; and were each of them to consume British manufactures to the value of only £1 annually, our trade with these islands would be one of the most lucrative that we enjoy. At present the annual value of our goods consumed in the Indian Archipelago scarcely exceeds the amount of half a million sterling. The settlement about to be formed on the north coast of Australia by Her Majesty's Government will give great facilities to the trade ; and it is likely to become the great commercial emporium of the eastern part of the Archipelago, as Singapore is that of the western portion. The increasing importance of the last-named settlement, when compared with the condition of the Dutch establishments, which must have been abandoned ere this but for loans raised in Great Britain, proves that the system of encouraging the industry of the natives, by opening free ports in their neighbourhood, is more judicious, as well as more humane, than that of endeavouring to take forcible possession of the territories, which can only be effected after destroying half the population, and thus affording a practical illustration of the fable of " the goose with the golden egg." Our interests in the Indian Archipelago have hitherto been much neglected ; but it is to be hoped that so fine a field for commercial enterprise will soon receive the attention it deserves. Many of the chief native ports have not been visited by a British vessel of war for half a century. It is a curious fact that at the Island of Timor Laut the English are supposed to be the inland and barbarous inhabitants of the country in which the Dutch have possession of the sea-coast.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.

[THE following Petition has been drawn up at the request of many Merchants and Colonial Gentlemen, and was presented to Parliament by Mr. G. F. YOUNG on the 5th of December.]

THE PETITION OF ROBERT MONTGOMERY MARTIN, AUTHOR OF THE
“ HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES,”

SHEWETH,

1. That the Colonies and transmarine territories under the dominion and protection of the British empire are of immense extent, and of the highest importance politically, commercially, and socially,—and therefore deserving the serious and sedulous attention of your Honorable House.

2. That those Colonies and transmarine territories are situate in both hemispheres,—under every zone, and beneath various climates; with a diversified population, speaking many languages,—unassimilated in laws, habits, and religion, subject to different forms of local government, and therefore demanding a wise system of administration for their Imperial Rule.

3. That the inhabitants of those Colonies and territories, although embracing numbers, wealth, and intelligence, are unrepresented in the Parliament of the United Kingdom; their complicated affairs being entrusted to the care of a Secretary of State changing with every Administration in England,—selected for office with reference rather to an identity of party feeling than to a knowledge of Colonial and Mercantile affairs, and acting therefore on no defined and permanent system,—without any known fixed principles,—and, by reason of the precarious and temporary tenure of office, inspiring no useful confidence either in the Colonies or in the merchants and others trading to, and interested in, the peace and prosperity of those distant dependencies of the empire.

4. That when the Colonial Office was formed, our transmarine possessions were of minor consideration compared with their value at the present day; the additions by conquest, cession, and colonization since the commencement of the present century manifestly therefore require an altered and improved mode of conducting the Colonial government at home.

5. Your Petitioner abstains from pointing out the reasons for the inadequacy of the Colonial Office to execute efficiently the momentous duties entrusted to its charge; he adverts not to the anomalous power and patronage vested in a single individual subject to so trivial a responsibility as that which now exists, neither will he refer to the causes for

CORRESPONDENCE.

the dissatisfaction and party spirit which more or less pervade each of our Colonies—destroying their social concord, retarding their trade, and weakening their connection with the Mother Country.

6. Your Petitioner, relying on the wisdom of your Honourable House for an enquiry into, and a redress of, the grievance of which he complains, presumes not to indicate the course which Parliament should adopt, further than to observe that there are many retired Colonial Governors, Judges, Civil Officers, and Commercial Gentlemen now in England, whose local knowledge and experience might be rendered beneficial, should it be deemed proper to form an Administrative Department for the efficient management of the vast and paramountly important interests of the Colonies of this Maritime and Commercial Empire.

And your Petitioner, &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ORIENTAL HERALD.

SIR,

You cannot better commence your new publication than by shewing it to be your intention to expose every abuse referring to India when fairly brought to your notice. Presuming that such is the course you will adopt, I have no hesitation in calling upon you to insert these few lines in your forthcoming Number. Most of your readers are aware that once or twice in each year there is issued from the East India House a publication purporting to be "A List of Proprietors of East India Stock," with the number of votes to which each is entitled, and their various addresses. Now, Sir, these lists are next to useless to parties desirous of canvassing or communicating with the large body of Proprietors; for not one half the addresses are given correctly, and year after year elapses without the least attention being given to this material point. It will be asked, why is this so, when the evil might be remedied with so little trouble? For no other reason that I can see, than to benefit one or two favoured servants of the Company who are in possession of correct lists, and who claim an exorbitant fee from all who require the use of them, and which many have no alternative but to pay. The Court of Directors should permit this abuse to exist no longer; but on the very next occasion see that the Proprietors' money is not wasted in the production of so imperfect a publication as the list in question has hitherto been.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

London,
11th December, 1837.

AN OLD PROPRIETOR.

LITERARY NOTICES.

CAPTAIN JUMP'S VIEWS IN CALCUTTA.

THESE are six in number, and consist of interesting scenes in the great capital of our Eastern possessions, two or three of which, particularly the *Martiniera*, we do not recollect to have before seen represented. They are lithographed, and the execution very creditable for a first attempt, which we understand this to be. The tints, by Gauci, are very happily introduced. On the appearance of the work a few months ago, it was honoured by the patronage of the East India Company.

MEDAL IN COMMEMORATION OF THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE CITY.

—*Griffin & Hyams.*

THE likeness is very good, and we can recommend it to our readers as more worthy of preservation than the greater portion of the trashy portraits which swarm the print-shops.

THE EMIGRANT'S INTRODUCTION TO THE BRITISH AMERICAN COLONIES, &c. &c. By S. S. HILL. 1837.

FOR the Emigrant's use this neat 12mo volume is invaluable. It will prevent his being victimized by the specious scheming of interested Emigrant Companies. A large quantity of advice is given by Mr. Hill in a succinct form, embodying the following details:—after entering upon the general causes of emigration, this Author divides his subject into historical, statistical, and descriptive views of the early as well as modern colonies, and thus the subject is brought down to the modern era of emigration: with this topic commences the Second Part of the Book. A lucid view is herein drawn of the British Settlements of North America; their geography, population, political constitutions, &c. &c. We find every variety of information that can be possibly needed embodied in Mr. Hill's Estimates of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, &c. &c. This work is a "*multum in parvo*" History of the British North American Colonies, and we are sure only requires to be known to find a place in every gentleman's library, and in every artisan's hands.—A neat Map of the British possessions in North America, by Dower, embellishes the work.

SYNOPSIS OF INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

UNDER this head it will be our object to *condense* such intelligence as we may consider will be deemed generally interesting; and by this means a much greater variety can be given, than did we adopt the course hitherto practised, of inserting verbatim extracts from newspapers. The fidelity of our digests may be relied on; and should it be an object with any subscribers to see the actual articles from which the paragraphs are deduced, the files will be open for their reference; and any suggestions for the improvement of this department will be thankfully received.

Calcutta.

Latest Dates—Overland, 11th SEPTEMBER;—viâ Cape, 5th AUGUST.

It will be seen that the principal subject of general interest in India by the latest arrivals was the expected war with Burmah. But although it appears evident that a new native King has sprung up in Ava who inclines to defy the British power, his acts had not arrived at such an ultimatum as called for the direct interference of our Government. Estimating the many rumours as tending to darken rather than enlighten us as to the real state of the case, the impression made on our minds, from private letters and the mass of Indian intelligence before us, is, that a war will doubtless take place; but it will probably be a very short one, merely giving a few weeks' occupation to a couple of thousand men.

Commercial interests have suffered severely, in consequence of the recent effects of an extreme drought throughout the Presidencies and the whole of the districts, on the one hand, and of the subsequent monsoon which, on the other hand, had produced evil consequences not experienced to the extent during the past four years.

ANTICIPATED WAR WITH BURMAH.—MAULMAIN.—The papers up to the end of July are redolent of gunpowder. The new King of Ava had sent the new Woong-ye, Lynyo, to Toung-oo, to take an account of the number of armed men which can be assembled, whenever necessary, between Toung-oo and Lower Pegu. He was then, with the assistance of about a thousand stout men whom he had brought from Ava, to discipline all recruits. He was to block up the road leading from Maulmain towards Ava, and put a stop to the flourishing trade which has of late years sprung up between Maulmain and the Burmese and adjacent provinces. The new King had degraded Rangoon into a Myo-woon-ship (or mere ruin), and made Toung-oo the seat of government for the province of Henthawottee.

RANGOON.—On the 16th of July the Resident and Mr. Blundell paid a visit to the local authorities, which passed off peaceably enough. The Resident introduced the subject of the prisoners who lately escaped from Maulmain to Bileng, and enquired of the Chief when they, and the property found upon them, would be surrendered, and objected, at the same time, to the unnecessary delay that had occurred. The Myo-woon (Chief) stated, that of the four men taken one had been killed, and two had escaped. The Resident disbelieved the story, and in plain terms said that he thought the Pegu officer present had been bribed to allow them to escape. After more palaver, one man was given up, with the property found on him, amounting to 54 *ticals* weight of gold, some silver, and clothes. The remaining two were to be surrendered, if arrested, property and all.

A gentle *Emeute* occurred at Rangoon on the 18th of July. It sprang out of nothing, and only tended to shew the disposition of the Burmese to commence hostilities. Captain Smilie, of the *Cashmere Merchant*, his officer, Mr. Scott, and Messrs. Trill and Crisp (ship-builders), hearing that a raft of timber had been carried by the high winds and waves across the hawse of the *Rangoon Lady Merchant*, Captain Smilie had one of his boats manned with Mr. Scott and eleven men, and sent to the *Rangoon*

Lady Merchant in order to assist the Burmese, who were vainly trying to extricate the raft. The crew and Burmese Coolies on board the latter vessel (60 or 70 men) issued forth at the command of one Atkinson, and shamefully maltreated Mr. Scott's crew. Mr. Scott was also abused by a Mr. Theodore coming off from the shore with two boats of armed men. Mr. Scott was also subsequently threatened by Mr. Theodore clenching his fist at him. However, on the case being brought before the Governor, Moung Shee Meng, he behaved with singular impartiality. He sentenced the Burmese crew to be put in irons, and severely reprimanded Mr. Theodore for unnecessary interference. This, too, was the first act of his government.

AVA.—The late arrivals reported the town to be nearly deserted. The Armenian merchants had gone to Kyoung Myoung, the present residence of the Court. Orders kept them there very much against their will, and all further judicial proceedings at the Lhwottau at Ava were strictly prohibited.

The new King of Ava appears to have grown more and more intoxicated with his stride to the sovereignty. Colonel Burney's retirement to Rangoon, on the desertion of the capital, was spoken of as lucky for the safety of his escort. The King had written a very insolent letter to the Governor-General, demanding the surrender of our possessions in Ava. War therefore seems extremely likely.

THE EXPECTED WAR.—Every body was talking about it, particularly the red coats; yet nothing directly official was known which might give a confirmation to the reports. The Calcutta newspaper editors were besieged daily with enquiries for news. To all of them, says the *Calcutta Courier*, "we can say nothing, save that if there be a war, it will be a good thing for the newspapers, providing that none of the subscribers in arrear should get "rapped o' the costard" before they have paid up."

SUPREME COURT, 11th August.—LIBEL.—*Bruce, Shand, and Craggs, v. Ferguson*. The plaintiffs were merchants—the defendant a large ship-owner in Calcutta. The alleged libel was contained in three letters, which the defendant had written to the prosecutors regarding certain transactions which had for many years passed between the parties. The defendant had used strong language against the prosecutors. The Counsel for the latter produced the letters assumed to be libellous:—The first, of the 28th of January last, was read, wherein Ferguson, addressing Messrs. Bruce & Co., says, that the whole bearing of their conduct on the subject of their late correspondence with him, was in keeping with the "flagitiousness of that which he had previously in other respects experienced at their hands. The time," he adds, "however, is not far distant when the policy of your treatment of me will be put to the test, that will separate truth from falsehood, honour from infamy, and faith from perfidy, &c. &c."

The second letter, dated 30th of January, observes, "the contempt and scorn which your last excited, took such an ascendancy over my indignation, as to restrain the expression of my disgust at the temerity with which you continue to commit yourselves to assumptions which you well know to be wholly fallacious, and destitute of all foundation; and, as I conceive that the tissue of falsehood with which almost every syllable of the letter which you have addressed to your agents on the subject of the Heroine's insurance places your assertions beyond the pale of all rational discussion, I do not now take up my pen either to complain of or refute them, but merely to tell you, that whilst the shallow stratagem you have thus resorted to affords ample illustration of your upititude for the practice of any contrivance, however untenable and fraudulent, that might aid you in eluding a responsibility to which you stand both legally and morally bound, the artifice in question betrays on your part such a want of capacity, and such gross ignorance of the rules of business, as any schoolboy would be ashamed of."

Another letter accuses the firm with treachery, falsehood, cheating, &c. &c.

A witness was produced to prove the partnership of Bruce & Co., in March, and also the signature of Mr. Ferguson. On cross-examination he admitted that Ferguson had been a great constituent of Bruce & Co. A ship called the Robarts, belonging to Ferguson, had been sold on account of Bruce, Shand, & Co. The witness being shewn an account, said he had sent that account to Ferguson with the consent of Mr. Craggs, of the above firm; that was an account about the Robarts, received from London. At that time there was going on an arbitration between Ferguson and Bruce and Shand, which was terminated on the 18th of March, when the letter accompanying the account was sent. The claim on the Robarts was before the arbitrators. He knew that the claim was ordered to be paid by Bruce and Shand, by the arbitrators.

This was the prosecutor's case. Judge Malkin remarked, that he could not see evidence of publication; but immediately thereafter said, that there was proof of publication to Bruce, Shand, & Co., but not to any other party. The Advocate-General remarked, that the publication to them was no publication at all; it could never injure their character.

Mr. Justice Malkin's opinion was, that upon the first six counts there was no evidence of publication, but on the last six counts there might be evidence of intention to injure the character of the prosecutors. Upon such counts as might be sustained, the only question was, whether the jury were satisfied that those letters were sent with a view, as charged in the indictment, to injure the general character of the prosecutors.

The Advocate-General, for the defendant, said, that the prosecutors, if aggrieved, ought to have brought such an action as would allow the defendant to justify, instead of preferring an indictment to a civil action, which they had done. As to the letter of the 18th of March, which had been sent by the prosecutors to the defendant, enclosing the account about the *Roberts*, containing a demand upon Ferguson, it was fraudulent, because Craggs, by whose sanction it was sent, knew very well that this very claim was before the arbitrators; and yet Mr. Craggs, on the very day the award was signed, made the very demand already before the arbitrators. He contended, therefore, that the letters were not libels. He proceeded—"Why the subject of the demand of the 18th, made by *Bruce, Shand, & Co.* on Ferguson, was ordered by the arbitrator to be paid to Ferguson himself! Was not this demand a fraud?"

The jury found the defendant guilty of writing and publishing the letters of the 30th of January and 20th of March, but not of the 28th of January; and guilty on four of the counts. Sentence deferred: the defendant to be at large on his own recognizances until next term.

ABASSEE KHANUM—CRUELTY.—Abassee Khanum, who was tried at Calcutta on the 9th of August, for having inflicted wounds on the person of her slave-girl, which caused her death, was acquitted.

LOTTERY PRIZES.—Three heavy prizes were drawn on the fifth day's drawing; but, unfortunately for speculators, the first two fell to the Government themselves, through their Lottery Committee; the other prize was declared for a native.

SINDE MANUFACTURES.—The Chamber of Commerce had received from Captain Burnes a variety of specimens of Sindie manufactures. They attracted much notice from visitors to the Chamber's rooms.

A CHILD CARRIED AWAY BY A BABOON.—Flocks of baboons are known to infest the gardens in the suburbs of Calcutta. A native woman of Soorah left a child about two months old on a little bed in her compound, besmeared with oil (a native practice), and went away for a minute or two. No sooner had she left the place, than a large baboon jumped from a tree close by, and taking the infant in his embrace, ran up the tree again. The cries of the child immediately brought the mother to the spot, with many others. It was plain the child was being well treated by the baboon, for he handled it with much kindness. Some plantains being placed under the tree, the baboon came down and secured the fruit, but did not let go his hold on the child, although the people had hidden themselves. Soon it grew less sceptical, and placing the child on *terra firma*, ate another plantain. At this moment the people appeared and shouted, thinking to terrify the monkey from his charge; but the animal was not to be so caught. It seized the child again, and leaped from one tree to another, and so on, pursued by the people, screaming and shouting, for a quarter of an hour or more. The baboon was then observed to leap over a tree without its victim: this was alarming and puzzling, for none could guess what had become of the child, until they heard its cries. It was then found, uninjured, embedded in the rotten trunk of the tree the baboon was seen last on.

COTTON.—(Calcutta.) The market was much depressed by latest accounts; but sales of old Bomhay cotton had been effected at 7 to 9-3. Good new Banda stood at from 10-7 to 11.

KNIGHTING A NATIVE.—By the *Sumachar Durpun* (native paper), we learn that the Hon. Mr. Melville, on the part of his late Majesty William the Fourth, was about to invest the Nuwanb of Berhampore with the Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order of Hanover. It was considered somewhat extraordinary that Mr. Melville should be deputed to this duty instead of Lord Auckland.

LORD AUCKLAND.—On a recent occasion as Lord Auckland was taking an airing with his sister, his horse was seized by the bridle by a native, who demanded justice of his Lordship. Some difficulty was experienced in getting rid of this annoying suitor, the aid of a trooper having been required. The cause of complaint on the part of the native was not known.

ARRACAN.—Awful sickness and mortality were prevailing here (August 1). Major Grant's death, after announced, was entirely occasioned by his duty calling him to this place. It was understood that a vessel of 300 tons had been, or was about

to be, purchased for this service : by this means the waste of men's lives may yet be prevented. The climate is a confirmed pestilential one.

RECOMMENCEMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT SESSIONS.—The Supreme Court recommenced its sittings July 27th. Mr. T. Dickens was sworn in Accountant and Master in Equity, in the room of Mr. A. Dobbs (on leave to the Cape). Sir Benjamin Malkin, in his address to the grand jury, said, that their duties for the sessions would be very laborious, as the Calendar was heavy, and some of the charges serious. There were no less than four cases of murder, and others for forgery, &c. &c. &c.

THE NEW MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Dr. O'Shaughnessy was electrifying the higher ranks of Calcutta society with his galvanic battery, and displayed much zeal and intelligence in explaining the science. He had lectured with great eclat at Government House ; and his lecture-room in the New Medical College was thronged whenever he opened it.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At a meeting on the 9th of August, Mr. Mutti and his silk enterprise in the Dekhan were thus referred to :—Mr. Robinson presented samples of silk, the produce of Mr. Mutti's filature in the Dekhan. The silk is of very superior quality, produced from the worm fed on the full-grown mulberry-tree, and was sold by Mr. Mutti to natives at 16 Rs. per seer, being 2 Rs. more than the best China silk was now selling for. Mr. Mutti thus clears a profit of 11 Rs. per seer, as he can, under *tree* cultivation, produce the silk for 5 Rs. per seer. Mr. Mutti had thus made a hit that will probably "lead him on to fortune." A Calcutta paper, however, corrects a portion of the above, by remarking, that for "*best China silk*," in the comparison made, must be read "*Taysam*," or a middling quality of silk.

A SECRET GENERAL ORDER.—The following is not generally known :—"The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned officers of Her Majesty's service to take rank, by brevet, in the East Indies only :—*To be Major-Generals*—Colonels C. A. Vigoureux, 25th foot ; Sir E. Keynton Williams, 41st foot ; H. Sullivan, 6th foot ; J. Allen, 57th foot ; R. Torrens, Half-pay, 38th foot (Adjutant-General King's Troops in India) ; C. H. Churchill, 31st foot ; T. Willshire, 2d foot ; H. Oglander, 26th foot ; W. H. Sewell, 31st foot ; R. B. Fearon, 6th foot."

LOSS OF THE ANDROMEDA, AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The wreck on the coast of Cuttack, of the barque Andromeda, to Mauritius, was announced August 5th. She struck on the coast some miles to the southward of Juggernath Pagoda. The Captain (Latimer) and three of the crew were drowned.

INDIGO CROPS.—It has been estimated that the present season's crop of Indigo will not exceed 90,000 maunds.

DEATH OF MAJOR W. GRANT, 67TH REGIMENT N. I.—This officer, who had lately been commanding in Arracan, died shortly after he had returned from his station to Calcutta. Two officers of the same division had also returned dangerously ill. (5th August.)

SHIP LAUNCH AT HOWRAH.—A vessel of 700 tons, built by Mr. Amhrose, for Messrs. De Souza, had been launched ; but in the first attempt unsuccessfully, the ship having stuck in the mud on the ends of the ways. A day or two after she floated off however, and now rides in safety.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTURE FOR THE UPPER PROVINCES.—The Governor-General intended to commence his tour about the middle of October. The party (besides his own family) was to consist of Dr. Drummond and the staff, General Sir W. Casement, Mr. McNaghten, Mr. Torrens as Deputy Secretary, Captain Hawkins of the Commissariat Department, in charge of the camp, and the Rev. Mr. Wimberley, as chaplain. Another account had it that his Lordship was to be accompanied by Dr. Drummond only.

BHOPAL.—The Queen Mother and the rightful heir to the Musnud, Moohummud Khan, were at loggerheads. A desultory conflict of ten days' duration had taken place : victory inclined in favour of the Khan, who had taken and occupied the Fort of Uslam, lately the strong hold of the Queen. The war was proceeding with great vigour, and lives were sacrificed on either side to a large extent.

JUEPOOR.—Mekh Sing, the Thakoor of a Zemindaree, had been smitten with the charms of a Brahmin's wife here. Having seized her, the affair was to be decided by force of arms, pro and con amongst the people ; a few had already fallen.

SINDE.—The Surdar, Meer Moohummud Khan, had sent the Shah of Persia two pearls of 10,000 Rs. value each, with a view to purchasing this monarch's countenance. "The offering was accepted."

DELHI.—*Curnin's Fund.*—It was said that the wish of the Court of Directors to

get entirely rid of Curnin's fund, operated to dispose the Court to sanction regimental purchases.

THE ARMY.—The 3d Light Dragoons had received orders to embark for Bengal, and relieve the 11th, then at Cawnpore. (September 6.)

WEATHER.—The hot winds prevailed to such an extent, that the failure of the crops was almost certain. (August 16.)

CAPTAIN BURNES'S EXPEDITION.—The latest accounts had it that Captain Burnes's party had proceeded fifty miles beyond Attock. One of the gentlemen had gone thirty miles higher; but owing to the disturbed state of the country (a war being carried on there), the crew refused to proceed further. The Indus is ascertained to be navigable to Kala Bagh at all seasons. A Bombay paper remarks (perhaps out of a desire to appear over well-informed), that flights of *diplomats* had been met with by the party in their travels;—Russia, Persia, Bokhara, and Candahar had each their emissaries prowling about, but with what view exactly was not known.

AGRA.—It was confidently assumed that the Supreme Government had positively refused to recognise Sir H. Fane's brevet, as they considered the limit to be two for Bengal, and there are now present two of H. M.'s Major-Generals, General Ramsay and Sir W. Cotton.

The Lient.-Governor N. W. Provinces, after the resignation of Sir Charles Metcalfe, was to be reduced to a Head Commissioner, without any power or patronage. The judicial and revenue Secretariat would be continued, but the political abolished.

COLONEL CHURCHILL.—Colonel Churchill was to be brought to account with reference to some debt contracted at Cawnpore, which the Supreme Council looked upon in a questionable light.

MR. ROBERTSON.—The death of the lady of Mr. Robertson, of the Supreme Council, had determined that gentleman to go home, which will leave a vacancy in Council for Mr. W. Bird.

ULWAR.—Ummoosaim, who some months ago had proceeded to Ulwar, was nominated Mooktear to the Rajah of that state, on a salary of 500 Rs. per month; and (which is the important part of the matter), he was to introduce the British Government regulations, as far as possible, into the Ulwar country.

LAHORE.—Runjeet Sing had appointed Sultan Mahomed Khan ruler of Peshawur. The quarrel between the Maharajah and General Ventura had been made up.

MEERUTT.—*Native Suicide.*—A Sepahee of the 36th regiment, while on duty, shot himself through the heart with his musket, because he had suffered the indignity of being beaten with an old shoe by a woman.

The left wing of the 54th N. I. proceeded about the 15th August to relieve the 32d N. I. at Allyghur.

THE BOMBAY POST-OFFICE.—The Meerutt Authorities complained loudly of a carelessness and neglect which they attributed to the Bombay Post-office establishment. Several important communications, commercial and otherwise, had miscarried altogether, or arrived too late for use, through apparent neglect at Bombay.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF TAKEN IN TOW.—The *Meerutt Observer* says, "We are informed, on very good authority, that the Government have decidedly refused their sanction to the leave applied for by the Commander-in-Chief, to remain another hot season at Simla, after completing his tour of inspection."

DEYRA DHOON.—The *Meerutt Observer* draws attention to the Dhoon, a tract of country between the Sewalik and Landour ranges, as fit for colonization by European settlers. Several of the Company's servants had taken grants of land in it at a mere nominal price. Its fertility is very highly spoken of.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS—DEFICIENCY.—The Pay-Office Committee had discovered a deficiency of 96,000 Rs. in the accounts of that office.—*Meerutt Observer.*

WEATHER.—Rain was much wanted in Meerutt (August). The thermometer was usually at 94°. Grain of every description rising in price. It was reported that seven men had fallen victims to a gang who attempted to rob a grain-store in a neighbouring village.

EARTHQUAKE.—A considerable shock of an earthquake had been felt at Meerutt, but nothing serious ensued.

MARCH OF MIND.—The Rajah of Bhurtpoor had himself completed a map of his territories in Agra.

MYNPOORIE.—A young man named William Thomas, of the Dak (post office,) has committed suicide here by shooting himself. He had recently built a Bungalow, and was deeply in debt. He did not, through illness, attend his office for some days, and his place being temporarily filled up, the young man thought he was discharged; with this impression he deliberately set fire to his Bungalow (which caused the whole

village to be burnt), and shot himself. He was found amidst the flames, with half his face blown off. About 1000 Rs. worth of property was lost, and several horses were found burnt in their stables.

BEHAR.—A letter of the 9th July relates the particulars of a mortality amongst the convicts. They were dying at the rate of two every day. The heat was excessively oppressive: the Bengal Government had recently discontinued the system of convict labour on the unhealthy Burdwan and Benares road.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A young midshipman (name not mentioned) belonging to the *Reliance* was drowned whilst bathing, under the bows of the vessel, off Calcutta, on 10th July.

EXPORT OF BEER BETWEEN NOVEMBER AND APRIL, 1836-7.—To Madras and Calcutta, from London and Liverpool, 10,408 hhds. To Bombay, from London and Liverpool, 3092 hhds.

THE NUWAB EKBAL OOD DOWLAH.—The Nuwab Ekbal Ood Dowlah was about to break up his establishment, and proceed to England.

THE BLACK ACT.—The opinion of the legal advisers of the Crown, and of the Court of Directors, was stated to be in favour of the legality of the Black Act, which lately occasioned so much fuss here.

THE POST-OFFICE ACT.—This Act passed Council on the 24th of July, without many alterations. Its operation was to be postponed until the 1st of October, in consequence of the delay which will be caused by the printing and circulating the new tables of distances.

THE CAPTORS.—The Admiralty Judges had taken into consideration the claim of the captors to the premium allowed by Parliament, for pirates taken upon the high seas. Out of four cases brought before them by the Advocate-General, on behalf of Captain Stanley and the officers and crew of H. M.'s ship *Wolf*, one was admitted to certificate, which comprehended nine persons captured in the Straits.

THE WILLIAM DUFFUS.—A private steamer, with this cognomen, of 800 tons burthen, and 250 horse power, was expected from England, for general service.

THE GLOSTER WORKS.—These works were about to be transferred to some Joint Stock Company in England.

H. M.'s BRIG-OF-WAR PELORUS.—The fact that this vessel had been ordered to Rangoon, appears somewhat indicative of a war with Burmah.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN HOPE.—The death from Cholera of this officer, the Master-Attendant of Calcutta (September 2) was stated. Captain Harington was to succeed him, by appointment of the Court of Directors.

THE EXCHANGE.—Government had reduced the exchange on advances against goods to two shillings per Company's rupee.

CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.—The Court's sanction had been received to the rules of this fund. Messrs. W. B. Bayley, H. Newnham, P. E. Paton, and A. Campbell, were admitted to the benefit of them.

CIVIL ORDER OF MERIT.—The establishment of a civil order of merit, similar to that lately sanctioned for the military, had occupied the attention of Government. Natives of respectability generally were to be eligible to the honours. They were much pleased with the idea of this distinction.

THE IMAUM OF MUSCAT.—The Imaum had presented Captain Cogan, of the Indian Navy, with a sword, upon the occasion of his delivering over to His Highness the *Prince Regent* yacht, which was sent from home, in return for the *Liverpool* of 74 guns. The Imaum had behaved still more liberally, to an extent not known; but he had also appointed Captain Cogan to be his agent in England, for which situation the Captain was said to have refused that of Police Magistrate of Madras. [The *Bombay Gazette* doubts the truth of this paragraph, observing that such news, if true, ought to have arrived at Bombay first, which had not been the case.]

KOWER KISHENNAT, H. RAI'S.—By the correspondence of the Commissioner of Bauleah and the Board of Revenue, relative to the education of this astonishingly wealthy native youth, we find that he is near his majority, and his education has not been thrown away upon him. The entire revenue derivable from his landed property is estimated at 20 lacs per annum. He has estates in Hughli, Burdwan, and Kishnaghur, and is the largest landed proprietor in the lower provinces.

CAPTAIN BIRCH.—This officer had been re-elected to the Orphan Management for the Presidency division, and Captain Burlton was elected in the room of the Rev. Mr. Charles, for the Presidency station; but both declined the offices, on the ground that they objected to the Maddock rules. Of the nine divisions of the army, there were six still remaining unrepresented in the management, viz.—the Presidency, Dacca, Dinapore, Kurnaul, Meerutt, and Neemuch.

33d N. L.—We understand that it is the intention of Capt. J. D. Nash to retire to the Invalid Corps.

OPIUM SALES.—Government had been in correspondence with the Chamber of Commerce, relative to the periods which should be fixed as most advantageous for the opium sales. The Board had proposed the following sales:—January, 6000 chests; February, 2500 ditto; April, 5000 ditto; May, 2500 ditto; June, 3000 ditto. It was subsequently arranged by the Committee that there should also be a sale in July.

SIR CHARLES METCALFE.—Sir Charles was about resigning the Company's service. The *Calcutta Courier* says, "We hear that Sir Charles Metcalfe will positively go home in January next."

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—Lord Auckland was about proceeding to the north-western provinces; and had published a draft act, preceded by a resolution, declaring that the Governor-General should, during his absence from Calcutta, have all the powers of Governor-General in Council, except that of making laws or regulations. His Lordship would perform the duties of Lieutenant-Governor of the north-western provinces whilst on the spot, and the office was to be abolished on his Lordship's return to Calcutta. The business of the legislative department, during the Governor-General's absence, was to be conducted in the manner prescribed by Act of Parliament. The business of the Supreme Government, in other departments, to be conducted according to arrangements agreed upon between the Governor-General and the President in Council. The business of the Government of Bengal to be conducted by a Deputy Governor.

THE LOTTERY LAC PRIZE.—The grand prize of the Calcutta Lottery (No. 2018) fell to two brothers, Edward Burton Gleeson and John Gleeson, the former Keeper of the House of Correction, and the latter an assistant in the Judge Advocate General's office.

AGRA.—Two happy events were to come off at Bareilly—the union of Major Biddulph, H. A., with Miss Kelly, and of Dr. Worrall with Miss Tidd.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.—This reverend functionary had taken a trip to Benares.

BENGAL MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.—The quarterly general meeting of subscribers was held on the 10th of July, Mr. T. Smith in the chair. The Secretary reported that, of the three annuities offered to subscribers who had been seventeen years in the country, one had been accepted by Mr. Surgeon T. M. Munro; and the others remained over, to be offered in addition to those of the ensuing year, according to the provisions of Article 22 of the Fund Deed. Surgeons D. Campbell, E. J. Yestinan, and W. E. Carte; and Assistant Surgeons J. Balfour, W. J. Loch, W. F. Sealey, J. Drummond, J. A. Staig, E. Foaker, J. Macanish, F. Anderson, and H. Froeth, have joined the fund; making an addition of twelve subscribers since the last quarterly meeting. The following proposition was submitted, and carried by a majority of 155 to 7—"That in case the Court of Directors grant to the medical service the boon for which they have memorialized, subscribers may retire from the service without prejudicing their claim to the annuity, after having served the reduced period specified by the Court, as entitling them to pension." The report referred to the Society's new system of accounts, by monthly drafts from the Collectors, &c., in favour of the Secretary, by which plan the Committee could ascertain at any time the total amount of their funds; as each draft was accompanied by a list specifying the name, amount, and time of subscription of any subscriber. Various propositions from subscribers, for improving the extant regulations of the Fund, were negatived by large majorities.

The total amount of unappropriated funds in hand was Rs. 1,10,235.4.11—add amounts of drafts received during June last (Rs. 13,389.3.11); subscriptions expected from July to December, 1837 (Rs. 33,497.9.7); and possible amount to be paid by Mr. T. M. Munro, for half the value of his annuity (Rs. 16,128.0.0); making a grand total of Rs. 1,73,250.2.5. From which there were probable reductions to be made to the extent of Rs. 42,596.9.5. Leaving a balance of Company's Rs. 1,30,653.9.

DISCONTINUANCE OF THE PERSIAN LANGUAGE IN THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—It was expected that the substitution of the English and Vernacular languages for the Persian, which latter has obtained such an ascendancy in the transactions of public business in India, was a premature step that the Government was likely to annul. By an official letter, however, from the Sudder Board of Revenue, dated 11th July, we find that the Government of Bengal has, with slight restrictions, sanctioned this measure, and issued directions for its adoption in detail by the Revenue Department. The study of the Vernacular tongue was particularly enjoined, and that of the English as secondary to it.

NEW SENIOR RETIRED LIST.—The *Agra Ukhbar* (July 8th,) states that the military in that quarter were on the *qui-vive*, in expectation that the Court of Directors

were designing a new senior retired list, which is to remove one-third of the present regimental Colonels from the effective strength of the army. This list is to be renewed as vacancies occur; and will therefore, besides giving a great immediate impulse to promotion, improve permanently the prospects of the service.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.—The introduction of Temperance Societies in the Indian army has produced much discussion. Their beneficial influence was evident, both as regarded the morals and the health of the men. Societies of this nature were forming in nearly every European regiment; and the bane of the army, drunkenness, was by no means so prevalent as heretofore.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT GIFFORD AT SAUGOR.—Lieutenant Gifford, of the 1st regiment, N. I., died on the 28th of June, under peculiar circumstances. A correspondent of the *Agra Ukhbar* says,—“About a fortnight since the deceased was presented by Surgeon Toke, under whose care he had been for many years, to the Medical Committee of this station, with a strenuous recommendation that he should be removed to the Hills with all possible dispatch; but the Committee pronounced change of climate to be unnecessary.” Mr. Toke then begged the Committee (consisting of Superintending Surgeon Hough, assisted by two other surgeons) to point out what mode of treatment they deemed most likely to prove efficacious, as he (Mr. Toke) had exhausted his skill on his patient. The Committee did prescribe, and Lieutenant Gifford died, as above mentioned. The feeling which this unfeeling detention of a dying officer excited throughout the station was as painful as it was general.

DR. GRIERSON.—This gentleman, who has withdrawn from his office as Agent to the Orphan Military Fund in England, has put forth an appeal to the Army of India, supplicating it to listen to “the story of his wrongs,” and assist him towards the restitution of his rights; with this view a portion of the press has published Dr. Grierson’s Petition of February last to the Court of Directors.

SAHARUMPOOR.—Two officers, Captain G. S——th, of the cavalry, and Ensign R——n, who had already “*spoken daggers, although used none*,” in the local newspapers, were to have fought a duel here on the 7th of July; but were prevented by the interference of the civil authorities.

Madras.

Latest Dates—Overland, 16th SEPTEMBER;—viâ Cape, 13th JULY.

THE PROPOSED MADRAS BREAKWATER.—The *Spectator* satirizes the Court of Directors, on account of a recent dispatch having reference to the proposed construction of a Breakwater, in order to lessen the dangers proverbially experienced in landing on the Madras coast. The Directors some time ago had promised to take this subject into deep consideration, and to avail themselves of any plan which might be proposed at all likely to remove the very great difficulties nearly always experienced by passengers landing at Madras. The Breakwater above alluded to was consequently suggested; but a recent dispatch from the Court, instead of being the *avant courier* to a decisive step in the matter, only generalizes upon it, slurring the late proceedings at Madras, and doubting whether any plan or scheme would effectually arrest the difficulty in question; and the dispatch also evidences that the Directors almost incline to discontinue all further investigation of so important a subject.

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.—Addresses from each of the three Presidencies on the occasion of Her Majesty’s ascending the British Throne were being forwarded to Court.

THE MADRAS ARTILLERY.—That splendid corps, the Madras Artillery as it had recently been officially designated, was said to be deprived of proper rules for *drill, dress, or standing orders*. It seems it was waiting the result of certain proceedings of the Bengal Committee.

THE HORSE ARTILLERY RELIEF.—The movements were to take place as follows:—Captain Whinyate’s troops from Jaulnah to the Mount; Captain Alcock’s ditto from the Mount to Kamptee; Captain Sheriff’s ditto from Kamptee to Bangalore; Captain Wynch’s ditto from Bangalore to Jaulnah.

THE AVA BOOTY.—The official Gazette gives the particulars of the distribution of the *Ava* booty. The scale shews that Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, and Majors, were to have 1037 Rs.; Captains and Surgeons 143 Rs.; Lieutenants, Cornets, Ensigns, and Assistant-Surgeons, 66 Rs.; Conductors, &c. 15 Rs.; the remainder 2 Rs. and 9 Annas each!

THE WEATHER.—The weather at Madras had been, to speak as vulgarly as the *Fort St. George Gazette*, “piping hot,” up to the end of August. It was considered cool and comfortable when the thermometer stood at 92°.

THE RETIRED LIST.—According to report, all the Generals and Lieut.-Generals of the army were to be put on a retired list. Such a course would give three steps to the Cavalry, two to the Artillery, and six to the Infantry.

IMPORTANT TO THE MILITARY.—A Madras paper copies the following from the *Delhi Gazette*:—“An officer of rank in London writes us that the Home Authorities warmly approved of the system of regimental purchase of steps,” which already obtains in our corps. The Court of Directors were in daily expectation of receiving from the Supreme Government an application to rescind the existing prohibitory order, and permit each regiment to arrange its own purchases, which would be fully complied with at home.

SIR HENRY FANE'S BREVET.—The Madras papers strongly objected to the late brevet order of Sir Henry Fane. It was questioned whether Sir Henry had used the brevet power at his own option, or by direction of the Home Authorities. At any rate the way in which it *had* been used was considered extremely unfair. The *Madras Spectator* thus concludes a long article on the subject:—“The brevet order, independent of other grounds of condemnation, appears to have been uncalled for; since, and we allude here, of course, to officers in command of divisions holding the rank of Brigadier-General, none of the ten King's officers were affected by the promotion of Company's officers to the rank of Major-General, who were not affected before. In virtue of that rank they took precedence of Colonels of older standing than themselves in that rank, and of this, specific instances are now before us. Upon the whole, therefore, this unwise order is to be both deprecated and lamented. Without being productive of any real good, it presents an infraction of what have been generally recognized as the rules of the Service; has excited heart-burning and dissatisfaction, and has tended to awaken a jealousy between two branches of a Service which had laid such a feeling to rest.”

THE NEW POLICE MAGISTRATE.—John Walker, Esq., C. S., had been appointed to this office. (August 19th.)

THE HOME TEA TRADE.—The depression of the tea trade at home was understood at the Presidency, from the fact, that a very large quantity of tea had been imported from England into Madras, per Duke of Sussex, to be sold by auction.

PRINCE D'AUMALL.—A splendid French frigate with this illustrious passenger, having arrived, the Prince had created a sensation, and a similar kind of curiosity to that which in England first attended the exhibition of the “learned pig.”

HER MAJESTY'S 3d DRAGOONS.—Several officers of H. M.'s 11th dragoons had accepted Lord Hill's permission, and entered the 3d L. D.

ON DIT.—Colonel Sir E. K. Williams had refused an appointment in any other corps than the 41st; and that Major Booth was likely to succeed to the vacancy caused by the death of Lieut.-Colonel Purdon.

THE SIR EDWARD PAGET.—This vessel, which had sailed for London about the 16th of August from Madras, returned a few days afterwards dismantled.

THE MARQUIS DE ST. SIMON.—The present Governor of Pondicherry was about to relinquish his appointment, and return to Europe. Who his successor was to be was not named.

THE OLD POSTMASTER-GENERAL.—The *Madras Courier*, August 18th, says:—N. Webb, Esq., Postmaster-General at this Presidency, and the oldest civil servant on the establishment (having been appointed in 1777), for the first time, we believe, during fifty years' residence in India, has been obliged, from indisposition, to apply to be temporarily relieved from his duties. Mr. Webb has never been out of India from the time of his arrival, and until lately has enjoyed uninterrupted good health.

LORD ELPHINSTONE.—Lord Elphinstone's rule in India offers a singular comparison to the sort of power Lord Melbourne holds at home. Lord E. (we beg pardon for not spelling the name) passes his time apparently with as much ease as if his principal duty was to watch the hour-glass once a day whilst an egg was boiling.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN LONGWORTH.—The death of this officer, from cholera, (in command of the 9th Madras N. I.,) occurred whilst *en route* from Vellore to Quilon.

ARCOT.—Arcot, which place the cholera had lately visited, was reported (August 10th) to have got over the fiend's influence, and was in a comparatively healthy state.

CHITTOOR.—(August 6th.) Here the cholera was raging fearfully; twenty persons of the establishment of one of the Judges were reported to have died.

SINGULAR APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Garrow, Chief Judge of the Provincial Court in the southern division, had been appointed “a general expurgator of all useless or obsolete records in public offices.” The responsibility was stated to be great, the labour severe, and the task as drudging as that of any “literary dustman” in London.

THE OPIUM TRADE.—The extraordinary refund to opium speculators in Calcutta was arranged without the sanction of the Home Authorities. The Supreme Government had “done the deed” unadvised, and some say “unadvisably.”

INSURRECTION AT CANARA.—A commission, composed of Major-General Vigoureux, C. B., and C. R. Cotton, Esq., of the Revenue Board, was appointed to enquire into the causes and origin of the late insurrection.

AN INDIAN CURE FOR CHOLERA.—The following remedy had it appears been frequently tried in India by Major Wallace, and had lately succeeded in a great many decidedly inveterate cases. If it was so successful in a climate that favours the worst stages of the cholera, surely its application to that disease in England would prove beneficial. The Major's recipe is understood to be quite original:—

Cholera Mixture.—For a full-grown robust man or woman;—one teaspoonful of red pepper; ditto black pepper; two ditto strong decoction of cloves, cinnamon, and cardamums (or ginger would do); fill half a large claret glass, and add sixty drops of laudanum; then fill the glass three-fourths up with brandy; the remainder, of boiling hot water; add a little grated nutmeg. This dose to be divided into two equal parts. One dose will prove enough if not rejected; if rejected, the rest to be given; should this be vomited also, try another. On succeeding, apply the common remedies of hot bricks to the chest, &c., and give a dose of castor-oil next morning. The difference of ages must be considered in adopting the above recipe. From twelve to twenty, two-thirds of the ingredients prescribed; and less in proportion for ages between three and twelve. The symptoms resulting will be burning thirst, and a burning sensation of the intestines; these always indicate recovery. But give nothing to relieve till after the castor-oil has operated; and then mulligatawny, strongly seasoned with spices, &c.

DEATHS.—**SECUNDERABAD.**—The bill of mortality in H. M.'s 55th regiment was stated by a Secunderabad correspondent of the *Madras Spectator*, to have swelled enormously. The deaths in that corps were estimated at 150; ascribable, in a great measure, to the inconveniently crowded state of the barracks. Alterations were in progress, tending to improve them.

THE NIZAM.—The Nizam had received a letter from Lord Auckland, with all honours. The letter conveyed no compliments towards Chundoo Lal's system of rule. Presents to His Highness accompanied it, to the value of 200 Rupees; they consisted of a musical snuff-box, which played that admirable air, “Molly, put the kettle on;” and a “Map of India,” by a Parsee. The tune had become quite the rage at Court.

The Cholera.—(July 19.) Accounts to this date gave a dreadful picture of cholera ravages at Secunderabad. On the 18th of July upwards of five hundred persons of the poor classes died in the course of the day, and a similar number on the 19th and 20th. The Nizam was terrorstruck by these fifteen hundred deaths; and lest the malady should reach himself and the Court, he had immured himself in his zenana, and would not attend to any business. From the want of rain, grain of all kinds was increasing in price. A fatal distemper had carried off twenty-seven elephants out of two hundred in a very short period.

The cholera had also made its appearance in the 9th regiment N. I., on march from Vellore to Quilon, near Madura. Between twenty and thirty persons had died, but nearly all camp-followers. It was considered singular that the malady should prove so severe amongst these latter, and at the same time hardly approach the soldiers. The solution for this problem in England is, that cholera feeds on dirt, and is defied by cleanliness; thus, the camp-followers having to tend the domestic arrangements of the camp, to cook, clean, &c., are constantly immersed in dirt; and consequently the disease is encouraged by them; the camp, on the contrary, being actually disciplined to cleanliness, can ever withstand the infection.

SALEM.—**Cholera.**—Additional medical assistance was called for here. (July 29.) The cholera was increasing at this date.

JAULNAH.—This place was represented by July accounts to be in a healthy state.

THE CHOLERA.—(August)—The cholera was very prevalent at the Presidency, particularly within the limits of the town walls. Every day there were deaths reported. A Branch Medical Establishment was recommended as absolutely necessary to protect the lives of the 200,000 residents. The number of deaths in the first week of August was stated at 109.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN T. MAITLAND.—Captain Maitland had left Madras a short time since (August 5th) in ill health, on H. M.'s ship Winchester, and died at sea, as has been already stated in the London newspapers. On his return from Calcutta,

Sir Peregrine Maitland had to suffer the shock of his son's death, at a moment when he was confidently expecting his return with improved health.

MAJOR LIMOND.—The present Town Major, Major Limond, was to proceed home in the *Sir E. Paget* (August 11th), and Lieut.-Col. F. L. Doveton, of 4th L. C., was to succeed Major Limond as Town Major.

NEW CIVIL DIVISIONS.—It had been proposed to Government by the Revenue Board, that the appointments of the four engineers in the department of public works should be abolished, and the whole of the Presidency converted into eight civil divisions, the extant divisions being too extensive for a just superintendence.

THE COPPER COINAGE.—The Mint Committee had calculated that the much-wanted supply of copper coinage would be ready for delivery on the 15th of August.

TRANSIT DUTIES.—A small instalment of these duties had been taken off at the Presidency by proclamation; on which circumstance the *Bombay Gazette* observes, "By giving a bone to the dog, you expect him to keep quiet."

QUICK PASSAGE.—Replies had been received in Madras by the *Reliance*, to letters of 7th January; and on the 2d April the *Atlas* had an extract from a Madras paper of the 12th January, being just five months and a fortnight, including a week between the arrival of the Hugh Lindsay's packets and the departure of the *Reliance*: the most rapid communication ever known between the Presidency and England, and *vice versa*.

ROBBERY.—Mr. J. A. Shaw, of the Civil Service, had been robbed by a native servant of property to a large amount, whilst proceeding to the Doonab. Mr. Shaw's butler being addicted to liquor, a Bandyman made him dead drunk on an occasion, and then carried off a box, containing 1900 rupees in gold and 300 in silver; also a large sum in bank notes, which the Bandyman threw away, lest they should lead to his detection. As Mr. Shaw had engaged his bearers, &c., through natives instead of the police, there was small chance of his recovering any part of his loss.

SUPREME COURT, July 18.—The third term commenced at this date. The Court gave judgment in the singular case of *Mannaly Modakistna Moodelly* and *Monally L. Moodelly*, v. *Peter Cato and others*. The principal question seemed to be whether, according to the Hindu law, a man had the right to leave immovable property by will. It had been contended by plaintiff's Counsel that a Hindu cannot make a will at all, and therefore could not leave immovable property by will. The Chief Justice thought that a Hindu might make a will of his self-acquired divided property. As a man could give away his property during his life, it followed in reason, that he might leave it by will. Sir E. Gambier agreed with the Chief Justice.—*Dismissed with costs.*

THE MILITARY MALE ASYLUM.—A certain number of boys from this asylum were to be sent to Cuddalore, to be instructed in the art of weaving.

THE SOCIETY OF JUSTICE.—The *Sumachar Durpun* states, that a Society was in formation at Madras, professing to bring all grievances requiring redress to the notice of the Government or the Supreme Court.

THE MADRAS ARMY.—The Court of Directors had authorized an allowance to regimental messes on the Madras Establishment, on the same scale as was granted to the Bengal army.

Bombay.

Latest Dates—Overland, 26th SEPTEMBER;—via Cape, 13th AUGUST.

THE OPIUM TRADE.—The Chamber of Commerce had remonstrated in strong terms against the measure for the return of part of the purchase-money of the Calcutta opium. This would possibly bring to the notice of the Governor-General, in Council, not only the general injury inflicted on commerce by the proposed grant, but also the particular hardship to which Bombay, as being alike with Calcutta deeply interested in the opium trade, had been subjected. On comparing the extravagant rates fetched by the Bengal opium, with the comparative moderate prices of their own, the Bombay speculators had thought they might with some chance of safety invest a much larger sum in their purchases than they had otherwise intended. In so doing, they did not at all calculate that the conditions of a Government sale would be violated, as has proved the case.

The *Bombay Gazette* of Sept. 16th announces the following alteration in its days of publication:—"We are bound by the advice (almost amounting to a command) of our subscribers, to notify that Friday will be substituted for Saturday, in our ter-weekly issue."

BARODA.—The officers of the 2d Grenadier regiment were about to replant trees around the well-known Khorygaum pillar. The spot had hitherto unknowingly been neglected.

A man named Bhao Purnees had been deputed from Baroda as an ambassador of the Guicowar to the Governor-General at Calcutta, for the purpose of obtaining a revision of the decision lately made by the Bombay Government, in the case of the sons of the late Gundaghur Shastree, and the removal of the Minister Veneram. A passport was about to be applied for, which of course would be refused. This Ambassador was to carry with him the address of the Sowcars, &c. of Baroda, expressive of their approbation of the conduct of Veneram.

ON DIT.—Malabar and Canara were to be transferred to this Presidency; and “we suppose,” adds the *Bombay Gazette*, “a certain number of civil and military servants with them.”

THE GOVERNOR.—The arrival of the Governor was reported from the Deccan, Sept. 12th. His Excellency purposed an early visit to Guzerat.

CHALLENGE AT CHESS.—The Kattywar Club had challenged the players of Bombay at this noble and scientific game. The play was to be for a piece of plate, value Rs. 500, or any other prize agreed upon between the parties.

A NATIVE AUTHOR.—A native learned Pundit (Sooba Shastree), distinguished already as a notable literary character, had published a book in the Mahratta language, on Hindoo marriages. It was well spoken of by the European press.

SUFFERERS BY THE SURAT FIRE.—The British inhabitants of China, of which there are not very many, have nevertheless subscribed the surprising amount of Rs. 6070 in aid of the Surat Sufferers.

ON DIT.—The “Atalanta” had got over 1100 miles in four days, her course being the Persian Gulph to Bombay.

DR. J. BIRD.—This gentleman, the author of the History of Goojrat, and other publications connected with India, had been appointed Secretary to the Elphinstone College Council.

POONA.—The Scrungam of Jahaglee of the Poorundaray had been released from arrest, and the state had obtained an heir in the birth of his son.

MR. CURNIN.—The officers of the 2d L. Cavalry had subscribed liberally in favour of Mr. Curnin, the great ameliorator of the condition of the Indian army; and it was believed that their example would lead to further aid from the army at large: nearly the whole of the liberal press had espoused his cause, and assisted to swell his subscription list. It cannot be too often repeated (say the papers), that it was the unanimity on the part of the army, in Mr. Curnin’s scheme, that forced on the consideration of the Court of Directors those late measures of relief which have been offered, and others which are in progress.

QUEEN VICTORIA.—The usual formalities attended the proclamation of Her Majesty’s ascent to the British throne, in Bombay, on Saturday, the 21st of August. Subsequently, there was nothing save rejoicing, and poetry writing, and leading articles going on throughout India, in celebration of the auspicious event.

SECRETARY TO THE CIVIL AND MILITARY TRANSLATION COMMITTEES.—The Government General order of 1st Sept., it will be found, abolishes this office. Lieutenant Pope is thus thrown out of a lucrative employment.

COLONEL VANS KENNEDY.—This officer has been appointed Oriental translator to Government. It would therefore seem that, although the Court of Directors and the local Government have acted in a somewhat arbitrary spirit towards Colonel Kennedy, their enmity has not proved excessive.

RIGHT OF RETAILING SPIRITS IN POONA.—By a memorial of Poona merchants addressed to the Superintendent of Bazaars, we find it stated that it was that officer’s intention to let to farm the privilege of selling European spirits in the cantonment, and thus supersede the extant system of granting licences to each of the shopkeepers. The change was to take place on the 10th September. The shopkeepers, &c. remonstrated loudly against this invasion.

THE NATIVE BAIL CASE.—In consequence of a custom which had long prevailed on the part of the Police Department, viz. that of treating native criminals, of whatever caste, colour, or creed, upon the same footing, no matter how great or how slight their offences, it will be recollected that a petition to Government was recently made on the subject, in which the petitioners assumed that the want of classification in the night-watches occasioned much insult to the feelings of the better castes; and they prayed that for the future the natives might be admitted to bail like Europeans in cases of trifling offences. The petition having been referred to the Supreme Government, the law was to be altered accordingly.

MUNIFICENT UNDERTAKING.—The agents of the *Childs Harold* had agreed

with Government to carry home, at £20 per head, sixty seamen thrown out of employ by the late gale!—[This was munificent indeed!]

IMPROVEMENT OF BOMBAY.—Some of the principal native gentlemen, who lately signed a petition to Government in support of their objections to a draft of a new regulation for the improvement of the island, had met at the Custom-house to confer with the committee, to whom the consideration of their objections had been submitted by the Government. Several of the arguments of the petitioners having been sustained, and others overruled, the draft in its modified shape may now be considered as reframed with sufficient liberality to give fair scope to the building improvements in project, whilst at the same time it has been shorn of certain absurdities.

THE BOMBAY BANK.—The Presidency had good reason to believe, by recent letters from England, that the Charter project was favourably entertained at the India House.

MR. WAGHORN.—Mr. Waghorn had presented his late agents, Messrs. McGregor & Co., with a handsome silver snuff-box, as a proof of his estimation of the value of their services to himself, and the steam question.

BOMBAY BRANCH ASIATIC SOCIETY.—At the July meeting the election of A. B. Orlebar, Esq., as Secretary, was announced; and a member vacancy having thus occurred, it was proposed that Captain Bonamy should fill it up.

MONTHLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.—The *Government Gazette*, July 29th, intimated that arrangements were nearly concluded for effecting a regular monthly communication with England. The *Atalanta* and *Berenice* steamers were to start, the first on the 25th September, and second on 22d October. The only difficulty apprehended was as to the supply of coals.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The annual general meeting took place 5th August. The report of the Committee stated that the London East India and China Association had tendered their most cordial support and co-operation. The following were the subjects before the Committee since their last report:—

The depositing Company's paper in the Custom-house as security for duties blank endorsed, and no receipt or acknowledgment given. The Collector of Customs had consented to grant receipts.

Cleaning Cotton.—Much trouble had been taken for improving the cleaning of this important staple.

Exchanging the old Rupees for the new.—Assented to by Government at the representation of the Committee.

The Advances granted by Government on Produce Shipments to London and Liverpool.—At the request of the Committee, Government had agreed to grant regular statements of the amounts of such advances.

The Establishment of a Marine Police.—Suggestions had been made on the subject.

Pilot Service.—A plan for improving this service was in preparation for Government approval.

Various commercial subjects which the Chamber had originated were referred to; but they need not be mentioned here, as allusions have been made to them in our summary.

A resolution was passed reducing the monthly rate of subscription to Rs. 15 for the next six months.

There were elected for the ensuing year,

Messrs. M. Brownrigg, Chairman.

H. Gordon, Deputy Chairman.

Committee { *W. Edmond, C. B. Skinner, F. M. Davison, T. Cardwell, J. Ewart,*
Ali Mahomet Shoostry, Dhackjee Dadajee, Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy.

AFFRAY IN THE DISTRICTS.—In consequence of a dispute between two of the sects of Gossaeens, a disturbance had occurred, in which two men had been killed. A fair having taken place on the 9th July, the sects, to the number of several thousands, seized the occasion of the departure of a body of troops from Nazit, under Mr. Bell, the Assistant Collector, to commence an affray; each party pelting the other with stones. Mr. Bell quickly heard of the affair, and returned in time to apprehend the ringleaders, and measures were taken to prevent a further irruption.

POONA.—MURDER.—A horrible murder had been committed here. A wealthy tailor, by name Gopall Soodekar, had a daughter about nine years old. He and his family were intimate with their neighbour, a goldsmith; and an old woman, of the latter's house, was very fond of the tailor's daughter, and used to take care of her from her infancy. This woman, it seems, enticed the child away one day to the market; carried her to a hut, and there, while the girl was eating a cucumber (the infernal

wretch, having shut up the room), she cut the throat of the child with a sharp knife, being aided, it was said, by accomplices in the crime. The corpse was then despoiled of gold ornaments worth from Rs. 800 to 900. The murderers were discovered soon afterwards, and lodged in jail.

THE LATE BHEUNDY DISTURBANCES.—On the 24th August the Sudder Adawlut Judges passed sentence on the remaining six ringleaders in the late riots. Each prisoner was to be imprisoned for one year in irons, and pay a fine of Rs. 3000; in default of which, an additional two years' imprisonment. At the expiration of their punishment they will each have to enter into recognizances, himself and securities, of Rs. 10,000 for his future good behaviour.

FALSE START OF THE "BERENICE," FOR THE RED SEA.—The shipping report having announced the departure of the "Berenice" on the 25th August, on the following day stated that the vessel had returned to harbour, the fresh water having leaked out of her tanks. She was put up for starting on the succeeding day. It appears that the steamer's accommodations were so ill managed as to occasion much complaint from the officers.

ACCIDENT TO THE "BERENICE" STEAMER.—The "*Berenice*," which restarted for the Red Sea in the early part of September, returned after an absence of 17 days at sea, having lost the main or connecting shaft of the engine. The vessel gallantly encountered and overcame the monsoon, and got into fine weather within five days' run of Mocha. A passenger's letter gives us the following details:—"August 26. Severe weather—the ship taking in heavy seas forward, which flooded the men's berths and officers' cabins—a scene altogether of discomfort, to which seamen themselves are not often subjected. The fore part of the ship was continually under water during the two following days. On the 1st of September we shipped a heavy sea, which lifted the ponderous ship's bell out of the strong cast-iron belfry, and carried it aft to the quarter-deck. Disastrous weather up to the 5th of September, when the connecting shaft of the engine gave way; a large splinter of 32 lbs. weight falling within a foot of the engineer of the watch (one John Brown, a native of Scotland), who promptly let the steam off, and stopped the engine, thus fortunately saving the ship. Fine weather now ensued, and our return to Bombay was effected at the rate of six miles an hour." The engineer stated that, at the time of the accident, the engine was making fourteen revolutions, a play sufficient to occasion the above result under the circumstances.

NEW TEMPORARY SHAFT FOR THE "BERENICE."—The Mint engineer has expressed an opinion that he will be soon able to supply the steamer's engines with this desideratum, in place of the one which broke.

THE GUICOWAR'S PRIME MINISTER.—Veneram, the late Prime Minister of the Guicowar, had gone from Baroda to Aurungabad, with the intention (as per on dit) repairing ultimately to Bengal, to appeal to the Supreme Government against the decision given in his case by the local Authorities;—on the other hand, it is affirmed that, disgusted with the treatment which he has received from the British Government, he is desirous of placing himself where their jurisdiction will not affect him.

THE THERMOMETER.—By a weather table, published in the *Bombay Gazette*, we perceive that the mean temperature of the thermometer at Tannah fluctuated between 79 and 81 during the month of August.

BOMBAY.—The Criminal Sessions were opened on the 25th of September.—There were very few cases to be tried.

DISASTROUS WEATHER IN THE DISTRICTS.—**KAIRA.**—The rains here had been unusually heavy, by latest accounts. The height to which the rivers Seyry and Watrack rose on the 30th and 31st of July was stated as unprecedented. Property had been destroyed to a great extent. Eighty-six surrounding villages were inundated, with their fields of tobacco, sugar-cane, &c., which would prove a heavy loss to the Ryots and Government.

SURAT.—The Nerbuddah River had only risen to its usual height, and the fears which had been entertained of an inundation, were consequently dispersed.

CANDEISH.—A deplorable account was given of the loss of human life, houses, and property, caused by the unprecedented rise of the Taptie. The Collector observes, by his report of the 15th of September—"Fifty-two villages have been entirely swept away;—eighty-three villages are known to be partially injured;—but I am sorry to say, several Mamlutdars have not been able to frame their returns yet, and many calamities remain, I am told, to be enumerated." Prompt measures were adopted for the relief of the sufferers; between 20,000 and 30,000 rupees would, the Collector states, be only sufficient to relieve the sufferers from the most pressing difficulties.

NUGGUR.—Accounts of the above date stated that cotton here was likely to fail altogether. They had had an incessant rain during the last ten days of July.

AHMEDABAD.—Refreshing rains had fallen, and the young rice crops were snatched from the recent impending ruin.

POONA.—The reports from here were favourable ;—there had been, however, a small mortality amongst the cattle, and some damage to property. The accounts from Sholapoor, Tannah, and Rutnagherry pronounced the prospects of the season as favourable.

INDIAN BEGGARS.—From the sixth report of the Bombay Benevolent Society, it would seem that beggars thrive quite as briskly in India as in England. Beggars are to be found in the streets in swarms, who prefer the more lucrative trade of begging to honest industry. This is accounted for by the fact, that Europeans in India are singularly prone to bestow alms, a feature in their characters somewhat too strongly marked.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND THE MAURITIUS.—The “Gazette,” in referring to the fact that a steamer was about to run between the Cape and the Mauritius, observes also, that a steamer was to be started between Mauritius and Bombay.

NATIVE STATES.—It was reported that the Punt Sucheen's territory, which was under sequestration for some months past, had been released, and restored to the young heir of the Gaddie.

A NATIVE BIRTH OF IMPORTANCE.—Letters had been received from Gwalior, announcing the birth of a son to H. H. Junkojee Rao Scindia.

A GANG OF THUGS CAPTURED.—A gang of fifty or sixty Thugs, all Moosulmans, had been caught by the officer in charge of the Thuggee department, in a village near Dharwar.

THE CHOLERA.—The cholera had made its way to Kulladghiee, a garrison-town about eighty miles east of Belgaum.

THE PETITION TO PARLIAMENT FOR ROAD IMPROVEMENTS ; AND MEMORIAL TO THE COURT OF DIRECTORS FOR THE RESTORATION OF POWER TO THE MINOR PRESIDENCIES.

A memorial, assumed to be sanctioned by the merchants and European and Native inhabitants of Bombay, had been addressed to the Court of Directors, praying for additional powers to be granted to the Governors of Bombay and Madras : also a petition for the appropriation of a certain per-centage out of the revenue, to be laid out in the improvement of the roads. The documents had been got up by the Chamber of Commerce with some secrecy, as the *Bombay Gazette* asserted, whose Editor also pronounced it a hole-and-corner affair. The objects of this petition, however, were considered indisputably good. The condition of the roads has long been considered disgraceful, and extremely injurious to commerce. The petition to Parliament involved the interests both of Madras and Bombay, which were frequently trifled with by a reference to Calcutta. The following is an abstract of this petition :—After stating that originally the Governors of the two Presidencies possessed the power of managing the details of the Government without restrictions, it alludes to a recent Act which withdraws this power. This Act has been in operation four years, and has been fully proved to be detrimental to the local interests of Madras and Bombay. It is reasoned that the Supreme Government being at a great distance from these Presidencies, and unacquainted with the local causes requiring improvement in them ; being also less interested in them than the resident Governments, it could not be expected that the same attention would be given to the latter's wants and necessities, as was the case when the resident Governors acted for themselves. The petitioners therefore pray for the restitution of their original rights.

The *Madras Government Minute* on this subject says, “ that the above Act has had, and continues to have, a most injurious effect on the prosperity of the country, by retarding and checking that spirit of improvement which has followed some of the other changes effected by the new charter. This is best proved by contrasting the present situation of Bengal, and the works of general usefulness in progress there, with the entirely passive state of things under the Madras Presidency.”

THE TRANSIT DUTIES.—The Draft Act for abolishing the transit duties had been received. It provided for the retention of the town duties. It was expected to come into operation early in October. The new scale of customs consequent on the change was to come into operation on the same day, when, also, the new marine police was to start into life.

INUNDATION AT SURAT.—One heart-rending calamity has followed quick upon another at this ill-fated place. The inhabitants had not had time to recover from the disastrous effects of fire, before they were to be appalled by those of water. About the beginning of the last week in August, after a considerable interval of dry weather, there was a heavy fall of rain in and about Surat, and the river Taptee in consequence rose, and continued rising till the 23d, when it got so high as to flood all the lower

parts of the city. The river then subsided; but on the night of the 28th it again rose to an unprecedented height, certainly higher (say the accounts) than the great flood of 1822. Little or no communication could be kept up except by means of boats. The misery of inundated houses was enhanced by the heavy gales of wind which raged, while the rain was at the same time falling in torrents, and the flood still swelling, and dashing along in its destructive career. Parts of the substantial town wall and of the gates of the city had given way, having been literally soaked. The city presents a heart-rending spectacle. Hundreds of unfortunate wretches who, previous to the late fire, lived in comparative comfort, were driven from their temporary shelters, after losing the small store of grain, and the few other necessities which they had saved from the general wreck. Disease, it was feared too, would lend its aid to their distress when the sun should begin to act on the immense surface of land along the banks of the river. The Dawk boat had been lost, and the Native merchants had not received any letters from Guzerat for eight or nine days. Of course the Government, and the whole of the public of India capable of subscribing, no matter how small the extent, were on the *qui vive* to raise subscriptions once again for the Surat sufferers.

PALKEE BEARERS.—One of the Government officers was stated to be engaged in the construction of a draft of regulations regarding Palkee bearers, and boatmen who ply for hire. The public were deeply interested in this subject.

RETIREMENT OF CAPT. MORLEY.—The retirement of Capt. Morley, of the Artillery, on the pension of his rank, was announced by a General Order of the 8th of September. This promotes Brevet Captain W. Brett, and Second-Lieutenant H. Creed, and brings Supernumerary Second-Lieutenant Sealey on effective strength.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—At the ordinary monthly meeting for August 30th, Maumohandas Devidas was admitted a subscriber, and S. M. Campbell and W. Howard, Esqrs. were proposed as members. The Chairman, Dr. Wilson, presented, in the name of Captain Le Grand Jacob, a very curious three-headed figure from the ruins of Bhunli, in Kattiawar. Several donations were made by Dr. Hardy, of mummies of Crocodiles, from the mummy-pit in the Arabian Mountain, Upper Egypt; also a jar, from the Ibis mammy-pits, Abooser. On opening the latter, it proved to contain the remains of two Ibises, two small earthen images from Sakara, having on their backs cartouches, containing the name of Psammeticus. Dr. Hardy also presented a specimen of the mummalic limestone, of which, and on which, the pyramids are built. It was taken from the pyramid of Gheesa.

MAGISTERIAL NEGLECT.—A soldier, in the tattered uniform of the Artillery, had been found in the Fort ditch, apparently lifeless. The officer on duty near the main guard repaired to the spot, and had the body brought upon the margin of the moat, and placed in charge of a police Sepoy, until the proper medical and magisterial authorities could be called upon. The officer in question wrote to the Town Major instantly; but the body was allowed to remain unattended to for a period which, had it been used, might have preserved life. It ultimately turned out that the body was that of a soldier of Artillery, and that it bore tokens of having been in the water three days; but these facts were of course not known in any way to the authorities when their assistance was required: nor does it appear, from the particulars before us, that a just cause was given for this highly culpable delay. The Gazette suggests, in reference to this case, that a regular medical officer should be attached to the police.

CAPTAIN BURNES' MISSION.—We have at length some information of the proceedings of Captain Burnes, connected with his very important mission, both in a scientific and political view, to the upper provinces of India, and the countries bounding our territories on the north. We have strong anticipations that this undertaking of that zealous and indefatigable officer will open a large field for physical enquiry, and give us more ample and satisfactory details of the half-civilized races and hordes which hang upon our northern limits, and the means of judging how far our fears or apprehensions of the probabilities of aggression on that side are well or ill founded. Captain Burnes, we believe, has already ascertained that the latitudes and longitudes of many places which we had been accustomed to consider as settled, are very erroneously stated in our charts. The fitness of Captain Burnes for the difficult and indeed dangerous excursion on which he is occupied, may be illustrated by his own words:—"I am here," he says, "to look after commerce, to see to the survey of rivers, and to examine passes; but I am now neck deep in politics, and likely to be soon out to sea, without any compass to guide me but my own judgment. To speak more plainly, we are near the scene of war between the Seiks and Afghans, in such a position that our advance becomes questionable. But 'forward' is my motto, and glad am I that it has been, as the bright side of things now begins to appear, and I must pacify, as far as I can, Runjeet Sing and Dost Mahomed Khan." We wish Captain Burnes all possible

success in his pacificatory intentions, although we entertain some doubts that this will be very considerable, as well from the bold and indomitable nature of the Afghan, as from the known determination of Runjeet Sing, smarting under a supposed breach of faith on the part of his enemy. Captain Burnes thus describes the cause of the present warlike operations, which bade fair at one time to retard his further progress:—“When Runjeet Sing withdrew his troops in the beginning of the year to Lahore, to do honour to his grandson’s marriage, the Afghans came out upon the plain of Peshawar, fiercely attacked the divisions belonging to him there, put all whom they took to the sword, killed the General, and captured Peshawar and four guns. This was most mortifying to Runjeet, and he was in a moment in full march with all his French officers to Attock. He is now about 150 miles from us, and the Frenchmen are ahead of us. Runjeet has treated us very kindly. He requested me not to forget ‘my old friend,’ and to do nothing injurious to him in Cabool.” Of the navigation of the Indus, although Captain Burnes speaks more favourably than we had imagined would be the result of his researches, yet he appears to consider that our relations with the people on its sides, and our commercial views and treaties, must be better understood, before any great success could attend the opening of its navigation. He observes “the Indus has far more facilities for navigation than I ever believed; and here we are close upon the salt-range without an interruption, and in vessels of eighty tons burthen. The only portion of the Indus which has a regular inundation, is the part above Chitturr. I will only mention that strong southerly winds blow here, and I came from Chitturr to Deru Ismael Khan in seventeen days.” So exceedingly inaccurate are our maps of the countries on the Indus, that Captain Burnes remarks that there is not a single latitude fixed west of Lahore. Our knowledge of the races of men among which Captain Burnes is now directing his researches, is likely to be so much augmented by the zeal and science of so able a leader and his associates, that we shall view the progress of the party with much anxiety and interest. Here are countries on the very threshold of our Indian empire, with which it became us to have been long since much better acquainted, if there were any real dangers to be apprehended on that side; and yet scarcely an effort has been made, until within the last few years, to obtain any accurate details respecting the warlike habits, the wealth, the resources, or the accessibility by an enemy of the lands occupied by so many and such different nations and tribes: and for a quarter of a century we have been setting up the bugbear of a Russian invasion of India, which, if it ever become a fact, must proceed through these very countries and tribes with which we have so sapinely omitted to make ourselves acquainted. We have pushed our researches across the inhospitable wilds of the two Americas; we have buried ourselves in their lofty forests, to ascertain the course of a river or a stream; but we have left this land, teeming with nations, hanging round the richest of our possessions, to the solitary and enthusiastic investigations of individual enterprise, as if it were an ultima thule of civilization. A brighter day is now dawning, and a few years, we may now flatter ourselves, will make us thoroughly acquainted with the tribes dwelling in the background, as it were, of Europe and Asia. Our charts, we hope yet, in a short interval, will no longer contain those undefined *terre incognite* which have so long cast a shade on human research and advancement. We are now pushing our enquiries, not only towards the northward of India, but we are sanguine in thinking that, by the medium of the Burmese, we shall soon acquire some knowledge of the western borders of China and the various Tartar nations, which are said to form her barrier on the west. Nothing can be more auspicious for the acquiring accurate geographical knowledge than the durable peace which has so long opened the doors for the advancement of knowledge and science. To slacken, to be supine in our efforts at this season, when every thing seems to favour our enterprise, might be a subject of everlasting regret. A long night may follow this unexampled duration of peace and national harmony, if war should again unfortunately devastate Europe. Captain Burnes speaks in the highest terms of the talent, zeal, and unwearied assiduity of his companion, Lieutenant Wood, and seems much pleased with all who are associated with him in his mission.—*Bombay Courier*, August 9.

Ceylon.

DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR.—(August 19.) The Government barque, Wellington, was fitting up preparatory to the conveyance of Sir W. Horton to Bombay, from whence he was to depart for England. Mr. Anstruther was to accompany the Governor to Bombay, returning again to Ceylon direct.

Oriental Herald.—Vol. I.—No. I.

Persia.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.—By the latest accounts which had reached Bombay in September, no material change had lately taken place in Persia; but the system of mismanagement and misgovernment that has so long obtained, continues to involve the kingdom more deeply in difficulty and distress. Notwithstanding the advice of the British ambassador, and also, as it is said, of the Russian, the Persian levies were to be directed against Khorassan, and the King was to head them in person. Preparations had not advanced to such a stage as to shew this intention to be beyond doubt; yet if one might judge by peculiar circumstances daily taking place, they offered unequivocal proofs of the meditated expedition. And one fact had nearly confirmed the general belief. The Governor of Ispahan, a man of high character, had been recalled from his government, and another appointed in his place, whose character and politics were congenial to the views of the Chief Moollah, and of the Ameen Adoula, who had been sheltered and protected by the Moollah ever since the accession to the throne of the present Prince. The reason assigned for this extraordinary act on the part of the King was, that the troops that would be necessary to suppress the rebellious at Ispahan, could not be spared from the army for the contemplated expedition.

The imbecility of the extant Government was instanced in the case of a person who, having been appointed to some important government in Persia (not stated), was subsequently imprisoned, and put to death by the people he was sent to govern; yet no steps had been taken to punish the perpetrators of that act.

The trade with India, notwithstanding every exertion of the British Ambassador, was entirely at the mercy of the authorities for the time being. No commercial treaty has yet, nor was it likely to be, effected between India and Persia. The *Bombay Gazette* adds, “nor can we, except under a totally different aspect of affairs between us and Persia, ever expect to be but second in that race, as the Russians have gained the important step of having a treaty secured, which guarantees the adjustment of all Russian claims in preference to those of any other country.”

The British Government should be at once on the alert, “or all their past diplomacy,” continues the *Bombay Gazette*, “Persian policy or Russian tact will speedily obliterate.”

Singapore.

MUTINY AND MURDER.—The *La Fama*, Spanish brig, from this port, having nearly completed her voyage to Manilla, was the scene of a shameful massacre whilst off the Capones. Three of her crew, it appears, succeeded in murdering her commander, mate, and boatswain, and temporarily taking charge of the vessel. It was believed that the act was the result of cool premeditation, the captain and the above portion of his crew having quarrelled on a previous voyage to Manilla, respecting the loss of some sugar which the captain accused the three men in question of having stolen. It was from a fear of their commander lodging a complaint against them on their return to Singapore, that the murderers committed the massacre. They afterwards obtained undisputed mastery over the remainder of the crew, and intended devoting the vessel to piracy; but having early made too free with the cabin-stores, and becoming deadly inebriated, the disaffected of the crew seized their opportunity, and recaptured the brig. Two of the prisoners were secured and heavily ironed; the third jumped overboard, and endeavoured to escape, but was drowned. Shortly after arriving at Manilla, the two prisoners were executed.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A Chamber of Commerce had been formed, consisting of Malay, Chinese, American, Arab, and English merchants.

SLAVE PIRACY.—Twenty-seven Quedah Malays, of both sexes and various ages, had been rescued from a state of abject slavery at Lingin by a Dutch frigate, named the *Ajax*. Many more were reported to remain on the island, victims to those predatory practices, to extinguish which so much had been done of late, and with considerable success. These slaves were transferred to the Singapore Government to be restored to their homes. Notwithstanding, however, the Dutch were instrumental in the above praiseworthy object, that nation was still suspected at Singapore of having less disinterested views in the visits of their vessels to Lingin, i. e. its future acquisition by the Government of Dutch India. Of this the Dutch have long been suspected.

THE KING OF QUEDAH.—The King of Quedah having addressed a petition to the merchants of Penang, setting forth the injuries he had received at the hands of the British, in recompence for his long-tryed fidelity, and having called upon the merchants to aid in bringing his grievances to the notice of the public authorities in India

as well as in England—a public meeting was held in Penang for the purpose solicited by the King (June 2d): it was then resolved, that measures should be taken to induce the notice of the British Authorities to the case. It was stated that there would have been no necessity for this appeal, had it not been for the fears, indolence, and ignorance combined of the injured party, which had prevented him for fourteen years past from obtaining the redress he sought; for although the King had suffered much in reputation and in a pecuniary sense from certain proceedings of the British Government, now almost forgotten with reference to Penang, the individual injury the King had sustained, was no doubt caused unintentionally, and his case needed only to be brought on the tapis to be amicably adjusted.

THE KING OF SIAM.—The latter end of July the Siamese ship *Conqueror* arrived from Bangkok, bringing from His Majesty of the White Elephant to this Government, a dispatch relative to the late system of piracy, which had induced the Siamese Government to institute enquiry into the matter. The dispatch complains of various acts of piracy committed on the Siamese by the pirates (as they believed) from Pahang, Tringanee, &c. These places being no great distance from Singapore and Rhio, the Siamese had some notion that either the British or the Dutch Authorities might possess sufficient influence to put down the piratical system. His Majesty desired, therefore, to be informed which of the two Powers had thus clandestinely been countenancing aggressions on his subjects.

The *Conqueror* was a new vessel of 600 tons, and carried 40 guns, but her crew did not know how to manage them; nor were their situations, nor indeed the build of the vessel itself, suited for the use to which the guns were to be appropriated on occasion offering.

Mauritius.

REVOLT OF THE CALCUTTA HILL COOLIES.—Mauritius papers to 17th June allude to a revolt of the Hill Coolies from Calcutta, which had taken place about the 16th June, on the estate of a Mr. Chouvet, in the district of La Riviere du Rampart. The revolt, however, was unattended with any serious consequences. It seems the Indian labourers at Mr. Chouvet's had refused to work without an augmentation of a quarter of a pound of rice, on the ration given them according to the terms of their engagement. With the view of succeeding in their request, about a hundred Coolies surrounded Mr. C.'s dwelling-house, and assailed its inmates with loud vociferations and threats. Mr. Chouvet and his friends armed themselves, and ultimately the military were called upon. The result was, that the Coolies returned to their work without attempting to put any of their threats into execution.

Bourbon.

BOURBON.—*The Council.*—We learn from the *Cerneen*, of July, that the Council had formally refused to give any information as to the best mode of emancipating the slaves of the island, which had been asked them by the French ministry through their Governor; they also protested against any act tending to the measure. It was expected that the colonists would quickly suffer for their tenacity in opposing the wishes of the French on a point of such considerable interest.

China.

THE OPIUM MARKET.—A letter of the 18th July, from Capsingmoon, speaks as follows of the Opium market:—The scene of activity amongst us has resumed its former aspect; smugglers are pouring in (all new ones lately built), and a great deal delivered, but at an awful *squeeze* of seventy-five dollars on every chest. The run is all on Malwa.—The death of Captain Crockett, on the 25th June, was announced.

THE DEBTS OF HING TAE.—The creditors of Hing Tae had addressed the Governor of the two Kwang Provinces, in a letter dated 1st July, relative to an adjustment of the former's affairs, in which they were much interested. The letter states, that for a long period very unnecessary delays had occurred in the arrangements for the settlement of the debts of Hing-Tae Hong, although the Governor had given directions in June last that the accounts should be entered into. A statement had been forwarded to the creditors by the Hong merchants, in which all the accounts were disputed, and objections raised, with no other view, apparently, than to protract a just settlement. The statement evidenced total ignorance of the Hong's concerns.

The Governor replied to the above, by an edict dated July 7, which stated that he had received the petition of the English merchants, estimating the debts of Yen Kechang of the Hing-Tae Hong, to amount to Sp. Drs. 2,168,342, as shewn

by the accounts, which were quite correct. A counter petition had also been presented by Yen Kechang, complaining that the accounts rendered by the foreign traders were false, exaggerated, &c. The Governor had thereupon commanded the senior Hong merchants to accompany the two parties to the consul-house, and there arrange the matter between them. After this the Hong merchants reported to the Governor that Yen Kechang had trifled with the accounts, and proved himself quite unable to question the accuracy of any of them.

The edict proceeds to declare that should Yen Kechang, after a careful reconsideration, by the whole of the merchants concerned, of his case, be proved to have acted dishonourably, and refuse to settle his just debts, he shall be visited "with the most awful punishment."

This correspondence shews that the Governor is well disposed to aid foreigners in the recovery of debts owing by any of the Chinese to them; but it was thought singular that the principal object of the creditors' address, viz., that of bringing forward Yen Kechang, the acting partner, who had decamped, should remain altogether unnoticed. This matter will yet place a barrier against a final adjustment of the affairs.

EXPORTS.—The total exports of tea from 1st October 1836 to 10th of April 1837, were—Black, lbs. 25,432,267; Green, lbs. 7,779,065; raw silk, piculs 13,420.

RAJAH OF ACHEEN.—By the late arrivals from the Pedir Coast, we learn that the Rajah of Acheen persists in refusing any satisfaction whatever to the Dutch Government, in the matter of their schooner, the *Dolphin*, the crew of which, as our readers may recollect, about a year ago, while she was off and on the west coast of Sumatra, murdered all the Europeans on board, including the commander and his wife, but sparing only their two children, carried the vessel into Acheen, and delivered her to the Rajah, together with a lakh of guilders that she was charged with for paying the troops employed in the invasion of the Menangkaban country.—*Prince of Wales Island Gazette*, July 15.

BARQUE BAGGIANA.—The Barque Baggiana, which arrived from Pedir early in July, has conveyed hither one of the six seamen who deserted from the ships *Francis Staunton* and *Gentoo*, on the west coast of Sumatra, on the 18th May last. This man, named George Thompson, is the survivor of three who were brought alongside of the Baggiana, when laying off Pedir, on the 23d June, by a small trading prahu from Acheen bound to the eastward, on which they had been embarked by order of the Rajah of that place, with instructions to put them on board the first English vessel they might find on the coast. They gave out there, as well as upon being received in the Baggiana, that they were Englishmen belonging to a whaler of 600 tons, called the *Perseverance*, of London, out eighteen months, and were fishing near St. Paul's and Amsterdam, when having consumed all their fresh provisions, they made for Sumatra; but the vessel sprung a leak, which gained on them so much that she could scarcely be kept afloat, notwithstanding constant and unremitting labour at the pumps. On reaching a port at the west coast, called Tampan Tuan, however, she was run on shore on the beach, with a cargo of 218 barrels of oil; and before the men left the place, the Achinese had commenced plundering the ship. They also stated, that having been furnished with 2000 dollars, and documents from their commander, they were seeking their way to this settlement, in order to charter a vessel to save the valuable cargo; but that they had been robbed by the Achinese of every thing, except the clothes on their backs, at Sannagan, near Annalaboo, from which last place they had found their way overland, through jungle and forest, to Acheen. Such was the statement of their spokesman, named William Porter, who said that he was the second mate of the wrecked whaler, and that the others, named George Thompson and John Sheen, were two of her crew. Porter and Sheen appeared to be labouring under fever and ague, and were otherwise much exhausted; but it did not require a very practised eye or ear to discover that these three persons were not Englishmen, but subjects of the United States. They were, however, received on board the Baggiana, and every relief administered to them; but the two last-named were much debilitated, and sinking daily—Sheen dying on the 27th, and Porter on the 29th June. Before the death of the latter, the American ship, *Grand Turk*, which left this on the 17th ultimo, arrived at Pedir, when her commander, Captain Easterbrook, and the Super-cargo, Mr. Sholfield, went on board the Baggiana by invitation, and developed the true character of these deserters; Captain E. identifying Porter in particular, with whose previous bad character he was well acquainted. Thompson has since been sent on shore, and delivered over to the Superintendent of Police, who has sent him to the hospital, in consequence of being afflicted with fever and dropsy.—*Ibid.*

Batavia.

Our arrivals from Batavia state that the Fortress of Bonjol, in Sumatra, capitulated on the 11th August.—The ship *Diligence*, Captain Hendrick Bos, in Passaroeang harbour, had caught fire on the 22d, and was blown up by the explosion of the powder magazine, and sunk: the crew escaped with great difficulty, destitute of their clothes, &c. No part of the cargo was saved.

Circassia.

CIRCASSIAN WAR.—By latest accounts from Constantinople, the Russians were in full retreat from both the north and south of Circassia; nor could their blockading fleet keep the sea during the winter. Eight of their vessels had grounded.

Our latest information from Teflis states that three days after the Emperor Nicholas left Wladicaucas, the Circassians attacked the whole line of the Russian advance posts on the Terek. A body of six hundred Circassian horsemen entered the village of Boruraki, and cut in pieces its Russian garrison of two hundred men, set fire to the place, and carried into the mountains the sheep, horses, and horned cattle they found in it.

EUROPEAN SAILORS ENSLAVED BY PIRATES.—Some time since, the melancholy wreck of the Dutch Government Steamer, *William I.*, in the Indian Archipelago, was reported. Tidings have now arrived of one of the missing boats. It contained the Second Lieutenant, three other Europeans, and four Javanese sailors. On the 11th May the boat was captured by some piratical vessels, and the poor people were completely stripped of every thing, and enslaved. For upwards of a month they were detained, and it was frequently matter of deliberation among the pirates, whether their captives should be put to death, or carried to Manilla and sold as slaves. At last an arrangement was made to deliver them, on payment of a considerable ransom.

Cape of Good Hope.

THE EMIGRANT SHIP WILLIAM NICOL.—The *William Nicol*, chartered by Government to convey emigrants from the Highlands of Scotland to Australia, and which sailed from the Isle of Skye in July last, had reached the Cape in a most distressing condition. It is stated that the ship was much too crowded; the berths ill-constructed, being just calculated to hold one person each and no more, and so arranged as neither to admit of the classification of families, nor of the sexes. There was a great want of water-closets, and other necessities of cleanliness. Many of the children had died, and all the women and children were sickly, from an injudicious selection of food. The women had suffered the more, in consequence of the ship's surgeon not knowing their dialect, and there being no female interpreter. They complained bitterly of not being allowed to go on shore. The Cape residents generously raised a subscription to purchase an adequate supply of articles of food and clothing. The Surgeon recommended that in future a couple of milch-cows should be sent out with emigrant vessels, and that no females having infants, or likely to become pregnant on the voyage, should be taken. The arrangements of emigrant ships are cruelly bad, whether under Government or private direction.

THE EDITOR OF THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.—Mr. Fairbairn, the Editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, had been fined £50 for libelling Mr. Thomas Moodie.

THE QUEEN.—The all-engrossing topic was the Address to Her Majesty on her accession.—Various meetings had been held on the subject of a new road from Cape Town to Stellenbosch. A joint stock company for the purpose was in formation. The patrons of this scheme were so ambitious as seriously to talk about a railroad to Stellenbosch instead of a common one.—An extract of a dispatch from Lord Glenelg to Sir B. D'Urban, pays the following compliment to Colonel Smith, of the Colony:—"I perform a duty highly agreeable to me," says his Lordship, "in declaring that Colonel Smith is entitled to the grateful acknowledgments of Her Majesty's Government, not only for his military services, but for his zealous, humane, and enlightened administration of the province placed under his charge."

GRAHAM'S TOWN.—TRANSFER DUTIES.—The Lieutenant-Governor had, by proclamation, remitted three-fourths of the penalties due to Government on account of transfer duty, to such persons as would pay up the duty due by them to Government, by the close of November.

New South Wales.

SYDNEY.

Our Sydney files extend to the 16th AUGUST.—Van Diemen's Land ditto to 4th AUGUST.

EARTHQUAKE.—A slight shock of an earthquake was felt in various parts of Sydney on the evening of the 2d of August, and intelligence had arrived from Newcastle that, at the same period, a more intense shock had been experienced there, accompanied by a noise resembling a distant discharge of artillery.

SIR RICHARD BOURKE.—The appointment of Sir George Gipps as Governor, in the room of Sir Richard Bourke, was not known at Sydney in August. Much dissatisfaction appears to have been given by the recent appointment of Sir Richard's private secretary, Mr. G. K. Holden, to the situation of Crown Prosecutor, with a salary of £600 a year.

EMIGRATION SYSTEM.—In the papers before us are many documents upon this subject, said to be authentic, and which, if so, afford irrefragable evidence of the necessity of some vital alteration in the system of emigration as at present pursued. The unfortunate voyage of the *Lady Macnaghten* will be in the recollection of most of our readers; and, after perusing the documents alluded to, our only cause of surprise is, that the deaths on board her were not far more numerous than they appear to have been. The local Government, and the Board of Enquiry convened at its instance, with regard to the above vessel, not only acquit the commander and his officers of all blame, but award to him the highest praise: and from Captain Hustwick's letter, and the journal of the deceased surgeon (who himself fell a victim to the disease which carried off so many of the emigrants) it is evident the evil existed *ab initio*. The vessel it appears was of 538 tons burthen, and the aggregate number of souls embarked in her 420. The hold, fore and aft, was filled with stores, provisions, and *cargo* belonging to the affreighters, so that the only space allotted for the baggage of so many emigrants was between decks (and they were allowed to bring on board whatever they pleased), leaving only a narrow alley on each side for the inmates to get to their berths, and of course obstructing all free circulation of air. The Mayor of Cork, who went on board previous to the sailing of the vessel, remarked, "that never such a scene was witnessed, and that it was his opinion one half would die before they reached their destination." The scarlet fever had been raging in Cork, and there is no doubt it was taken on board by the emigrants, no precaution being adopted to ascertain the state of their health, or whether they were provided generally with sufficient changes of the most indispensable articles of wearing apparel. The late surgeon's journal teems with regret that the vessel was so badly supplied with medical comforts, which were entirely exhausted long before the termination of the voyage; and that they ought to have been supplied with at least six times the original quantity; "half a dozen sheep," he writes, "might save a dozen lives." The great *increase* of sickness is attributed, however, by Captain H., to the extreme indolence and filthiness of many individuals in the ship, whom nothing could induce to remove from their berths below to obtain fresh air on deck, force having been used to bring healthy persons up in many instances. The excitement caused in Sydney by the melancholy details of the *Lady Macnaghten's* voyage, and the length of time she underwent quarantine, had hardly subsided when it was renewed by the arrival of the *John Barry*, on the 13th July, on board of which vessel the results of the system had been nearly similar. The typhus fever had broken out, and of thirteen cabin passengers two had died; and among the emigrants in the steerage, twenty-six out of three hundred and twenty-five. She was still in quarantine by the last accounts, and the disease was assuming a more malignant character. Dr. Neale, the surgeon, sent down by the Government to take charge of the quarantine station, had been seized with it. The cabin passengers had been released, it appears, whilst the greatest part of the emigrants had been detained. This has caused no little dissatisfaction among the latter, as they state the fever first appeared in the cabin, and was communicated to the emigrants by some of their number who acted as servants to the cabin passengers.

TEMPERANCE.—There are generally about fifty drunkards apprehended on a Monday only in the town of Sydney, while sometimes the number far exceeds that. On Monday, the 17th of July, there were seventy-two—thirty-eight free people, and thirty-four convicts.

HEBER CONVICT SHIP.—The *Sydney Herald* has the following paragraph relative to the arrival of the Heber convict ship:—"We are extremely happy in being enabled to give publicity to the very creditable manner in which the Heber convict ship

has come into port. The convicts had the appearance of being healthy, cleanly, and orderly."

CONVICTS.—A Bill had been laid before the Legislative Council for enabling the Government to work convicts, sentenced to be transported to either of the penal settlements at Norfolk Island or Moreton Bay, on the roads of Sydney, under the same discipline as if they had been sentenced to hard labour by a competent court.

LAW.—A case of a Police Magistrate committing a respectable gentleman, on the unsupported testimony of a revengeful servant, had taken place in August. The case is that of Mr. George Cutter, charged with cattle-stealing. It was dismissed by the Judge in the middle of the hearing. Two or three similar cases to this have lately occupied the criminal tribunal at Sydney.

SYDNEY TRAVELLING.—Two gentlemen had travelled from Sydney with a horse and gig overland, a distance of from 500 to 600 miles, through an uninhabited country, to the new settlement of Port Philip; from thence crossing the Straits in a vessel to Launceston; and then from that town to Hobart Town; performing nearly the whole of this long journey in their one-horse gig.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

MAGISTRATES' WARRANTS.—An Act was about to be laid before the Council of Van Diemen's Land, by which the warrants of Magistrates of Sydney can be executed in Van Diemen's Land, and *vice versa*.

SUPPRESSION OF LOTTERIES.—Lotteries and raffles were to be suppressed in Van Diemen's Land for larger sums than £20.

PRESBYTERIANISM.—Great dissatisfaction had been excited by the Government's attempt to introduce some provisions into the Bill for the regulation of Ecclesiastical Establishments, the tendency of which would be entirely to destroy the Presbyterian Church, by vesting in the Governor the powers entrusted by Presbyterians to their Church Court.

GOVERNMENT EXPENCES.—The *Tasmanian* of July 28th, in an excellent article on the Colonial expenditure, with reference to Van Diemen's Land, states that "the annual expence of this *Penal Settlement*, consisting of 8000 freeholders, amounts to £380,000!!! Of this the revenue or *taxation* costs £150,000, and the Commissariat expenditure £230,000. Sir John Franklin's establishment costs the colony £632. The Councils, £670. Colonial Secretary's department, £2725. Survey department, £4541. Colonial gardens, £327. Treasurer's department, £1540. Auditor, £1232. The Customs, £4146. Post-office, £4054. The Police, £24,151. Marine Establishment, £1647. Government Printer, £260. Caveat Board, £1283. Colonial Store, £230. Cattle Inspectors, £677. The *Aborigines*, £3588. Colonial Agent, £200. Civil Engineer, £961. Captain Cheyne (for what reason not known), £9047. Judicial, £2874. Law Officers of the Crown, £2315. Quarter Sessions and Court of Requests, £3431. Sheriff, £5743. Coroner, £300. The Church (another Leviathan), £8205. The Orphan School, £4063. Day Schools, £3060. Military Establishments, £2240. Pensions, £876. Lastly, MISCELLANEOUS, *nineteen thousand, one hundred and twenty-seven pounds*." The Editor adds this minute to the last item;—"this last sum itself is more than sufficient for the whole expence of the whole civil government of the colony. Why should 8000 householders be taxed (land included) to the enormous amount of upwards of £150,000 per annum—a *taxation unequalled in any part of the world?*" Of all the above stated heavy sums, only a few of them, and those of comparatively trifling amounts, are fairly appropriated and earned, according to the opinions of the paper we have quoted; and we must add that those opinions seem to us to be perfectly correct.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.—Shortly before Colonel Arthur's relief from the government of this colony, his attention was much occupied, says the "*Tasmanian*," "with the subject of conferring upon Hobart Town and Launceston the privileges of municipal government."

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER.—Mr. M'Lachlan had objected in Council to the printing monopoly. The Colonial Secretary stated, that Dr. Ross did the business, and received a salary of £260 per year. Mr. M'Lachlan then moved that the monopoly be thrown open, and that the work should be done by public contract. *The motion was not seconded.*

THE COUNCIL.—(July 20.) At a sitting of the Council, the Attorney General enquired what *increase* had occurred in the aboriginal establishment. The answer was *three*. On the Secretary moving the caveat board item, Mr. Anstey called it *humbug*, whereupon the Secretary said he should move a Committee of Enquiry. The Council voted £100 a year additional to the salaries of Messrs. Spode and Gunn; also a gratuity to Mr. Town-Surveyor Murray, for the abolition of his office. The Chief Justice stated, that he understood there were 7000 Catholics in the island. Mr. Stephen thought £200 per annum by far too little for the head of the clergy of that church. A debate on the

point occurring, a division took place, and the advocates of the Catholic church were defeated by a majority against them of four.

The next day the Council sat in Committee on the Church Bill. Mr. M'Lachlan moved that every clergyman should have a glebe of from forty to eighty acres. Mr. Gregory opposed it. The motion was lost by eight to four. The report of the Attorney General on the old grants was laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed; it contained a long appendix of cases. On this subject the *Tasmanian* observes:—"The cases (old grants of land) are of extreme hardship; they ought to be remedied without (as has been the case) compelling 1700 other grantees to advertise for disputants, and become subjected to Mr. Frankland's remeasurings, and all the delays, &c. consequent thereon, besides that paramount point, the preserving the King's (Queen's) honour inviolate. This point the *Attorney General* has jumped over untouched. The Court adjourned for a few weeks."

New Zealand.

UNSETTLED STATE OF THE NATIVES.—The Rev. S. Marsden, who lately returned from New Zealand to Sydney, describes the natives as being in a very unsettled state, and that the Missionaries had little or no influence over them. Two Europeans had been brought up for trial for committing outrages on certain of the natives.

Sandwich Islands.

DEATH OF THE PRINCESS NAIHIENAIN.—One of the numbers of the *Sandwich Islands Gazette*, a file of which we have seen, appears in mourning, in consequence of the demise of the Princess Harieta Naihiennain, sister of the reigning King. The English and American Consuls attended the very pompous funeral of the Princess.—From another of these papers we extract a list of the foreign arrivals at Oahu during the year 1836. It appears there were 110 arrivals, of which 71 were from the United States, and 15 from Great Britain; 52 whale-ships had arrived during the last season, having on board 69,640 barrels of oil. The whole number of tons of shipping was about 33,050, including vessels of war, &c. &c.

Egypt.

The following items, extracted from Mr. Waghorn's letter to the *Morning Chronicle*, dated Cairo, November 15th, are particularly interesting:—"The instant departure of Ibrahim Pacha, on the 22d ult., from Cairo to Syria, from which country unfavourable accounts had been received of an insurrection having broken out at Aleppo and its vicinity, and also of some desertion from his Egyptian troops in that quarter. Ibrahim Pacha left Alexandria with urgent dispatch in the Nile steamer. Accounts have since been received from Syria of his arrival, and of his having taken prompt and effectual measures to restore tranquillity there.

"Large reinforcements of troops have gone up the Nile to its second cataract, from whence they will march onwards to Sennaar, in which country the Pacha has of late experienced some reverses, from the weakness of his force in that quarter, which is now strengthened by an additional 3000 men well-armed and equipped.

"Heavy rains have lately fallen in Cairo, and such as have not been seen for some years back. Previous to these rains the Nile suddenly rose a foot. Both unusual occurrences.

"There is no plague or cholera in Egypt at present.

"I have received a positive communication from France, informing me that the French Government intend altering their Marseilles line of steamers on the 1st of December next, direct from there to Malta, *en route* to Egypt, not touching at any ports of Italy, by which three more whole days will be gained to correspondents who write or receive their letters *via* Marseilles, either to or from India, as follows:—

"Thus London and Alexandria are placed within fifteen days of each other, as follows:—London to Marseilles, 5; Marseilles to Malta, 3½; stay at ditto, 1; Malta to Alexandria, 5½; from London to Egypt, in all 15 days!!!

"On the 8th instant his Highness Mahomed Ali arrived in Cairo, having come down from Miniah, in Upper Egypt, a distance of 240 miles, in eighteen hours, in his iron steamer Egyptian, which vessel gives ample satisfaction. This distance in such a space may be considered improbable; but we must not forget that the current of the Nile averages four miles an hour in favour of it.

OVERLAND DISPATCH FROM INDIA.—OCTOBER 25.

London, December 22.—The above has just arrived, bringing news from Calcutta to the 9th of October; and although the greatest portion of our this month's Number has been some time in the Printer's hands, we stop the press, in order to give our Readers as much as possible of the latest information brought by this opportunity: and we trust they will pardon the want of arrangement which will be observable, considering the short time we have had to wade through a great mass of papers and private correspondence.

Calcutta.

THE CROPS.—The appearance of the crops in the vicinity of Calcutta, and to the eastward, is represented to be more promising than was expected from the late setting in, and scarcity, of the rains; but the most desponding reports have been received from other quarters, where total failures seem inevitable. The tanks, generally, are not more than two-thirds full of water, and the populace cannot but suffer severely next hot season from want of a sufficiency of water. The most recent accounts of the crops are more favourable than the previous ones were, the showers of rain that have since fallen having been of considerable benefit to them; but still the out-turn of the season is expected to be rather under an average.

THE PICE.—During the week, in consequence of the short time the Government pice-venders attend their shops, the batta charged by the other shroffs, on changing a rupee, has again increased to three and a half pice. The half-and-half measure of Government respecting the pice, works so very ill, despite the boast of a certain secretary, that it would be better for them to abolish the shops at once, and cease to be pice-venders. The farce of affording relief to the poor through the means of the Government change-shops is carried on for the benefit of the Government shroffs alone; who attend at their posts for a portion of the prescribed period, and giving the half-and-half change to a few individuals, send the rest away with the request to come next day for change. Really the administration of Lord Auckland bids fair to be notorious for its imbecility.

ACCIDENTS ON THE RIVER.—Several accidents had occurred on the river from the upsetting of boats, and several lives had fallen sacrifices in consequence.

MURDER.—A murder was committed on the 16th September in Shamponker. A Chumar in a fit of jealousy stabbed his wife to death, and wounded his father and mother-in-law. The Coroner's Inquest held on the body of the murdered woman has passed a verdict of wilful murder against the Chumar, who is to be tried next sessions.

WAR WITH BURMAH.—The determination of the Supreme Government had been forwarded to the British Resident, Colonel Burney, for the information of the King. The Governor-General's departure will be postponed till the result of this dispatch is known.

STEAM NAVIGATION.—The proposal which had been published the 16th September, for promoting a well-digested plan of steam communication with England, had since that date obtained the subscriptions of upwards of one hundred firms and individuals, collectively to the amount of upwards of 815 shares.

THE OPIUM SALE.—A resale of opium, consisting of Mr. Cohen's forfeited lots, and the uncleared portion of the quantity assigned to the French Government, took place on the 15th September. There were put up 697 chests of Patna and 168 chests of Benares; and though deposits on promissory notes to the amount of 1000 Rs. per lot were taken in the room from every buyer at the time of registering his purchase, the sale went off at prices fully equal to those of the day in the Bazaar, and higher considerably than the present aspect of the China market warrants the expectation of realizing there. The first lot of Patna was knocked down to the rich Kootoo, of Luchme chund Radakissen, at 1185 Rs., which was the highest price of the sale; the next lot fetching 1140; and sixth lot 1130, the minimum. The average of the Patna opium was Rs. 1149 per chest; while the Benares averaged Rs. 1088. 1. 7, ranging from 1085 to 1095 Rs. per chest.

SHIPWRECK.—The *Highland Chief* was wrecked on the 27th September on the Long Sand off Saugor Point. Crew saved.

MR. CHARLES BECHER.—The Court of Directors has liberally awarded 5000 Rupees to Mr. Charles Becher, for the invention and introduction of the quadruple barsons in the Company's silk filatures, whereby much saving in fuel has been effected.

CAPTAIN STANLEY.—The Chamber of Commerce gave a dinner on the 5th of September to Captain Stanley, and the Officers of the *Wolf*, in acknowledgment of their services in the Straits.

MEDICAL TOPOGRAPHY OF CALCUTTA.—Dr. Martin's "Notes on the Medical Topography of Calcutta" were published, printed by order of Government, and forming a bulky pamphlet, which contains a map of Calcutta as it was in 1757, and a map of the Sunderbunds as far as Backergunge.

ATTORNIES' FEES IN THE INSOLVENT COURT.—It is said that some important alterations have been made in the table of fees chargeable by the Insolvent Court Attornies. Henceforth the scale of fees will be similar to that allowed in the Insolvent Courts in England, with this difference, however, that for every shilling allowed here, one rupee will be receivable at Calcutta.

RIVER POLICE.—The Chief Magistrate has been instructed to appoint two European officers at the head of the river police, each on a salary of 200 Rs., and to double the pay of the police Chuprassees. These officers are to be furnished with fast-rowing boats, so that they may be able to overtake the light dingies of the natives. The Magistrates of Hooghly and the Twenty-four Purgunnahs are to invest the officers with the powers of the Darogahs in their respective zillahs, in order that their services may be perfectly efficient. They will also see that the ferry-boats do not take in a greater number of people than they are safely capable of carrying.

BABOO ROSSOMOY DUTT.—The Baboo has been appointed to act as Commissioner of the Petty Court in the room of Mr. Brietzcke on leave to the Cape. Lord Auckland sent with the appointment a very flattering letter to the Baboo.

GEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.—Another discovery has proceeded from the boring experiments in the Fort. Specimens of coal were brought up from a depth of 392 feet. The coal is of a superior quality to that of Burdwan, and equal to the best Sylhet. It was described as not forming part of a stratum, but having the appearance of stream-coal, found in rolled independent pieces, indicative of the proximity of a bed of the mineral.

A STRIKE AMONGST THE COOLIES.—In consequence of the Police having issued orders to their peons to bring the coolies who ply for hire to the office of the Superintendent of Police, with a view to having their numbers registered, and a badge given to each of them, there has been a general strike amongst this class of labourers. It put a temporary stop to business, and created considerable embarrassment amongst commercial men, some of whom have complained of the inconvenience which has resulted to their business by this unadvisable measure.

A LEOPARD.—An animal which had for some time past carried off children, and wounded adults in Shampokur, proved to be a large leopard. The hunters were in search of it, and the underwood, which was very thick about Shampokur, was being cut down by the police.

SAUGOR ISLAND COMMITTEE.—This association is extinct. Until 1833 there were hopes of getting an eventual dividend from the property, to the extent of some hundred rupees per share; but the disastrous May gale of that year ruined all the settlements upon the island, and depopulated the estates; and though exertions have since been made with some success to repeople the village, and the lessees have since made some profit by the manufacture of salt, the sad experience they have had will indispose them to lay out any more money in clearing away jungle, or to offer terms for the renewal of their leases, such as would yield the shareholders either income or dividend worth their looking after. Moreover, all the uncleared lands will soon revert to Government by default, and the others will become chargeable with a Government rent of four annas per biggah, which, if demanded, will absorb the whole net income of the best estates, making allowance for loss of crops and repair of Bunds, and other damages incident to inundations.

ROBBERY.—On the 22d of September the regimental canteen in the fort was broken open, and rifled of 2000 rupees. 1000 rupees of the money were subsequently found behind a tree in the fort; but the robbers remain undetected.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—Mr. Edward Gleeson, the praiseworthy Superintendent of the House of Correction, has established a bakery in the house, where he has bread baked which is made of flour prepared by the prisoners.

ABDOOL RAZAK, THE DEPUTY COLLECTOR.—This person who was discovered to have embezzled large sums of money collected by him, on account of Government, has been convicted by the Sessions Judge of Moorshedabad, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

RULE FOR DRIVING.—A rather novel application was made by a certain gentleman to the Chief Magistrate, to establish a fixed rule for driving through the streets of Calcutta, and to make the same as public as possible through the medium of the newspapers. The applicant was impressed with the conviction that many of the townspeople thought that to keep to their right hand was proper, instead of the left. Now he would have road-passengers bound by the latter, which was the correct rule for driving. The Magistrate promised to consider the proposition.

PUNISHMENT OF TUSHEER.—Two natives who had been found guilty of perjury, were thus punished on the 23d September. *Imprimis*, they had one side of their heads, whiskers, mustachios, and beards shaved; they were very grotesquely clothed in sackcloth, &c., their faces painted like to a pantomime clown's. They were then taken out of the Aylpore Jail, and mounted on jackasses in lieu of steeds, with their faces toward the tails of the patient animals, whilst two sweepers, who acted as esquires, every now and then flourished immense cocoa-nut shred brooms over these worthies, and a common crier preceded them with a tom-tom beating the rogue's march, and detailing to the numerous spectators the exploits of these two notable characters. The procession, which took a wide range, was numerously attended, the people hissing it all the way. When the party had returned to the Aylpore Jail, the prisoners were dismounted, stripped of their paraphernalia, washed, and ushered into the jail, to undergo the other portion of their sentence, one year's imprisonment.

CAPTURE OF DORA BISSOYE.—A letter from Ganjam, dated the 29th August, announces the capture of Dora Bissoye in the Zemindary of Angolia in Cuttack. No further particulars are given of the capture. He was well known in that Zemindary, whither he had gone, on the part of the late Rajah of Goomsoor, to concert an attack upon Boad.

INDIAN SLAVERY.—Three girls, two of ages between 12 and 14, and the other of about 7, had been found straying about the streets of Kidderpore, and on being questioned as to where they had come from, replied that they were in their infancy sold to Nawub Zelaul-ooddeen, of Russapuglah, and that they latterly were very severely treated, and had therefore escaped. Claims have been laid to the children by various parties, but some of them of a questionable nature.

WATER SPOUT.—This unusual phenomenon was observed on the Salt Water Lake on the 28th September, at 5 P.M.

BALL IN HONOUR OF QUEEN VICTORIA.—A fancy dress ball at Calcutta was to celebrate the Queen's accession to the British throne. Thirty-two stewards had been named, commencing with the highest in rank in society.

THE FRIGATE ARTEMISE.—The French frigate *Artemise* was to remain at Kedgerie during her stay in the river, her draft of water being too great to allow of her getting up to Calcutta. The frigate has had a great many men sick with cholera since she entered the river, five of whom have died. The disease, however, does not appear to have broken out with much virulence, the proportion of deaths hitherto being very small.

THE PILOTS.—The removal of the Pilot Station has again been brought before Government in a letter from the Master Attendant, who is of opinion that the cruising of Pilot brigs off False Point will be of great advantage to vessels making the Sand-Heads. Captain Harington makes the proviso that a large-sized floating light should be moored off the point.

FIXED TABLE OF VALUATIONS.—A fixed table of valuations for passing goods at the Custom-house has received the approbation of Government. One article is overvalued considerably with reference to the ordinary wholesale price—*betelnut*, which is rated Rs. 5. 8 annas per maund, its present value, which is most unusually high: the price betelnut from the Straits is sold at by the importer is under Rs. 4 per maund.

THE ARIEL.—A new clipper for the Opium trade, called the *Ariel*, of 368 tons burthen, built on the lines of a French privateer, *Les huit Amis*, was launched (4th September) from the Kidderpore yard.

HATRAS.—The appearance of drought from the setting in of westerly winds was recently so decided, that alarm spread every where, and grain fell to 19 and 20 seers, of 80 totals each, per rupee. The kotwal, however, with much courage, seized a number of the grain-merchants, and by persuasion fixed the rate at not less than 22 seers. Subsequently rain has created a brisker market. The Tuhseeldar had placed his veto on the culturing of the miserable indigo fields, until security is found for the Khureef revenue.

COEL.—A burst of remarkably loud thunder had recently broken over Coel, and two prisoners on the road were killed by the lightning. A few pice in the hand of one of them were flattened to twice their superficial size, presenting the appearance of melted metal.—A vacancy has taken place in the judicial establishment of this

district by the resignation of the Principal Sudder Ameen. Robberies, drought, and famine were very general. The Zemindars have forcibly possessed themselves of a large number of grain-pits.

KHASGUNG.—Recently the dacoits assembled here to the number of 300 or so, intending to make a foray on the town, and particularly the Shroffs' coffers. They were anticipated by the police, when a fight took place, in which the Thanadar was killed, and five robbers wounded. The police gained a victory, and secured some prisoners.—**NUSSEERABAD.**—Rain was abundant. The crops uninjured. The latest price current was, wheat, seers 20½ per rupee; ottah, 20-21; bajrah 28; mukha, 35; chunna, 25; barley, 34.—**SHAHJEHANPOOR.**—There were upwards of a thousand prisoners on trial for their part in the insurrections throughout the district. The weather had become very favourable, and the crops (with the exception of rice and sugar-cane) were luxuriant.—**FUTTEGHUR.**—The famine and drought in this district have forced the natives to a state of anarchy. Some valuable grain-pits have been broken open, and the contents appropriated by the robbers.

DELHI.—Rumours say that the plague has again appeared in the westward.

MURDERS AND ROBBERIES.—The following is a list of dacoities (robberies), which have been perpetrated. At Ferozepore, in the Purgunnah Subul, one inhabitant of the village and thirty dacoits were killed. At Tathee a buncah's house was attacked, seventeen men and two women dacoits killed.—At Sorha thirty men killed, 15 dacoits, 15 villagers. At Bubroec, 7 dacoits, one villager. Dadowl, 20 dacoits killed. Dunnore, 200 dacoits, under the pretence of belonging to a wedding party, entered the village, and plundered. The corps of local horse at Bareilly had been called out to assist the police in preventing crime; and on one occasion a young civilian was wounded when leading a small party against a body of dacoits, but the wound was not dangerous. Daily tumultuous meetings and outrages occurred in different parts of the Doab, Rohilkund, and Oude.

AGRA.—The report is at length confirmed that Sir Charles Metcalfe will retire from the Company's service altogether at the conclusion of the present year. A little rain had occurred, but the heat and dryness of the weather were becoming a subject of serious interest. The sugar-cane crops had suffered total destruction, and those of cotton and indigo were in course of ruin. Emigrants from Bundelkund were flocking in daily in the most wretched condition.

Mr. Plowden, deputy magistrate of Allyghur, was to succeed Mr. Blunt as Collector of Customs at Agra.

Captain A. Wilson was on his way to the Presidency, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General of Artillery, in consequence of Captain Lawrenson's transfer to a troop of Horse Artillery.

JOINT STOCK STEAM COMPANY.—A company to establish steam communication from Calcutta, Madras, and Ceylon to England was projected in September, (C. B. Greenlaw, Secretary). Number of shares, 7000, at Co.'s Rs. 500 each, payable at Rs. 100 per quarter. On the 30th September 1498 shares had been subscribed by 304 persons.

OUDE.—The new Prime Minister, Newaub Mehudie Ali Khan, was very favourably received at Lucknow on the 24th September; and it is anticipated that, under his administration, Oude will soon prosper, and become the most respectable of the native states.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—An important meeting of this Society was held 3d October. The funds of the Society were in a very prosperous condition. It is very justly argued that, now the Society is no longer in its infancy, the valuable services of Mr. Bell, the hitherto *amateur* secretary, should be remunerated.—[We must defer other particulars until our next.]

WAR WITH BURMAH.—The new Steamer *Diana* it is reported is ordered from the Straits, to be ready for a brush with the Burmese, if necessary, the three others, *Irrawaddy*, *Ganges*, and *Enterprise*, being worn out and unseaworthy. A new one would have been nearly ready by this time at Bombay; but the estimate sent in for building it, Rs. 1,50,000, was considered too high.

CAPTAIN CHAMPNEYS.—Captain Champneys, A. B. C. to the Governor-General, is to be appointed Paymaster at Meerutt, vice Lord George Gordon.

MAULMAIN.—All accounts from the capital describe the King as openly expressing his determination not to abide by the treaties entered into with the late Government. No orders had yet been issued at Madras for the movement of troops to this place.

CHOLERA AT MADRAS.—This dreadful scourge continues with unabated violence at Madras. At Vepery it has been very fatal, especially in the 40th regiment.

KIDDERPORE DOCKYARD.—A portion, to the amount of Rs. 70,000, has been purchased by Government.

DELHI.—Malady of the King.—The disorder of His Majesty was reported to have increased to an alarming degree on the 16th September, but that he has since experienced some mitigation of his complaint. No less than sixteen native practitioners had consulted upon the royal malady.

SUTTEE.—An instance of this cruel and barbarous practice had occurred in the Marwar territory, where an unfortunate girl, no more than sixteen years of age, became the victim of a benighted and diabolical superstition.

CHOLERA.—At Cawnpore this disease had broken out both in the city and cantonments; and is producing numerous casualties among the European soldiery. In Rampore the cholera was making great ravages. The poor of Bhagulpore were suffering very severely from a kind of spasmodic cholera, which carried off the sufferer in a few hours, leaving the fingers and toes contracted. Some villages were absolutely deserted, and the dead left scattered about unburied. In the bazaar at Bhaugulpore a Company's Rupee was only worth fourteen annas.

SAUGOR.—Murder.—An artilleryman had with one discharge of his fowling-piece killed one woman, the wife of a comrade, and severely shattered the arm of another. Sickiness had been prevalent, and deaths frequent, both in the city and Sudder bazaar. —**MORADABAD** was doing well: a good harvest was expected. —**RAMPOR.**—Mr. Okeden, whose return from Shahjehanpore the people had hailed with feelings of joy and gratitude, was daily dispensing blessings around him, providing the poor with food at the rate of ten rupees a day. The humane doctor intended forwarding a proposition for the sanction of Government, that the surplus funds of the Dispensary be converted to a similar purpose. —**SAHARUNPORE.**—The shock of an earthquake was severely felt here about three p. m., on the 16th August.

BAREILLY.—The state of the Bareilly District was most deplorable. Several hundreds of prisoners were under trial for robbery, and numbers had been killed in their conflicts with the villagers. The grain-crops had totally failed; wheat was selling *under* fifteen seers per Rupee. —**AJMEER.**—The whole of the plague cordones have at length been entirely broken up. Heavy rains; and agricultural prospects consequently improving.

BHURUTPORE.—Rain has fallen here in such quantity as to reduce the price of wheat to thirty seers per Rupee.

LUCKNOW.—The new King of Oude has forbidden his Hindoo subjects from profaning the ears of the faithful by the sound of their conches; so the Hindoo festival of Ashtumee, or the birth of Kunnaya, was celebrated in mourning.

GRAIN.—An order was proclaimed in the city, that all holders of grain above one hundred rupees worth were either to forfeit *one dumree* in the rupee, or be compelled to sell sixteen seers of otta in the city for a rupee. In cantonment it was ten Lucknow seers, and not procurable.

THE PADSHA BEGUM AND MOONA JAN.—These individuals were to be confined in Chunar for their lives.

APPOINTMENT BY THE KING OF OUDE.—Under the sanction of the Supreme Government the King had renominated Nawab Hukeem Mehndee Ali Khan, Bahadur, Vizier and Naib of Oude.

GWALLIOR.—An heiress had just been born to the Raj, which, like other great states, will probably yet be under female government.

MOLTAN.—This place is spoken of as well governed; the people much satisfied; and cultivation progressing very satisfactorily.

LAHORE.—The War.—A shooka was dispatched to Dost Mahommud Khan, informing him that the ancient good understanding between the Lahore State and that of Cabul might be restored, if the latter country would acknowledge its dependence, by transmitting the usual gifts of horses and Persian blades, and appoint its Vakeel to reside at the Court of Lahore, for the purpose of receiving an occasional admonition from the Maharaja; but that if those amicable arrangements were rejected, the Sultan Mahommud would, at the close of the rainy season, take active measures for reducing the country.

MR. COURT.—Mr. Court was informed that he would receive the command of Hurree Sing's regiment upon its arrival at Lahore.

HERAT.—The Shah Kamram having contracted a habit of drinking, state affairs were neglected; and many of the wealthier people were so dissatisfied with the Government, as to seek their homes under neighbouring Chiefs.

MADRAS.

THE HEBE.—The schooner Hebe, in which Colonel Monteith, Chief Engineer, embarked, to proceed to the Paumbam Pass, encountered very severe weather after

leaving Madras on the 27th August. After remaining in sight of the Palaveram Hill three days, on the fourth she was driven into the centre of the bay, and she made land with great difficulty. The schooner was much injured. About thirty miles east of Madras they saw a mast, about a foot in diameter, standing upright in the water; about eight feet of it were out of the sea, and the wood seemed good and new; but the boisterous weather prevented a further examination of it.

A NEW MASULLAH BOAT.—An accommodation Masullah boat, of a new construction, has been lately built and launched under the direction of the Master-Attendant. She is considerably longer than the old boats, with eight oars on one side, and seven on the other, and carries her beam in midships.

MAIL COACH COMPANY.—The tender of this Company for conveying the mails between Madras and Bangalore offers to perform the distance in thirty-four hours, transporting 180 lbs., daily, for the sum of 2000 Rs. per mensem. The present monthly expenses amount to 564 Rupees, the runners carrying 18 lbs. weight daily, and 50 lbs. thrice a-week.

Bombay.

CAPTAIN SINCLAIR.—Captain Sinclair, of the Artillery, has withdrawn his application to succeed Lieutenant Pope, in the Secretaryship of the Elphinstone College Council.

BURMAH.—(September 8.) Sickness prevailed to a great extent at Kyouk Phyou. The death of Assist. Surgeon Sibbald caused the station to be entirely without medical assistance; and two medical gentlemen, who accompanied the acting commandant of the local corps to Akyab, had gone to Kyouk Phyou.

THE EXPECTED WAR.—Rumours of war had become rife. It was reported that the Burmese having brought their internal disputes to a settlement, intended to make a descent upon Arracan, after the rains. The acting commandant had received instructions from Government to raise 400 men, thus doubling the strength of the local corps. The battalions were out morning and evening at drill.

PENANG.—**Mrs. BRESLEY.**—*The Small-pox.*—*The Roman Catholics.*—Papers up to 12th August are not very interesting. We extract the following items:—*The Black Joke* schooner has been sent with letters from the resident Councillor to the Rajah of Quedah, requesting his assistance to recover Mrs. Bresley and her attendants. The small-pox had been raging, and one Mr. Harris, an apothecary, had at length succeeded in obtaining good *vaccine virus*, which he was disseminating.—A schism had taken place among the Roman Catholics, a portion of whom had been excluded from divine service by the Priest, in consequence of having sent their children to a Protestant school to be educated.

ASIATIC REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

PROPOSED AND CONFIRMED ACTS BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

. In order that our readers may be put in possession of the very latest particulars of Indian intelligence, we are constrained, at a late hour of going to press, to omit the details of the following subjects, on which draft acts were published in Calcutta during all September.

Draft Act, No. 1.—*Tour of the Governor-General.*—Proposes that it be enacted that from the day on which the Governor-General shall quit his Council, for the purpose of proceeding to the N. W. Provinces, till the time on which he shall rejoin his Council, the said Governor-General shall have all the powers of Governor-General in Council, except those of making laws and regulations. *This draft to be reconsidered in Council at the first meeting after 14th October next.*

2. Aumeens of Police.—That all Aumeens of Police appointed to act with the police powers vested in Tuhsildars, shall possess all police and criminal judicial powers which are vested in Tuhsildars within the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George, Madras. *This draft to be reconsidered in Council at the first meeting after 20th October next.*

3. Stamp Duties.—That so much of Regulation 10 of 1829, of the Bengal Code, as directs that the officer to whom the management of the Stamp Duties may be

transferred, shall be a covenanted officer, be repealed. *To be reconsidered at the first meeting after 24th October.*

4. *The Persian Language.*—That the Governor-General in Council may dispense, either generally or otherwise, with any provision of any regulation of the Bengal code, which enjoins the use of the Persian Language in any judicial or revenue proceeding, and that he may prescribe the language and character to be used in such proceedings. That this power may be delegated as the Governor-General may think proper. *To be reconsidered at the first meeting after the 24th October.*

5. *Landed Proprietors of Singapore, &c., &c.*—The following act came into operation at the date specified :—That from the 1st of October all immoveable property situated within the Jurisdiction of Prince of Wales's Island, Singapore, and Malacca, shall, as far as regards the transmission of the said property, on the death and intestacy of any person having a beneficial interest in the same, be taken to be, and to have been, of the nature of chattels real, and not of freehold. Provided always, that in any suit at law, brought for the recovery of such immoveable property, no advantage shall be taken of any defect of title, arising from the provisions of the present Act. Provided also that in cases where such immoveable property derived from a deceased person, shall have been, before the 1st of October, conveyed for a valuable consideration, by any person properly using the power, such conveyance shall be entitled to retain to his own use the consideration received for such conveyance.

6. *The District Police.*—Proposed that it be enacted that the Madras Code shall apply to all petty offences cognizable by heads of district police, as well as petty thefts; and that whenever any head of district police shall report any cause whatever to a Magistrate for final orders, such head of district police shall state precisely the description and extent of punishment which he may think proper to be inflicted in that case; and the said Magistrate, if he give orders at variance in any respect with that opinion, shall record his reasons for so doing. *To be reconsidered at the first meeting after 31st October.*

7. *Magisterial Power.*—That Magistrates under the Madras Government shall have power to send persons for trial, committal, or confinement, to principal Sudder Aumeens. Europeans and Americans excepted from this regulation. *To be reconsidered at the first meeting after 31st October.*

8. *ABOLITION OF OATHS.*—The following Act has passed :—That from October 1, 1837, the Governor in Council, &c., &c., &c., shall dispense with any oath hitherto required to be taken. This dispensing power not to extend to any oath hitherto required by law to be taken in any stage of any judicial proceeding. In lieu of the oath, a written declaration before the proper functionaries to be required. Whoever shall subscribe by such means to an untruth, will be guilty of perjury, and liable to imprisonment for one year, or to a fine, or both.

9. *JURISDICTION OF CRIMINAL JUDGES.*—MADRAS.—The following Act has passed :—That from the 1st November neither the Criminal Judge, nor the Magistrate of the Zillah of Chingleput, shall have any jurisdiction in respect of offences committed within the Collectorate of Madras, against any regulation relating to the public revenue. The Superintendent of Police, and his Deputies of the town of Madras, to supersede the above parties in such powers.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

September 12.—Mr. G. G. Mackintosh to be joint Mag. and Dep. Col. of Behar, retaining charge of the Khas, and Resumed Mehals of Purnea till further orders.

Lieutenant J. W. Fraser to general charge and superintendence of the survey of the province of Cuttack.

Mr. G. Hough to be Dep. Col. in central Cuttack.

13.—Mr. D. Cunliffe having been reported qualified in two of the native languages, the order for his return to England cancelled.

19.—Mr. A. T. Dick to officiate till further orders as joint Mag. and Dep. Col. of Dacca.

23.—*Confirmed.*—The appointment of Mr. W. P. Palmer as salt-agent of Twenty-four Purgunnahs and Jessore Agency; and of Mr. C. Mackenzie as Superintendent of Sulkea Salt Golahs.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF AGRA.

Agra, September 20.—Mr. D. F. Timins to be Dep. Col. for the investigation of claims to hold lands exempt from payment of land revenue in Zillah Goruckpore.

Mr. J. Brewster to be acting joint Mag. and Dep. Col. of Shabjehanpore.

22.—Mr. V. Lambert to be a Judge of the Sudar Dewannee as Miz. Adawlut for N. W. Provinces.

Mr. W. Monckton to be an addit. Judge ditto.

23.—Dr. H. J. Tucker to the medical charge of the civil station of Moozuffernugur.

August 30.—Mr. F. O. Wells, Accountant to N. W. Prov., to relieve Mr. Harvey from charge of Audit Office, and conduct duties till relieved by Mr. Morland.

September 1.—Surg. H. Guthrie, M.D., placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. C. Taylor to officiate as Commissioner of Agra division.

Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton to continue to officiate as Commissioner till relieved by Mr. Taylor.

Mr. R. B. Gubbins to be an Assist. under Com. of Dehlee div.

2.—Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton to take charge of office of Sec. to Lieut.-Governor in political and general department till further orders: Mr. R. H. Scott on leave for health to the Hills.

5.—Mr. R. B. Morgan to take charge of Custom House at Humeerpore till further orders.

6.—Mr. A. Shank to be joint Mag. and Dep. Col. of Goruckpore.

Mr. R. H. Campbell to be joint Mag. and Dep. Col. of Juanpore, and to continue to officiate as joint Mag. &c. of Furruckabad till further orders.

7.—Mr. F. S. Head to officiate as joint Mag. and Dep. Col. of Allahabad.—Mr. M. F. Muir to exercise powers as Assist. to Magistrate of Seharunpore.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

FORT WILLIAM.—September 11.—8th Regiment L. C.—Captain G. D. Stoddart to be Major: Lieutenant J. Mackenzie to be Captain of a Troop, and Cornet W. H. Tweedale to be Lieut. in suc. to Major G. A. Kempland, retired with rank from 5th Oct. 1836, in suc. to Major F. J. Spiller deceased.

Infantry.—Major J. Carter to be Lieut. Col. vice Lieut.-Col. W. W. Moore, retired with rank from 24th July, 1837, vice Lieut.-Col. D. Dowie, deceased.

5th Regiment N. I.—Capt. P. Johnston to be Major, Lieut. B. Bygrave to be Capt. of a company, and Ens. W. H. Tombs to be Lieut. from 24th July, 1837, in suc. to Major J. Charter, prom.

September 26.—Major R. Home, 73d N. I. to officiate as Paymaster at the Presidency during the illness of Major Stoddart, or till further orders.

HEAD QUARTERS, August 30.—The regimental order appointing Lieut. J. Wemyss to act as Adj. Assam, L. I. vice Bigge, officiating Com. in Assam, confirmed.

September 1.—The div. order by Major-Gen. C. Brown, C.B. making over command of Benares div. on his proceeding on leave to Presidency, to Col. J. Shelton, of H. M.'s 44th Foot, confirmed.

September 5.—The Arracan district orders appoint Lieut. F. Rainsford, Adj. 67th regiment N. I., to be District and Station Staff, vice Cotton prom., and directing Assist. Surg. T. Sibbald to receive medical charge of 67th regiment N. I., consequent on departure of Assist. Surg. H. M. Tweddel towards the Presidency on medical certificate, confirmed.

October 2.—38th N. I., Lieut. T. H. Scott to be Capt., and Ens. R. C. Tytler to be Lieut., vice Capt. T. C. Wilton transferred to the Invalids.—70th N. I., Lieut A. C. Scott to be Capt., and Ens. C. L. Edwards to be Lieut., vice Capt. G. W. J. Hickman, retired on pension of Major.—47th N. I., Lieut. G. C. Armstrong to be Capt. by Brevet.—58th N. I., Capt. E. M. Orr to Europe on furlough, private affairs.

General Staff.—Major-Generals Sleigh and Sir J. Fitzgerald have changed stations; the former going to Madras, and the latter to Bombay.

Removal.—Ens. H. Ramsay from 7th to 53d Regt. N. I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe, August 31.—Capt. W. Geddes, H. Art. (to Pres. prep.)—Capt. F. Coventry, 6th L. C. (do. do.)—Lieut. F. B. Boileau, H. Art. (do. do.)—Lieut. K. J. Whita, Art. (do. do.)—Surg. S. E. Baker, 10th L. C. (do. do.)

September 5.—Lieut. G. Hutchins, Interp. and Quartm. 69th N. I. (do. do.)—12, Capt. B. Roope, 19th N. I. (prep.)—Col. T. Newton, 40th N. I. (Pres. prep.) on private affairs.—18, Lieut. E. Talbot, 53d N. I., Lieut. I. Ewart, 55th N. I., Capt. F. Abbott, Exec. Engr. Kurnaul div. (to Pres. prep.)—26, Col. G. Becher, 4th L. C.—11, Lieut. F. Raleigh, 1st N. I., on med. cert.—Assist. Surg. S. Lightfoot, med. dept. (on med. cert.)

FURLONGHS CONTINUED.—*To Europe, August 11.*—Brev. Col. F. Walker, 33d N. I. (to Pres. prep.)—Major W. Grant, 67th N. I. (to Pres. prep. on sick cert.)—Lieut. G. R. Siddons, 1st Regt. L. C. (Pres. prep.)—30, Brev. Capt. J. Turton, Adj. and Quartm. 4th Bat. Art. (to Mhow prep.)—31, Capt. W. Geddes, M. Art. (Pres. prep.)—Capt. F. Coventry, 6th Regt. L. C. (Pres. prep.)—Lieut. F. B. Boileau, 3d Brigade, H. Art. (Pres. prep.)—Lieut. K. J. White, 1st Bat. Art. (Pres. prep.)—Surg. T. E. Baker, 10th L. C. (Pres. prep.)—Sir C. D'Oyley, Bart. c. s. (Prep.)

To Presidency, September 1.—Capt. T. Webster, 59th Regt. N. I. (prep to applying to retire from the Service.)—5, Ens. R. Inglis, 37th N. I. (on med. cert.)—6, Assist. Surg. C. J. Macdonald, 29th N. I. (do.)—Brev. Major B. Blake, 47th N. I. (prep. to sea.)—12, Surg. E. J. Yeatman, 32d N. I. (on med. cert.)

RETIRED FROM SERVICE.—September 26.—Capt. G. W. J. Hickman, 70th N. I., on pension of his rank.

INVALIDED, September 26.—Capt. T. C. Wilton, 38th N. I. at his own request.

ADDITIONAL APPOINTMENTS, REMOVALS, POSTINGS, &c. FROM SEPTEMBER 4th TO 29th.

Fort William.—Lieut. J. Butler, 55th regiment N. I. doing duty with Assam Sebundy corps, permitted to rejoin his own regiment.

REMOVAL.—Ensign C. Scott, 27th N. I., doing duty with Assam L. Inf. to the Assam Sebundy corps, v. Butler.

Mr. F. P. Rivers admitted on estab. and prom. to ensign.

• **ALTERATION OF RANK.**—8th L. C., Capt. F. Tweedale to rank from 21st July 1835, v. G. A. Kempland, retired. Lieut. G. Murray, ditto, ditto, v. F. Tweedale prom. Lieut. C. Wollaston ditto, 1st Feb. 1836, v. E. C. Archibald resigned.

62d N. I.—Lieut.-Col. J. Watkins ditto, 4th May 1836, v. W. W. Moor retired. Major R. R. Becher ditto, ditto, v. J. Watkins, prom. Capt. F. V. Magrath, ditto, ditto, v. R. Becher, prom. Lieut. D. E. Brewster ditto, ditto, v. M^cGrath, prom. Assist. Surg. H. I. Tucker, M. D. placed at disposal of Lieut.-Gov. N. W. P.

TEMP. ARRANGEMENT.—Capt. W. J. B. Knyvett, 38th N. I., to continue to officiate as Adjutant of Calcutta Native Militia, till further order.

The following transfers to take place in Department of Public Works. Lieuts. H. Fraser, Exec. Engr. from Neemuch to Mhow div., H. H. Duncan, Exec. Engr. from Mhow to Neemuch div.

Surg. J. Duncan placed at disposal of Lieut.-Gov. N. W. P., with a view to civ. med. employ.

Surg. H. Guthrie, M. D., placed by Lieut.-Gov. N. W. P. at disposal of Com.-in-Chief.—Lieut. J. Trower, of Art., placed at disposal of Gov. of Bengal, with view to employ in survey of Cuttack provinces.

HEAD QUARTERS.—Removals and Postings.—Surgeons W. E. Carte, M. D., 40th to 13th reg. N. I. W. Stevenson, sen. (new. prom.) 40th regt. N. I. W. Bell (new. prom.) on furl., to 56th N. I. D. Harding on furl., 39th to 57th Ex. N. I. J. Grieg (new. prom.) to 39th N. I. Ens. G. M. Prendergast, 3d to 44th reg. N. I. Ens. H. Ramsay, 7th to 53d reg. N. I. Ens. G. Baillie, 72d to 64th reg. N. I., as junior of his rank. Superintending Surg. J. Mellish, M. D., posted to Western Circle. Officiating ditto, ditto A. Halliday, M. D., posted to Benares div.

QUALIFIED IN NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Lieut. A. Q. Hopper, 24th N. I.

REGIMENTAL ORDER CONFIRMED.—That appointing Lieut. J. C. Haslock to act as Adjutant to 39th N. I., during indisposition of Lieutenant and Adjutant Pengree.

LOODIANA STATION ORDER CONFIRMED.—That directing Assist. Surg. P. F. H. Baddeley, 4th tr. 3rd brig. Horse Art. to receive med. charge of 17th reg. N. I. from Surg. J. Jackson, on sick leave to Pres.

Brigade Major R. Wyllie to act as Assist. Adj.-Gen. to Cawnpore div., during absence on leave of Capt. Hull, and Capt. W. Hodges, 5th L. C., to officiate as Brig. Major at Cawnpore, during Capt. Willie in charge of div. office, or till further order.

BANDAH ORDER STATION CONFIRMED.—Appointing Asst. Surg. J. H. Serrell, 53d, to med. charge of 29th Eng. N. I. on departure to Pres. (on sick leave) of Asst. Surg. C. J. Macdonald.

MEDICAL SIRHIND DIV. ORD. CONFIRMED.—Appointing Assist. Surg. J. B. Macdonald, 3d reg. L. C. to proceed in med. charge of invalids of the season to Chunar and Pres.

W. Brydon 4th L. C. attached to left-wing 18th N. I., to join his corps at Kur-naul, and to be ready for duty with a detachment under orders of march for Both.

T. C. Hunter L. C. doing duty with 36 reg. N. I. at Agra, to rejoin head-quarters at Muttra. A. Gibbon Eur. regt. to temp. med. charge of 6th N. I.

ADDITIONAL GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

PASSAGE MONEY.—*Fort William, 4th Sept.*—From a military letter of the Court of Directors, dated 28th June:—

“Regimental Captains of H. M.’s service returning to England on sick cert., or proceeding to India after furlough on sick cert., to be entitled to receive the rate of passage-money authorized with reference to Ceylon passage-money regulations, viz., £85, with an allowance to regimental Captains of £15 for the passage of a servant when actually embarked: subject, however, to the declaration that the officer claiming passage allowance, does not possess property to the amount of 5000 Rs. The passage-money for the outward voyage will in all cases be paid in this country, and that for the homeward voyage in India.”

PAY OF ARRACAN SUBALTERNs.—*Fort William, 4th April.*—In substitution of the allowance of 50 Rs. for the command of each company of the Arracan local battalion ordered 28th of August, His Lordship in Council has granted to each of those officers actually present and doing battalion duty, a personal allowance of 100 Rs. per mensem, independent of the established Arracan allowance of 50 Rs.

RETIRED OFFICERS.—*Fort William 13th Sept.*—Paragraphs of a letter, &c., &c. dated 28th June last:—

Para 1.—In our letter in the military department, dated 1st of June 1836, we informed you that his late Majesty’s Government had consented to extend to the retired officers of our army the same advantages enjoyed by H. M.’s officers of Western Australia, New South Wales, and Van Diemen’s Land. We have now to communicate the concession to retired officers of our navy of the same benefits to which officers of the same rank and standing in H. M.’s navy are entitled in those Colonies; and further, the extension of similar privileges to the members of both services settling in the British North American Colonies.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

ENSIGN BARRETT.—*Simla, August 11th, 1837.*—At a General Court-martial held at Cawnpore, on 5th July, 1837, Ensign John Barrett, of the 45th regiment, N. I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—“I charge Ensign J. Barrett with scandalous, infamous behaviour, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:—*First.* “In having at Cawnpore, about November, 1837, wilfully altered an item of Rs. 50, in an account of the cost of building a house at Agra, into Rs. 150, with intent to defraud me of Rs. 100. *Second.* “In having at the same time submitted to be told repeatedly, that he had made incorrect and fresh insertions in the said account, without having taken any steps for the vindication of his character.”

(Signed)
“Seetapore, 11th June, 1837.”

“KENNETH CAMPBELL,
Captain, 25th regiment, N. I.”

Finding.—That Ensign John Barrett did, in November, 1836, wilfully alter an item of Rs. 50, in an account of the cost, &c. into Rs. 150; but the Court considers that the alteration was then made to correct an erroneous entry in an account, and not with a fraudulent intention, of which the Court fully and honourably acquit him. On the second instance of the charge the Court find that Ensign J. Barrett is guilty, and on the charges generally guilty of unofficerlike conduct. *Sentence.*—To be reprimanded as the Commander-in-Chief may direct.

Approved, &c.

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—Ensign Barrett having been found guilty on the second charge only, of the charges brought against him by Captain Campbell, and as it appears in evidence he acted under the advice of a friend and senior officer, the Commander-in-Chief does not deem that any further reprimand is necessary than that conveyed by the words of the sentence of the Court. The Ensign is to be released from arrest, and to return to his duty.

The Commander-in-Chief condemns the conduct of Captain Campbell in this transaction. Captain Campbell had lived with Ensign Barrett as a friend; they had built a house in partnership, in which transaction several thousand rupees had been disbursed, chiefly advanced by the Ensign. The Ensign had advanced money to the Captain on several occasions; yet neither party had kept any thing like a correct account of any of these transactions. The consequence was that when the time for a

settlement between the parties came, there were items amounting to between Rs. 200 and 300 disputed by Capt. Campbell in the account. On discussions arising about these trifling sums, Captain Campbell, forgetful of his former intimacy and connection, and regardless of blighting the prospects of the Ensign, accused him of intentional fraud, and of want of manly spirit and courage. The verdict having recorded that no criminality attached to any part of the Ensign's conduct, the charge of Captain Campbell can only redound to the latter's discredit; and coupled with his addresses, in anticipation of the evidence, to the Court of Enquiry and the Court-martial, afford strong testimony of the evil feeling towards Ensign Barrett by which the Captain was actuated.

GUNNER DAVID COLLINS.—*Head-Quarters, Simla, 17th August, 1837.*—At a General Court-martial assembled at Mhow, on 28th July, 1837, Gunner D. Collins, of the 1st company, 3d battalion of Artillery, was arraigned on the following charges:—First. "For being drunk in barracks on 16th June, 1837. Second—For refusing to go to defaulters' drill on the morning of the next day. Third—For grossly abusing Drill Corporal Davis, throwing a club at him, also a brick-bat, which latter struck him on the back, the said Corporal Davis being in the execution of his office on parade, on 17th June, 1837."

Finding and Sentence.—Guilty of all the charges. To suffer solitary imprisonment for twelve months.

Approved, &c.

GUNNER S. FRITH.—*Simla, 24th August.*—At a General Court-martial held at Meerutt on 2d June, 1837, Gunner S. Frith, of 1st troop 1st Brigade II. Artillery, was arraigned on the following charge:—"For having at Meerutt, on 10th May, 1837, feloniously and of malice aforethought, murdered Gunner Edward O'Shaughnessy, of the same troop, by stabbing him with a sword in the right side of the chest, and thereby inflicting a mortal wound, of which Gunner E. O'Shaughnessy then and there died."

Finding.—Guilty. Sentence of death was passed; but, at the suggestion of the Governor-General, punishment was commuted to transportation for life.

Approved, &c.

PRIVATE PATRICK DUFFY.—At a Court-martial held at Agra, 6th June, 1837, Private P. Duffy, of Grenadier company, European regiment, was arraigned, charged with having at Agra, on 11th May, 1837, feloniously and maliciously stabbed with a bayonet in the chest and other parts of the body, Acting Corporal George Ritchie.

Finding & Sentence.—Guilty—Death. Sentence commuted by the Commander-in-Chief to transportation for life; to which the Governor-General in Council stated his concurrence.

PRIVATE ABRAHAM BROOKSBANK.—This private of H. M.'s 11th. L. D. was also arraigned before a Court-martial, held 29th June at Simla, for drunkenness on duty, and having drawn his sword against his serjeant whilst the latter was in the execution of his office. Brooksbank was found guilty, and sentenced to a solitary imprisonment of twelve months.

PRIVATE JOHN BRANN.—*Simla, 7th July, 1837.*—At a Court-martial held at Kurnaul, 30th June, 1837, Private John Brann, of H. M.'s 13th L. I., was arraigned on the following charges:—First—"For drunkenness, and having used threatening language towards Private Farrell, of the same regiment; this being the second time of his having been drunk since his conviction of habitual drunkenness by a District Court-martial of 16th May, 1837. 2d Charge—With having used abusive language about Serjeant Hemming, of the same regiment. Third—With having, when brought on parade for the investigation of foregoing charges, demeaned himself in a disrespectful manner towards Lieut. Meredith, the officer in command of his company; and having grossly abused Colour Serjeant J. Hallasey, of the same company; and again having used highly unbecoming expressions regarding Captain Meredith."

Finding.—Guilty on all the charges. *Sentence.*—The Court having received evidence of nine previous convictions, sentences Private John Brann to be deprived of one penny a day of his pay for a period of two years, and further to suffer solitary confinement for twelve months.

Approved, &c.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

August 7.—Capt. R. B. Pemberton, 44th N. I. (now on duty at Presidency), to proceed on a mission to Bootan, and eventually to Thibet.—Assist. Surg. W. Griffith, of Fort St. George estab., to proceed in charge of mission.—Ens. Blake, 56th N. I., to command escort.—15. Mr. W. T. Trotter to be magistrate of district of Tirhoot.—Mr. F. E. Read to officiate as magistrate and collector of Purneah, v. Mr. Trotter.—

Mr. J. Staniforth to officiate as special deputy collector for investigation of titles to hold land free from payment of revenue, in zillahs Rajeshahy, Dinagepore and Rungpore, and deputy collectorates of Bogra and Pubna, in room of Mr. Goad.—Mr. W. W. Bird to be a special commissioner under Reg. XVII. of 1813, for investigation of charges brought against Mr. C. R. Martin, civil and session judge of Hooghly.—22. Lieut. J. R. Lumsden, 63d N. I., to be a junior assistant to commr. of Arracan, from 19th May last, v. Mr. W. S. Barnard, dec.—23. Assist. Surg. J. O'Dwyer to take charge of records and remaining works of late Radnagore Commercial Residency, v. Mr. J. W. Sage.—29. Mr. W. A. Law to officiate as joint mag. and dep. col. of Bogra.—Mr. F. Stainforth to be an asst. under commr. of rev. and circuit of Moorshedabad div.—Mr. C. T. Sealy to be an assistant under ditto ditto of ditto.—Mr. G. L. Martin to act as joint magistrate and deputy collector in zillah Cuttack.—Mr. J. Maseyk to be dep. collector in zillah Moorshedabad under Reg. IX. of 1833.—Mr. C. Francis to be dep. collector of Calcutta.

September 5.—Mr. W. Vansittart to officiate as joint magistrate and dep. collector of 24-Purgunnahs.—Lieut. J. R. Abbott to officiate as a junior assistant to Commissioner of Arracan, during the absence of Lieut. Rainey on sick cert.—6. Mr. R. H. Snell to act for Mr. H. Alexander as second assistant to Accountant-General and to Sub-Treasurer.—Capt. T. T. Harington to assume office of master-attendant of this port, under provisional appointment of Hon. the Court of Directors, v. Capt. W. Hope, dec.—Capt. A. B. Clapperton to be 1st assistant to master-attendant.

QUALIFIED IN NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Messrs. H. H. Greathed, C. Beadon, A. R. Young, J. B. Mill, F. B. Gubbins, and C. T. Sealy, writers.—Mr. D. Culliffe having exceeded the period within which, under the orders of the Hon. the Court of Directors, he ought to have qualified himself for the public service by proficiency in the native languages, has been ordered to return to England; date 2d Aug. 1837.

BY GOVERNMENT OF AGRA.—Mr. M. F. Muir to officiate as dep. collector of customs at Seharunpore.—7. Mr. D. H. Crawford to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Muttra.—10. Mr. R. J. Tayler to be a judge of Goruckpore.—Mr. T. P. Woodcock to be mag. and collector of Ally Ghur.—Mr. D. B. Morrieson to be judge of Jaunpore.—Mr. C. W. Fagan to be joint mag. and dep. collector of Agra.—11. Mr. C. W. Fagan to officiate as mag. and collector of Moradabad till further orders.—21. Mr. A. K. Lindesay, civil surgeon, to be dep. post-master at Benares from 16th Aug.—22. Mr. A. P. Currie to be mag. and collector of Benares.—Mr. A. C. Heyland to be mag. and collector of Ghazepore. Mr. Heyland will continue to officiate as judge of Azimghur till further orders.—28. Mr. E. H. Morland to officiate as civil auditor and dep.-accountant, N. W. provinces.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—At an ordination held at the Collegiate Chapel of Bishop's College, on the 24th June, the following were ordained by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta:—The Rev. Josiah Hughes, priest; and J. F. Goldstein and Krishnamohun Banurjee, both of Bishop's College, deacons.—The Rev. R. P. Brooke, B. A., to be joint chaplain to the church and station of Cawnpore.—The Rev. Wm. H. Meiklejohn has been appointed by the Hon. the Court of Directors, junior minister of the Church of Scotland on this establishment:—arrived at Presidency on 6th July.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

August 12. English Ship *Bombay*, G. Waugh, from England 18th May, and Madras 1st September; French Frigate *Artimese*, La Place, from Madras 1st September; English Barque *Experiment*, H. M. Potter, from Moulmein 6th, and Rangoon 24th August; and Arab Ship *Shaw-in-Shaw*, Nacoda, from Mocha 7th, and Allepee 31st August.

13. English Barque *Earl Powis*, D. Spittal, from the Mauritius 17th August; English Barque *John William Dare*, R. W. Evatt, from Singapore 19th, and Penang 27th August.

14. English Ship *Coromandel*, J. Dixon, from Portsmouth 6th May, Simon's Bay 23d July, and Madras 9th September; English Ship *Fatty Rohomon*, Nacoda, from Bombay 8th August.

15. English Brig *Elizabeth*, J. Mannook, from Rangoon 30th August.

17. English Barque *Colonel Burney*, C. M. Crisp, from Rangoon 30th August.

19. Arab Ship *Atlet Rohomon*, Nacoda, from Muscat 21st August, and Cochin 4th September.

24. English Schooner *Margaret*, W. C. Spain, from Rangoon 5th September.
 27. English Barque *Belsoni*, J. Salmon, from the Isle of France 24th August.
 29. English Barque *Water Witch*, H. Reynell, from China 2d, and Singapore 29th August.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

Sept. 10.—*Moulmein*, R. J. Norris, for the Mauritius.—19. *Elisabeth*, J. Glass, Penang.—*John Marsh*, Clucas, Liverpool.—*Margaretta Catharina*, Schepper, Batavia.—21. *Jesse*, Auld, Penang.—23. *Ariel*, Warden, Singapore and China.—24. *Sir Edward Ryan*, M'Gowan, Moulmein.—26. *Ion*, Whelan, Bristol; *Sarah*, Sadler, Mauritius.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per *Jean*, from London, Miss Horsburgh; Mrs. and Master Goldie.
 Per *Hope*, from Sydney, C. Bury, Esq., C. S., and Mr. B. Hornman.
 Per *Bengal Packet*, from Singapore, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Briane, Messrs. Johnson and Smith.
 Per *Republic*, Capt. G. C. Rochfort, Madras army.
 Per *Bombay (England)*, Mrs. Waugh and Mr. Nightingale.
 Per *Coromandel (London)*, Mrs. Morton and two children; Messrs. Hughden and Henderson, Merchants; Mr. Smith, Cadet; Messrs. Twentyman, Mathews, Dearsley; Cooper (Pilot service); H. Vansittart and — Raikes (writers).

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per *Vansittart for China*, Lady D'Oyly, Mrs. Money, Mrs. Campbell, Misses M'Leod and Thomas; Sir C. D'Oyly, J. Money, Esq., C. Thomas, Esq., Masters Money and Macqueen.
 Per *Warrior (London)*, Capt. and Mrs. Watson.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.—August 26. Chittagong, the lady of Capt. J. Scott, 55th N. I., of a son.—30. Coel, Ally Gurh, the lady of F. Derridon, Esq. of a son and heir.

September 1. Loodianah, the lady of Capt. H. Timings, H. Art., of a daughter.—2. Kurnaul, the lady of G. Brownlow, D. A. A. G. of a son.—Futtegghur, the lady of Major R. Gardiner, 13th N. I., of a son.—Delhi, the lady of Capt. G. C. Macan, of a daughter.—3. Agra, Mrs. H. Babonan, of a daughter.—5. Neemuch, the lady of A. C. Campbell, Esq., 1st L. C., of a daughter.—6. Bhaugulpore, on board her Budgrow, the lady of the late D. P. Da Costa, Esq., prime Sudder Aumeen of Chuprah, of a son.—11. Saugor (Central India) the lady of J. B. Dickson, Esq., Assist.-Surg. 69th Reg. N. I., of a daughter.—12. Calcutta, Mrs. J. Lemondine, of a daughter.—Mrs. W. Reed, of a son.—13. The lady of W. Anley, Esq., of a daughter.—Futtegghur, the lady of Major T. Lumsden, Bengal Art., of a daughter.—Meerut, the lady of Surg. T. E. Dempster, 4th Bat. Art., of a son.—14. Agra, the lady of R. H. Scott, Esq., officiating Political Secretary, of a son.—The wife of Mr. G. O'Conner, merchant, of a son.—Chuprah, the lady of T. R. Davidson, of a daughter.—15. Calcutta, Mrs. C. M. Latour, of a daughter.—Midnapore, the lady of G. Adams, Esq., C. S. of a son.—Calcutta, the lady of John Jenkins, Esq., of a daughter.—Dinapore, the lady of Capt. G. S. Blundell, 51st N. I., of a son.—16. Calcutta, the wife of Mr. A. M'Murdoch, of a daughter.—17. The lady of Claude Queiros, Esq., of a daughter.—Mrs. Frederick Bolst, of a son.—Gowalparah, the lady of Capt. A. Davidson, of a daughter.—18. Calcutta, the wife of Capt. Wm. Clarke, F. L. V. Hope, of a daughter.—The wife of Mr. J. G. Crowe, Assist.-Judicial Department, of a daughter.—Mrs. C. R. Smith, of a son.—19. Sylhet, the lady of H. Stainforth, Esq., of a daughter.—Benares, the lady of the Rev. C. Knorpp, of a son.—21. Landour, the lady of J. C. Innes, 61st N. I., of a son.—Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. G. Newbold, S. A. C. Gen., of a daughter.—22. Calcutta, the wife of Mr. R. Wall, H. C.'s marine, of a daughter.—The lady of H. Hughes, Esq., of a daughter.—Mrs. C. F. Byrn, of a daughter.—The lady of Capt. W. R. Macdrum, of a son.—23. Mrs. R. Martinelly, of a son.—24. Mrs. John Monteith, of a son.—Mrs. John Muller, of a daughter.—29. Howrah, Mrs. J. Poirel, of a daughter.—Calcutta, Mrs. T. Teyen, of a daughter (since dead.)—Jessore, The lady of C. Oman, Esq., of a son.

October 1. The lady of the Rev. A. Garstin, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.—*August 4.* Ghazeepore, Mr. W. Davis to Miss Eliza Anne Miles.—14. Barrisaul, Mr. J. C. Arratoon to Miss M. White.—Calcutta, G. E. Rodgers, Esq. to Miss A. M'Neight.—17. Simlah, T. Bacon, Esq., Beng. Med. Serv., to Miss Parker, daughter of the late Colonel Parker, Artillery.—25. Meerut, Mr. H. Collett & Miss Isabella M. M. Theodore, only daughter of J. Theodore, merchant, of Delhi.

September 4. Calcutta, Mr. Lowder, Eng. of the "Setocund," to Miss Matilda Mills, of Howrah.—Agra, by the Rev. R. Chambers, Mr. John Cuddy to Miss E. Taylor.—9. Kurnaul, Capt. T. Brind, Horse Art., to Henrietta, fourth daughter of Col. R. H. Sale, C. B., H. M.'s 13th Light Inf.—11. At the Cathedral, P. Delmar, Esq. to Maria, eldest daughter of W. H. Hamerton, Esq.—Henry Burkingyoung, Esq. to Letitia, second daughter of W. H. Hamerton, Esq.—Calcutta, J. K. Scott, Esq. of the Cashmere Merchant, to Miss E. I. M'Cutchan.—Patna, R. Spence, Esq., Sub-Dy. Op. Agent, Shahabad, to Adelaide, second daughter of J. Boilard, Esq., of Patna.—15. Calcutta, J. Low, Esq., of Garden Reach, to Miss J. S. Sineaton.—E. Preston, Esq., attorney, to Mary, eldest daughter of T. Ellis, Esq., of Gloucester, England.—16. Mr. J. H. De Souza to Miss C. M. Hall.—19. Mr. G. P. Woollaston to Julia, third daughter of Mr. J. Nyss, of Park Street.—Allahabad, Mr. W. F. Mann, Assist.-overseer, D. P. W. Delhi, to Isabella, second daughter of Mr. Conductor W. Clarke, Ordnance Department.—22. Calcutta, Mr. M. G. Michael, to Clara, eldest daughter of J. A. Gazzell, Esq., of Chittagong.—Capt. A. J. A. Rehling, eldest son of the Hon. Mr. Rehling, Gov. of Serampore, to Miss C. N. Jansen.—23. J. R. Dwyer, Esq. to Miss M. A. Boyne.—Kurnaul, Babadoor Khan, son of the Rajah of Koteembha, to the adopted daughter of the late Major-Gen. Sir John Adams.—*October 6.*—Calcutta, J. M. Vos, Esq. to Miss Eliza Garford.

DEATHS.—*September 1.* Bhaugulpore, Frederick, the infant son of H. Clarke, Esq.—Cawnpore, John, the infant son of Lieut. J. Bruce, H. M.'s 16th Foot.—5. Dinapore, John, the son of J. M. Mackie, Esq.—6. Poona, Grace, daughter of Major G. Jervis, Bombay Engineers.—Gwalior, Capt. S. Filose, second son of Major Julian Filose, of the Scindeali service.—7. Chinsurah, W. Vant Hart, sen., Esq.—12. Cawnpore, the infant son of Lieut. Richardson, Art.—13. Sulkea, Mr. A. Reid.—14. Calcutta, Mr. J. Lorimer, recently Head Master of the Parental Academy.—15. Mr. C. Murray.—16. Ellen, fifth daughter of Mr. E. C. Bolst.—17. Jessore, Mr. E. Rushworth, of typhus fever.—18. Calcutta, Miss L. P. Joakim, aged 15 years.—In Fort William, Charles, the son of Lieut. C. W. Sibley, H. M.'s 26th foot.—20. Calcutta, Mrs. J. M'Donald.—21. Dum Dum, Lydia, second daughter of Mr. W. Deare, Sub Conductor of Ordnance.—Dinapore, the infant daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Newbolt.—24.—Calcutta, Dr. Lewis Burlini.—Master R. G. Hornby, son of Mr. S. Hornby.—Serampore, C. Bjerling, Esq.—25. Mr. P. L. Dugat, an assistant in the office of Commissary General.—Calcutta, Miss M. Woodin.—At the General Hospital, J. Butler, Esq.—Cawnpore, Miss Patricia Campbell.—27. Chowringhee, T. Stoddart, infant son of Major Cubitt.—*October 3.*—Kidderpore, the son of Mr. Aitken.—4. Calcutta, the son of Mr. Charles Scott.

REVIEW OF THE CALCUTTA MARKET.

From Bengal Hurkaru Price Current, September 30, 1837.

INDIGO.—Account from the Factories—the manufacturing is nearly completed every where.—**RAW SILK.**—Several purchases, under demand, for remittances, appear to have been made during the week for the English market, at rather low prices.—**SILK PIECE GOODS.**—Cossimbazar Corahs have engaged attention during the week for the English market, and the prices exhibit a shade of improvement.—**COTTON.**—The market is bare of good quality, and business in this produce is consequently at a stand. Upwards of eighty boats, we understand, have been dispatched from Mirzapore, and are on their way down with supplies.—**SALTPETRE** continues to engage attention, and several purchases have been made since our last, for shipments to England, America, and the Eastward. The prices of the day shew a slight improvement on **GUNDA.**—**SUGAR** is less enquired for, and we have no change in prices to notice: the transactions reported are for the English market.—**LAC.**—*Shell Lac* of ordinary quality has been engaged on English and American accounts at rather low prices. We have not heard of any transaction in **DYE.**—**GRAIN.**—The transactions during the week have been to a limited extent, and are reported for the Mauritius only: we notice no change in prices.—**OPIMUM.**—A few speculative purchases of Benares have been made during the week. Active shipments are in progress

on the *Antonio Pereira*, to leave this in a few days for China. Prices are quite nominal, and are likely to remain so, till the arrival of the *Water Witch* and *Cowajee Family*, now daily looked for.—**BETELNUT**.—A sale is reported at our quotation.—**CLOVES** without sale: the prices of the day exhibit a slight reduction.—**MACE AND NUTMEGS** have been sold at a shade of decline in prices.—**PEPPER** has also given way in price, as will be seen for the sales reported.—**TIN**.—A sale is reported at a slight reduction in price.—**CHINTZES**.—A few sales of Bengal stripes and Neutral Pines have been effected during the week at rather low prices. The market has experienced no change for the better.—**WHITE COTTONS**.—Book muslins of common quality, to the extent of about 23,000 pieces, have been sold during the week at low prices. The market continues flat for other descriptions of white cottons.—**MULE TWIST**.—The prices shew a reduction of three to six pie per morah throughout the assortments. Holders have endeavoured to force several parcels into the Bazaar at present prices.—**TURKEY AND OTHER DYED YARNS** without sale.—**WOOLLENS**.—No material improvement in prices.—**COPPER**.—A further improvement had taken place in prices.—**IRON, STEEL, LEAD**.—No variation in prices. Pig lead is quoted at a shade of improvement.—**SPELTER**.—A sale had been effected at reduced prices.—**TIN PLATES**.—No alteration.—**QUICKSILVER** has further advanced in price, and remains in good enquiry.

Ditto, Saturday, October 7th, 1837.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

•**INDIGO**.—Advices respecting the expected crop are still undecided as to the quantity; but from the latest accounts received from all quarters, it is expected that it will rather exceed than fall short of our estimate of 90,000 maunds.—**RAW SILK**.—A purchase of 18 maunds Hurripaul is the only transaction reported since our last for the English market at our quotation.—**SILK PIECE GOODS**.—The transactions reported are for the English market at our last quotations.—**SALT PETRE**.—Business to a considerable extent appears to have been done since our last, principally for the English market, and our last quotations are supported.—**SUGAR**.—The market has been exceedingly quiet since our last, and we have no change in prices to notice.—**LAC**.—We have not heard of any transaction either in Shell Lac or Lac Dye: prices remain without change.—**GRAIN**.—A few transactions are reported for shipment to the Mauritius and Bombay at unaltered prices.—**OPIMUM**.—Shipments are in progress for China. The *Antonio Pereira* cleared at the Custom House on the 4th for China and Singapore with 540 chests on board. Some letters in town from Macao, dated 1st August, per the *Water Witch*, state that intelligence has been received from the Eastern Coasts of China, of an improvement having taken place on the sale of Opium in those quarters.

CHINA, STRAITS, AND COAST PRODUCE.

ALUM.—A sale is reported at a reduction in price.—**BETELNUT** without sale; but the article has given way in price.—**CUBERS** have advanced in price.—**CLOVES**.—Sales of some Bourbon Cloves have been effected at our quotations.—**MACE AND NUTMEGS** have also been sold at our last quotations.—**PEPPER**.—Some sales are reported at unaltered prices.—**BLACK TIN**.—The prices of the day shew a reduction on old and mixed tin. A sale of the latter is reported with the occurrences of the week.

EUROPEAN GOODS.

CHINTZES.—Operations in these and all other British Goods have been very limited since our last, the native holidays of the Doorga Poojah, which commenced on the 4th instant, having suspended all business; the only transactions in Chintzes we have heard of, are the sales of 100 pieces Neutral Stripes, and 100 pieces Couch or furniture Chintz at former prices.—**WHITE COTTONS**.—In these also business has been on a small scale, attributable to the same cause as stated above. We have no change in prices to notice.—**MULE TWIST**.—The market has been without action since our last, holders having shewn more firmness in their demand: we expect the market to improve after the holidays.—**TURKEY RED AND OTHER YARNS**.—A few sales of Turkey Red and Orange Yarns have been effected at a slight reduction in prices.—**WOOLLENS**.—Sales of middling and coarse Woollens continue to be effected, but to a limited extent, at former prices.—**COPPER**.—A few sales of this metal are reported since our last. Comparing the present prices with those quoted last week, we have to notice a slight advance throughout the assortments.—**IRON**.—A sale of Nail-Rod is the only transaction reported since our last. The prices of

the assortments remain as quoted in our last.—**STEEL** without report of sale, and remains as last quoted.—**LEAD**.—A sale of Pig Lead has been effected at a slight reduction in price.—**SPELTER** without sale. We notice a small improvement on the price of this metal.—**TIN PLATES AND QUICKSILVER** without sales, and remain at our last quotations. The latter article is very scarce in the market, and much enquired for.

BILLS ON ENGLAND

Continue at our last quotations, viz.

On H. M. Treasury, at 30 days' sight	1	10½	@	1	11½	per sa. r.
On the Court of Directors, at 12 months' date overdue ...	1	10½	"	1	11½	ditto
Insurance Bills, at 12 months' date	2	1	"	2	1½	per sa. r.
London Credits for operations, at 6 months' sight	2	2	"	0	0	ditto
Agency Houses on their London Constituents, at 6 months' sight	1	11¾		2	0	per co. r.
Government advances, on shipments to London or Liverpool, to the extent of ⅔ at 6 months' sight	2	0		0	0	ditto

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		BUY.	SELL.
		Sa.	Rs.
Stock Paper	{ Transfer Loan of 1835-36 } interest payable in Eng-land	15 0	14 0 p. Cent.
Second 5 p. Ct.	{ From Nos. 1200 @ } 15,200 according to buy ditto to Number.... to sell ditto	0 12 0 4	4 0 3 4
Third 5 per Cent	.....ditto	3 4	2 12
4 per Cent	.....disc. Co.'s R.	1 6	1 13

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.]				[SELL.			
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
2	2 @	0	0	on London, 6 months' sight	2	3 @	0 0
102	0 "	102	8	on Madras, 30 days' sight	98	0 "	98 8
102	8 "	103	0	on Bombay, 30 days' sight	98	0 "	98 8

BULLION, SPECIE, AND BANK NOTES.

Spanish Dollars, Co. Rs.	220	4	3 @	220	12	9	per 100
Doublons	33	1	1 "	33	13	10	each.
Joes or Pezas	19	11	0 "	20	0	0	"
Sovereigns	10	3	6 "	10	4	6	"
Bank of England Notes.....	10	8	6 "	10	10	8	"
Gold Mohurs	18	9	6 "	18	10	6	"
China Gold Bars	12	12	9 "	14	10	8	p. sa. wt.
Sycee Silver	102	4	0 "	104	4	3	p. 100s. w

Madras.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, August 22, 1837.—The Governor in Council is pleased, in reference to G. O. G. under date 6th January, 1837, No. 5, to notify to the army engaged on the expedition to Rangoon in the years 1824, 1825, 1826, that a distribution statement, and prize-rolls bearing the names of those of the corps, departments, &c. below, who are entitled to share in the Ava booty, have been received from the Supreme Government, with instructions to issue the dividend forthwith.

General Staff, Madras Division.—Detachment of Artillery.—H. M. 1st Foot, 2d Battalion; 41st Regiment of Foot; 45th ditto; 89th ditto. Madras European Regiment.—1st Regiment Native Infantry; 3d ditto; 7th ditto; 9th ditto; 12th ditto, (late 2d Battalion 8th Regiment, N. I.); 18th ditto; 22d ditto; 26th ditto; 28th ditto; 30th ditto; 32d ditto; 34th ditto; 38th ditto; 43d ditto; Detachment of Pioneers; Regular Corps of Dooley Bearers; Ordnance Department; Medical Department.

Fort St. George, August 29, 1837.—The Governor in Council has resolved, with a view of assimilating the Rules of this Presidency with those of Bengal, and of enabling

civil servants, who may be desirous to return to England by way of Suez, to make the passage of the Red Sea at the most favourable season of the year, to alter the period fixed for the grant of the furlough allowance to civil servants of ten years' standing, not claiming the indulgence on the ground of ill health, from the 1st December to the 1st November of every year.

The following is a Statement of the Furloughs which will be available on the 1st November next.

Complement allowed by the Honourable Court	27
Already taken	17
<hr/>	
Total available 1st December, 1836	10
Deduct—Taken within the year up to this day	10
<hr/>	
Lapses since the 1st December last, available on the 1st November, 1837..	8
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CRUELTY OF OFFICERS TOWARDS THE NATIVES.—*Choultry Plain, 1st August, 1837.*—A practice would appear still to exist among the officers of this army, which cannot be too strongly condemned, that of personally inflicting chastisement upon native servants. Even in cases where such chastisement may not amount to violent ill-treatment, it is nevertheless altogether objectionable; and the Commander-in-Chief feels satisfied that he has only to call (once more) upon the good sense of those under his command to put down a bad habit, which is equally dangerous and discreditable. Let any one who is about to raise his hand against a native menial reflect, that a similar proceeding would not for a moment be tolerated in his own country.

HOSPITAL INSPECTIONS.—*Fort St. George, 8th September, 1837.*—The duty of making the customary inspections of the hospitals of the 13th L. Dragoons, 39th foot, 41st, 54th, 55th, 57th and 62d foot, to be performed by the Superintending Surgeons of Divisions at the period of the half-yearly inspection of regiments; and they will make the usual report to the Commander-in-Chief.

The above arrangement made for the season, vice the Deputy Inspector General of hospitals on other duty.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. S. J. CARTER.—*Choultry Plain, 25th July, 1837.*—At a General Court-martial at Cannanore, June 22d, 1837, Lieut. S. J. Carter, 2d regiment, N. I., was charged:—First, with having at Sedasheghur, on 6th of April, 1837, when in command of a detachment of the 2d regiment, N. I., commenced a course of hard drinking, continuing the same until the 17th of the same month, so as to render himself frequently quite senseless, and altogether unfit for duty. Second instance—In having appeared at the drill on the day last mentioned, in a disgraceful state of intoxication. Third instance—In having on the day following the above abused, in gross and indecent language, Subadar Sandejee Row, of the same regiment, then in attendance at his quarters.

Finding—That the prisoner is guilty of the first charge, with the exception of the words “so as to render himself quite senseless; and guilty of the second instance of charge. On the third instance, not guilty. On the fourth, guilty, with the exception of the word “indecent.” The Court therefore sentences Lieut. Carter to be cashiered.

Approved.

Mr. Carter to be struck off the strength of the army from the date of the publication of this order at Cannanore.

CAPTAIN JOHN MAHON.—*Fort St. George, 29th July, 1837.*—At a General Court-martial held at the Fort, on 14th July, 1837, Captain John Mahon, of H. M.'s 63d foot, was arraigned upon the following charges by order of Major General J. Doveton, C. B., commanding centre division of army.—Charge, “For conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. First instance—In having, on 22d June, absented himself without leave from the morning parade of his regiment, notwithstanding that he had on the day previous been admonished by his commanding officer for a similar neglect. Second instance—In having, on the 23d June, addressed an insubordinate and disrespectful letter to his commanding officer (Lieut.-Col. J. W. Fairtlough). Third instance—In having, on the 1st of the following month, refused to withdraw or apologize for the letters in question, when required so to do by the General Officer commanding the centre division of the army.”

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Additional Charges.—First—In having, on 1st July, 1837, neglected to attend a meeting of the officers of his regiment, although duly warned to do so. Second—In having, on the 5th July, frequently passed Major General Doveton on the public road disrespectfully, omitting to pay him the compliment due to his rank.

Second additional Charge.—With having at the same time and place last specified broken his arrest.

Finding.—That the prisoner is not guilty of the first instance of the charge; nor of the first instance of the first additional charge; nor of the second additional charge.

That he is guilty of the remaining three charges.

Sentence.—To be reprimanded as his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may deem proper to direct.

Remark by the Court.—The Court has recorded an acquittal on the second additional charge, because the terms made use of in permitting the prisoner to take exercise, were not sufficiently explicit.

Disapproved.

(Signed) P. MAITLAND, Lieut.-Gen.

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—The General Officer of the division in prescribing the limits of Captain Mahon's arrest, directed that he should consider himself in arrest "within the precincts of the Fort;" and yet the Court has acquitted the prisoner of breaking his arrest, although he was found driving on the public road at a distance from the precincts, on the assumption that the terms made use of in permitting the prisoner to take air and exercise were not sufficiently explicit; but leaving out of consideration the prisoner's conduct as described in the first instance of the charge, and the first and third instances of the additional charge, upon which the Court has put so singularly lenient a construction, Captain Mahon stands convicted of having addressed an insubordinate and disrespectful letter to his commanding officer, of having refused to withdraw it, and of having refused the proper salute on the public road to the General Officer whose mediation he had rejected. And for this aggravated perseverance in insubordination and disrespect, the Court has considered a reprimand to be the appropriate punishment. The disproportion between the injury to discipline, and the remedy afforded by the Court, is but too manifest. The Lieut.-General considered that it will be sufficient to record his disapprobation of the judgment on the present trial, leaving the facts of the case to speak for themselves.

Captain John Mahon to be released from arrest, and to return to his duty.

This order to be entered in the general order-book, and read at the head of every regiment in H. M.'s service on the establishment of Fort St. George.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

August 29.—Lieut. Faikney, of Bombay estab., placed at disposal of this Govt., appointed to Nair Brigade in Travancore state, v. Capt. Sheridan, dec.

Sept. 1.—To rank as Senior Merchants.—Messrs. W. A. Forsyth, from 10th Aug. 1837—H. Stokes, 25th Aug. ditto.

3.—*Ecclesiastical.*—The Rev. F. G. Lugard to be an Assist. Chaplain on the estab., from 2d Sept.

12.—W. A. Forsyth, Esq. to be Assist. Judge and Joint Crim. Judge of Madura, v. Mr. T. Prendergast to England; E. Maltby, Esq. to be Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Canara, on the assumption by Mr. Forsyth of above office; H. D. Phillips, Esq. to assume charge of office of Assist. Judge and Joint Crim. Judge of Salem, on Mr. Forsyth's departure, till further orders. Mr. F. Copleston to be Head Assist. of principal Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah; W. E. Jellicoe, Esq. to act as Registrar to Zillah Court Rajahmundry, during employ of Mr. Rolde on other duty or till further orders.

Ecclesiastical.—The Rev. G. J. Cubit, A. M., to be senior Chaplain of Bangalore. Rev. V. Shortland to be Chaplain at Vizagapatam, with leave to remain at Quilon till after the rains.

Major-General Vigoureux, commanding Mysore div., and C. R. Cotton, Esq., third member of Board of Revenue, to be Joint Commissioner for the purpose of enquiring into the causes, &c. of the late insurrection in Canara.

15.—D. Mayne, Esq. to be a writer on this estab. from 18th August.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

Fort St. George Aug. 29.—Lieut.-Col. F. L. Doveton, 4th L. C., to be Town Major, on departure of Major Limond to England.

Fort St. George, 12th Sept.—47th Regt. N. I.—Senior Lieut. J. Blaxland to be Captain, and Senior Ens. J. S. Allen, to be Lieut., v. Bond invalided; date of Commission 8th Sept. 1837.

Revenue Department.—Captain A. T. Cotton, Engrs., to be Civil Engineer 3d division. First Lieut. S. Vardon, Engr. to be ditto, 2d div. First Lieut. T. Smythe, Engr. to be first Assistant to Civil Engr. in 1st div. First Lieut. H. Watts, Engr. to take charge of Chief Engineer's office till arrival of Lieut. Lake, or till further orders. Assist. Surgeon R. Plumbe to afford med. aid to 2d Vet. Bat. and details at Wallajahbad, during absence of Surg. Desormeaux on other duty, or till further orders. Cornet J. F. Johnstone of the 3d, doing duty with 6th L. C. permitted, to rejoin his corps.

15th Artillery.—First Lieutenant J. G. B. Bell to be Captain, and Second Lieut. J. Babington to be first Lieutenant, v. Baylis invalided; date of commission 12th Sept. 1837. Second Lieut. J. D. Scott to be brought on effective strength from 12th Sept. 1837, to complete estab. Admitted and prom. to Ensign Mr. H. E. Walpole, date of Com. unsettled. Mr. J. M. Jackson to be an Assist. Surg. from 13th Sept., and to do duty under Surg. of 2d Bat. of Art. at St. Thomas's Mount.

Head Quarters, Sept. 13.—Ensign J. M'C. Ferrie, 40th regt., doing duty with 16th regt., to join his corps at Presidency.

Head Quarters, Aug. 26.—*To do Duty.*—Ensign H. A. O. Const. (lately arrived) with 35th regt. till furth. ord. Ensign A. R. Dallas, 1st regt. N. I. doing duty with 35th regt., to join his corps after 1st Sept. Capt. C. Davinier, 30th N. I., to have charge of inf. recruits in the Fort, and Lieuts. Martin and Snow, 24th N. I., to do duty with the detachment.

28.—The under-mentioned doing duty with regiments at Palaveram to prepare to rejoin their respective corps with 45th regt. N. I.—Ensigns R. Shubrick, 5th N. I. I. I. O. Stuart, ditto.

• **Sept. 6.**—Ensigns J. M. H. Phillips and A. Barlow, Madras Eur. regt., to proceed after 1st October to Secunderabad, and from thence to join regimental head-quarters, with a detachment of that corps about to march from Presidency to Kamptee. — *To do Duty.*—Ensigns (lately arrived) G. W. Ommanney, 35th N. I.; C. Dysart, 38th ditto; R. Balfour, 16th ditto; T. H. Thomson, 35th ditto.

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.

Head Quarters, Aug. 30.—Major J. N. Abdy 1st to 2d Bat. of Art., and Major A. L. Murray 2d to 1st ditto.

Sept. 6.—Cornet A. J. Curtis 6th to 7th regt. L. C. to join and take rank next below Cornet C. W. Gordon. — 7th. Lieut.-Col. J. Green 4th to 3d L. Inf., and Lieut.-Col. T. G. Newel (lately prom.) posted to former corps.

Head Quarters, Sept. 11.—The following young officers doing duty with 35th, to do duty with 16th regt.:—Ensigns G. W. Ommanney, G. Dysart, T. W. Thomson, Ens. W. T. Money, L. W. Madras Eur. Reg. to 30th regt., to join and rank next below Ens. G. F. Salmon. Ens. G. F. F. Halsted 23d to 32d regt. to rank next below Ens. W. T. Williams.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe, August 29.—T. Prendergast, Esq., with absentee allowance, to embark from Malabar coast. Lieut. G. R. Edwards, 2d L. C. (on sick cert.) — **Sept. 12.**—Captain J. Allardyce, 23d L. Inf., to embark from western coast. Captain J. Oliphant, Acting Superintending Eng. Hyderabad Subsidiary Force. — 15.—F. B. Elton Esq., C. S., (to Pres. prep.) on med. cert. Capt. T. Medley, 5th N. I. (ditto) to embark from western coast.

To Presidency, August 28.—Capt. G. Gray, 21st reg. N. I. (prep. for the Cape). Captain T. Baylis, 2d Bat. Art. (prep. for sea). Ensign J. M'Vicar, (on sick cert.). — **September 8.**—W. Dowdeswell, Esq., C. S., (on sick cert.) Lieut. J. Gordon, (prep. to Europe, on sick cert.) Lieut. H. Green, (do. do). — **Sept. 15.**—Lieut.-Col. J. Hazlewood, 2d N. V. B. (prep. to sea).

Returned to Duty, August 23.—Assist. Surg. R. Plumbe. — **Sept. 15.**—Lieut. L. Macqueen, 3d reg. L. C. First Lieut. W. A. Orr, Artillery. Captain J. J. M'Murdo, 45th reg. N. I.; and Lieut. C. Newsam, 20th N. I.

Invalided, Sept. 1.—Capt. G. Gray, 21st N. I., (at his own request). — **Sept. 12.**—Capt. T. Baylis, Artillery, (at his own request). — 8.—Capt. C. Bond.

To the Cape, Sept. 12.—R. Eden, Esq., C. S. (on sick cert.)

Furloughs cancelled, Sept. 15.—At his own request, that of Lieut. J. Wright, 5th reg. N. I., granted 23d May last, for Europe.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS, *Aug. 31.*—Barque *Gillandon*, Rapson, from Calcutta.—*Sept. 2.*—*Sarah*, Sadler, Mauritius.—*13.*—*Seringapatam*, Denny, from London.—*29.*—*Minerva*, Ireland, from London; to sail again the 1st of November for London.—*Oct. 7.*—*Repulse*, Pryce, from London.

DEPARTURES, *Aug. 30.*—H. M.'s Brig *Algerine*, Lieut. W. S. Thomas, to Trincomalee.—*31.*—Barque *Eamont*, Bristol, to Bombay. Brig *Catherine*, Shreeve, to Northern Ports.—*Sept. 9.*—*Coromandel*, Dixon, to Calcutta. *Guillardon*, Rapson, Penang.—*10.*—Barque *Caledonia*, Symers, Moulmein.—*11.*—Barque *Sir E. Paget*, Hall, London.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.—*August 27.* At Madras, the lady of the Rev. M. Boure, of the Scotch Church, of a daughter.—*Sept. 2.* At Masulipatam, the lady of Assist. Surg. G. Thomson, of a son.—At Nagpore, the lady of Captain Hyslop, Artillery, of a son.—*11.* At Madras, the lady of the Rev. H. Coterill, of a son.—At Madras, the lady of Major W. J. Bradford, of a daughter.—*14.*—At St. Thomé, the lady of Lieut. F. B. Lys, 45th reg. N. I., of a son.

DEATHS.—*August 19.*—At Trichinopoly, H. M. E. Fortescue, daughter of Capt. Fortescue, Dep. Quart. Gen., southern division.—*21.* At ditto, Mrs. E. Britain, wife of Mr. G. S. Britain, aged 32 years.—*26.* At Madras, Mrs. C. M'Kennie.—*28.* At Madras, of consumption, Mr. H. Raulim, son of Mr. W. Raulim, aged 25 years.—*Sept. 7.* At Masulipatam, the lady of F. H. Crozier, Esq., C. S.—*11.* At Madras, Juliana Mary, infant daughter of Mr. E. C. Griffiths.

ADDITIONAL GOVERNMENT ORDER.

MADRAS, A WAREHOUSING PORT.—FORT ST. GEORGE, SEPT. 25.—Under the authority conveyed by Act No. 25 of 1836, the port of Madras is declared a warehousing port:—the above Act to be brought into operation, and goods received into bond, from and after the 15th September.

The Company's late commercial buildings, situated at the back of the Supreme Court House, to be appropriated as a bonding warehouse, and to be ready for goods by the above date.

The following are the rates of Warehouse Rent per mensem, lately established by the Government:—

	R.	A.	P.
Bales of Punjum Cloth, of 30 pieces per bale.	0	8	0
Screwed bales Cotton of 300 lbs. do.	0	4	0
Loose bundles of do., 200 lbs. do.	0	4	0
Bales of Taffetas and raw Silk, do.	1	0	0
Chests of Indigo, per chest	0	8	0
Do. of Wine of 12 doz. do.	0	8	0
Pipes of do., puncheons, and butts, each.	1	0	0
Bags of rice and sugar, per bag.	0	1	0
Do. Saltpetre, do.	0	1	0
Metals, per ton.	0	4	0
Rattans, 100 bundles.	0	8	0

Other articles in proportion to the above.

H. CHAMIER, Chief Secretary.

Bombay.

BOMBAY DECLARED A WAREHOUSING PORT.—In a notification dated the 18th of September, the collection of the Transit duties⁹ leviable in the Bombay territories was suspended, and the Island declared a warehousing port from the 1st of October, 1837.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

Bombay Castle, August 24, Temporary Arrangement confirmed.—Second Lieut. O. R. Dent to act as Interp. to 2d Bat. Art., on departure of Lieut. Nixon on leave to sea and Egypt.—Assist. Surg. Durham relieved from doing duty in the Indian Navy, and placed under orders of Commander-in-Chief.—*September 2*, through the death of

Capt. R. Payne, Assist. and Acting Dep. Commissary-General, the following arrangements are made in Commissariat Department:—Capt. D. Davidson, Sen. Assist. Commissary-General to assume charge of Dep. Commissary-General's duties at Presidency.—Lieut. E. Whichelo, Sen. Dep. Assist. to proceed to Ahmedabad, and assume charge of Commissariat duties in Poona division.—Lieut. Pope, Sub. Assist. Commissary-General, in charge at Presidency, to proceed to Deesa, in suc. to Lieut. Whichelo, after being relieved by Lieut. Davidson.—Lieut. Hartley to assume charge of Commissariat duties at Poona, on departure of Capt. Davidson, pending arrival of Brev. Capt. Scobie, when he will proceed to Belgaum, and assume charge of Commissariat duties of Southern division of the army during absence of Brev. Capt. Scobie.—Lieut. C. Threshie, 10th Regt. N. I. to be Sub-Assist. Commissary-General from the 17th of July last.—Brev. Capt. H. Stockley, 7th N. I., to be Acting Sub-Assist. Commissary-General, but to continue in his present employ until the season admits of his proceeding to Rajcote, acting on the departure of Brev. Capt. Scobie from Belgaum, as Commissariat Officer of that station until relieved by Lieut. Hartley.—Lieut. J. Ramsay, 9th N. I., to be Sub-Assist. Commissary-General in charge of Deesa Bazaars, vice Threshie.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—*Tentage to Artillery Officers, Aug. 24.*—A letter from the Court of Directors, dated the 22d of March, authorizes the Governor in Council "to grant to the Artillery Officers of the Bombay Presidency the same indulgence as to Tentage, as was conceded to the Artillery Officers of Bengal," viz., that of drawing full Tentage at all stations.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe, September 14.—Capt. W. Trevelyan, 2d L. C.

To Egypt, September 5.—Assist. Surg. W. Hardy.

To Sea, September 18.—Mr. T. H. Baber, C. S.

To Australia, September 2.—Capt. D. C. F. Scott, 3d L. C.

Returned to Duty, August 31.—Lieut. W. G. Duncan, 24th Regt. N. I.

MARINE APPOINTMENTS.

Appointment confirmed, August 23.—Lieut. Campbell to reside on shore on med. cert. from the 10th of July.—Mr. Midshipman A. M. Grieve to be Acting Mate of the *Palinurus*, during the absence of M. Cruttenden, on med. cert.

By the Commander in the Persian Gulph.—Lieut. Smith to the charge of the *Clive* during the absence of Commander Hopkins, on sick cert.—Lieut. Sharp to the command of the *Clive* (pro tem).—Midshipman Woolaston to be Acting Lieut. of ditto, 21st June.—5, Assist. Surg. Winchester placed at disposal of Superint. Ind. Navy, for duty.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—*September 14.*—Barque *Aimable Viotoria*, Baron, from Havre-de-Grace.—29, *Princess Charlotte*, King, from Liverpool.

October 3.—*Walmer Castle*, Boucher, from London.—4, *Allerton*, Evans, from Liverpool.—5, *John Knox*, Thompson, ditto.—7, *Asia*, Stead, from London.—11, *Orient*, Taylor, from Liverpool.

SAILED.—*September 6.*—Barque *Eliza Anne*, Poulson, to China.—*Lady East*, Emery, to Liverpool.—20, *Morley*, Evans, to China.—23, *Huddersfield*, Hall, to Liverpool.—26, *Palmira*, Loader, for London.—27, *Rapid*, for Liverpool.

October 4.—*John Stamp*, for Liverpool.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.—*August 8.*—At Ellichpoor, the Lady of Dr. A. Walker, Nizam's Service, of a son.—27, At Poona, the Lady of Major-General Sleigh, commanding Poona division, of a daughter.

September 4.—At Bombay, Mrs. W. Lagrin, of a daughter.—22, At Tardeo, the Lady of W. Simson, Esq. C. S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.—*September 18.*—At Tannah, W. Sullivan, Esq. H. C. Med. Serv., to Eliza Anne, only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Green, late of H. M.'s 20th Regt.

DEATHS.—*September 10.*—In the Fort, Pallinjec Dhungee, Parsee Merchant, aged 43.—12, At Mazagon, Susanna Parish, aged 24.—14, At Bombay, Mr. Jose Vazo de Azoedos, in his 90th year.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

COLONEL ARTHUR.—*Dec. 5.*—Mr. HUME presented a petition from Mr. Boyan, stating that an action brought by him against Col. A. was pending in the Court of Queen's Bench, for damages to the extent of £30,000; and wishing to know, as Col. A. was appointed Governor of Upper Canada, what remedy he could have, in the event of the trial being decided in his (Mr. B.'s) favour, Colonel Arthur being out of the jurisdiction of the said Court. Sir G. Grey indignantly repelled the idea of Col. Arthur shielding himself from responsibility, owing to his official situation, or absence from England.

WOOL.—*Dec. 7.*—Mr. BAINES presented, and Sir G. STRICKLAND supported, a petition from 10,000 inhabitants of Leeds, for the removal of the duties on wool and olive oil.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—*Dec. 8.*—In reply to a question from Mr. LEADER, Mr. MACKINNON stated that the second Report of the South Australian Commissioners would be speedily laid before the House. The details, he added, would be found most satisfactory. In four months £6000 worth of land had been sold, and land which twelve months ago only fetched 12s. the acre, was now become worth £8.

REVENUES OF INDIA.—*Dec. 12.*—Mr. CRAWFORD moved for "an account of all moneys supplied from the revenues of India since the return made to the Order of the House of the 7th July, 1836, towards the payment of the expenses in England chargeable on those revenues, particularizing, as before, monthly and annually, the amount of bills drawn by the Court of Directors on the several Governments of India, in separate accounts, of each Presidency, for moneys paid into the London treasury of the East India Company, with the rates of exchange at which such bills were issued; the amount of remittances, in separate accounts, made by the several Governments of India, and by the East India Company's agents in China, to the Court of Directors, specifying the duties of remittances as advised in the registers received from India, and the dates when the said remittances were received into the London treasury; whether the due payment of those remittances were protected by the hypothecation of goods, or by any other security, with the rates of exchange at which such remittances were made; the amount of bills drawn by the East India Company's agents in China on the several Governments of India, with the rates of exchange at which such bills were issued at Canton; also, an account of remittances from India or China, since the commencement of the present charter, in silk or in any other description of goods, specifying the invoice cost in Indian currency and British sterling money, with a statement, if sold, of the net proceeds realized in London; also, an account of any remittances received into the London treasury of the East India Company, in repayment of advances made in India on account of Her Majesty's Government, and also made applicable towards the payment of expenses in England chargeable on the revenues in India.

Sir J. C. HOBHOUSE acquiesced in the motion, which was agreed to.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—*Dec. 13.*—In reply to a question from Mr. Gladstone, Sir G. GREY said it was the intention of Government to bring in a permanent Bill for the Government of New South Wales; and not to renew the temporary Bill, which would not expire for some time.

EAST INDIA HOUSE, 20th December.

A special general meeting of the Proprietors of Stock was held at the India-house on this date.

GRANT TO THE MARQUIS WELLESLEY.

THE CHAIRMAN acquainted the Court that the resolution of the Court of Proprietors, granting the sum of £20,000, had received the confirmation of the Board of Controul. The Chairman then informed the Court that the dividend-warrants would be ready for delivery at the usual period.

A list of papers presented to the House of Commons, relative to pensions granted to superannuated and reduced officers of the Company, &c., was read.

ABOLITION OF THE COMPANY'S AGENCY AT CANTON.

MR. WEEDING then rose to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice for the abolition of the East India Company's agency at Canton :—" That it is expedient to discontinue the East India Company's finance agency at Canton, inasmuch as it deranges the operations of commerce between Great Britain and China, to the great injury and loss of the British merchant, manufacturer, producer and consumer, while it is not indispensable as a means of enabling the Company to place sufficient funds in this country to meet the territorial payments of India payable in India."

MR. J. C. WHITEMAN seconded the resolution.

MR. FIELDER said he hoped that the honourable proprietor would withdraw his motion.

MR. MARRIOTT said that he should oppose the motion, as being an unnecessary interference with the Court of Directors.

The CHAIRMAN said he would oppose the motion, and he hoped the body of the proprietors would support him in so doing, and agree with him on a question so deeply affecting their interests.

After a few words from Mr. TWINING and Mr. WIGRAM,

The CHAIRMAN put the resolution, which, on a show of hands, was negatived by a very considerable majority.

IDOLATROUS WORSHIP IN INDIA.

MR. POYNDER called the attention of the Court to two memorials that were presented to it in August last, one by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and the other by the Church Missionary Society, relative to idolatrous worship in India, complaining that, notwithstanding the resolutions adopted by the Court of Directors here, no steps had been taken by the Authorities in India to put a stop to those disgraceful practices. He begged to ask what answer had been returned by the Directors to the first memorial?

The CHAIRMAN said the memorial had been received, and the subject of it was under the consideration of the Court of Directors, but no answer had as yet been returned.

[We regret that, owing to the mass of intelligence received from Calcutta by the overland dispatch, and already elsewhere alluded to, we are now only able to give the heads of the very interesting debate on the motion for the abolition of the Company's agency at Canton. We promise our readers, however, a full report of it in our number of the 15th January.]

EAST-INDIA COLLEGE, HAILEYBURY.

GENERAL EXAMINATION, DEC. 1837.

On Tuesday, 5th December, a Deputation of the Court of Directors proceeded to the College of Haileybury, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the College Council as to the result of the general examination of the students.

The Deputation, upon their arrival at the College, proceeded to the Principal's lodge, where they were received by him and the Professors, and the oriental visitor. Soon afterwards they proceeded to the hall, accompanied by several distinguished visitors, where (the students being previously assembled) the following proceedings took place.

A list of the students who had gained medals, prizes, and other honourable distinctions, was read.

Mr. G. S. Forbes read the Prize Essay.

The students read and translated in the several Oriental Languages.

The medals and prizes were then presented by the Chairman (Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart.) according to the following report, viz. :—

**MEDALS, PRIZES, AND OTHER HONOURABLE DISTINCTIONS OF STUDENTS
LEAVING COLLEGE, DECEMBER 1837.**

Fourth Term.

Cudbert Bensley Thornhill, medal in Classics, medal in Mathematics, medal in Political Economy, medal in Law, prize in Hindustani.

Edmund Culling Keywood, prize in Classics, and passed with great credit in other departments.

William E. Cochrane passed with great credit.

Third Term.

William Strachey, medal in Sanscrit, medal in Persian, prize in Classics, prize in Mathematics, (by special vote of the College Council), prize in Political Economy, prize in Law, prize in Arabic.

Arther Raikes was highly distinguished.

Second Term.

Charles Forbes, prize in Classics, prize in Mathematics, prize in Law, prize in Persian, prize in Hindustani.

Richard J. Sullivan, prize in Political Economy, and highly distinguished in other departments.

**PRIZES AND OTHER HONOURABLE DISTINCTIONS OF STUDENTS
REMAINING IN COLLEGE.**

Third Term.

Gordon S. Forbes, prize in Mathematics, prize in Political Economy, Essay Prize, and passed with great credit in other departments.

James R. Baines was highly distinguished.

Second Term.

S. Babington was highly distinguished.

B. Cooper and F. Lushington passed with great credit.

First Term.

Thomas John Knox, prize in Classics, prize in Law, prize in Persian, and passed with great credit in other departments.

Robert Hichens, prize in Mathematics, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Richard G. Clarke, Theme Prize, and highly distinguished.

N. Galloway, C. W. A. Dance, and A. Ravenshaw were highly distinguished.

H. J. Bushley passed with great credit.

**RANK OF STUDENTS LEAVING COLLEGE, 2D TERM, AS SETTLED BY THE
COLLEGE COUNCIL.**

BENGAL.—*First Class.*—1. C. B. Thornhill. 2. W. Strachey.—*Second Class.*—3. A. Raikes.

MADRAS.—*Second Class.*—1. E. C. Heywood. 2. W. E. Cochrane. 3. R. J. Sullivan.

BOMBAY.—*First Class.*—C. Forbes.

It was then announced, that the certificates of the College Council were granted, not only with reference to industry and proficiency, but also to *conduct*; and that this latter consideration had always *the most decided effect* in determining the order of rank.

It was also announced, that such rank would take effect only in the event of the students proceeding to India within *six* months after they are so ranked; and "should any student delay so to proceed, he shall only take rank amongst the students classed at the last examination previous to his departure for India, and shall be placed at the end of that class in which rank was originally assigned to him."

The Chairman then addressed the students, expressing the very great satisfaction which the Deputation of the Court of Directors derived from the favourable result of the examinations, as well as the excellent conduct of the students during the whole of the past Term.

The business of the day then concluded.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S MILITARY SEMINARY, ADDISCOMBE.

The periodical public examination at this Institution was held on Monday, the 11th December, in the presence of the Chairman, Sir J. R. Carnac, Bart., M. P., the Deputy Chairman, Sir J. L. Lushington, K. C. B., some members of the Court of Directors, and the following visitors, viz:—The Lord Viscount Encombe, Baron de Teissier; *Generals* Millar, Bell, and Macleod; *Colonels* Sir John May, Paterson, Cockburn, Pasley, C. B., Miles, Robertson; *Lieut. Colonels* Dynely, Parke, Sim, Smythe, Hay, Barnewall; *Majors* Stannus, W. Gordon, Prosser, Campbell, Conran, Chase; *Captains* Walpole and Vassall, R. N., Horton, Burnaby, and Jervis; the Rev. G. Coles; *Messrs.* P. Melvill, Kembell, Carwardine, B. S. Jones, Thornton, Zohrab, Yrarn, &c., &c. Also Cheoket Bey (Chargé d'Affaires de la Sublime Porte près de Sa Majesté Britannique) and M. A. Dervish Effendi.

The result of a due and careful examination by Maj.-General Sir A. Dickson, K. C. B., of 41 Gentlemen Cadets was the selection of two for the Engineers, viz. J. R. Becher and J. S. Alexander; and four for the Artillery, viz. A. B. Kembell, H. P. de Teissier, T. G. M'Donell, and R. R. Bruce, and the remaining thirty-five for the Infantry, viz. Edward William Salusbury, David Inglis Money, William Andrew Anderson, George Ogle Jacob, William Baillie, James Farquharson Fotheringham, John Lambert, John Arthur Howard Gorges, Donald Macleod, Charles Preston Molony, Humphrey Thomas Repton, Edward John Boileau, Robert Reynolds, George King Newbery, Samuel Thacker, William Frederick Newton Wallace, William Edmonstone Macleod, Charles Samuel John Terrot, Thomas Kiernan, William Spiller Ferris, Edward Donald Vanrenen, Francis Tower, Charles Thomas Trower, Jones Rose, Francis Geach Crossman, James Metcalfe Lockett, William Campbell, Donald Cameron, Charles Metcalfe Sned, Robert Campbell, Charles Newton, Walter Selby, Edward Newton Dickenson, Charles Gonne Southey, John Howard Inulach Grant.

Honorary certificates were also presented to Messrs. Kembell, de Teissier, M'Donell, and Anderson, when they were addressed by the Chairman as follows:—"Gentlemen—In presenting to you these honourable vouchers for merit and good conduct, I regard them as the first-fruits of the rich harvest which you are hereafter to reap in the service upon which you are entering. When years of sedulous devotion to duty shall have won for you the higher honours of your professions, you will look back to this moment with feelings at once affecting and delightful—as that moment when your earliest inspirations were crowned with success, and when the record of the regularity and propriety of your conduct became the passport to the esteem and confidence of those with whom you are to serve."

The report of the Lieut.-Governor Sir Ephraim Stannus, C. B., bore gratifying testimony to the observance of the regulations and attention, to their studies of the Gentlemen Cadets, and to the diligent and zealous performance of the duty of the Corporals in the maintenance of the discipline of the Institution.

The prizes recommended by the Public Examiner and the Lieut.-Governor were presented by the Chairman in the following order of merit, viz. to J. R. Becher, 1st. Mathematical, 2d Fortification, Military Drawing, Civil Drawing, Latin, 1st Hindustani.

The sword for general good conduct, accompanied with the following sentiments from Sir James Carnac:—Mr. Becher,—“The Court of Directors have thought fit to appropriate this sword as the reward of general good conduct, and the Lieut.-Governor has reported that you are entitled to receive it. The gratification which I feel in placing it in your hands is, I am persuaded, not inferior to that which you derive from having established your claim to it.

“The sword, Sir, is the emblem of the soldier's profession; and whenever you shall be called upon to use it, the circumstances under which it became yours will, I am satisfied, not fail to ensure its being used honourably.”

A. B. Kembell, 2d, Hindustani.

J. S. Alexander, 1st, Fortification—Military Surveying—2d, Good conduct.

T. G. M'Donell, 2d, Mathematical.—G. O. Jacob, French.

Second Class.

J. W. Fraser—Mathematical—Fortification—Military Surveying—Good conduct—Hindustani.

C. V. Cox—Military Drawing—Civil Drawing.

H. Hammond—French.—H. B. Sweet—Latin

A. J. M. Boileau (of the 3d class)—4th, General good conduct.

[We are reluctantly compelled to defer until our next Number the insertion of other interesting proceedings at this examination.]

Oriental Herald.—Vol. I—No. I.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

(CALCUTTA, 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1837.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—

3d. or New 5 per Cent. Loan 3s. 6d. a 3s. 10d. Prem.
 5 per Cent. Transfer " 1835-6 13 0 a 14 0 "
 4 per Cent. Loan..... 1 2 a 1 8 Discount.

BANK SHARES.—Bengal Bank (Co's. Rs. 4000) Co's. Rs. 2200 a 2450
 Union " (Co's. Rs. 1000 each) " 450 a 500

EXCHANGES.—In private bills there are no transactions, except with the security of Bills of Lading and Policies of Insurance. The Government rate of buying has been 2s. per Co's. Rupee.

Bills on H. M. Treasury have been selling at 1s. 10d. a 1s. 11d. per S. Rupee.

FREIGHT.—The following are the current rates of the day.—To London and Liverpool, per ton.—Sugar, Saltpetre, Indigo, and Silk Piece-goods, 70s. a 80s.—Sugar in casks, 90s. a 95s.—Light goods generally, 60s. a 75s.—Silk and Rice, 84s. to 90s.

INDIGO.—Estimates of the crop are now reduced to 90,000 maunds, though some parties are still of opinion that the quantity will be several thousand maunds larger. Little dependence is, however, to be given to such early estimates. The exportation to the above date was Fy. Mds. 101,047.

SALTPETRE.—Operations on a moderate scale at a slight fall on the lower descriptions. The prices of the various qualities range from 4 to 6.4 S. R. per Fy. Md. Export during August, B. Mds. 77,908.

SILK GOODS meet with little attention at considerably reduced prices.

RICE.—Export to Great Britain during August, B. Mds. 8052.

COTTON.—No business going on except for China. Prices, 11 to 13.8 S. Rs. per B. Md.

SHELL LAC.—Fine quality, 26 a 33 S. Rs. per B. Md.—Ordinary, 17 a 26.—Exports to Great Britain during August, B. Mds. 1126.

LAC DYE.—Fine, 40s. a 75s.—Ordinary, 25s. a 35s.

Export to Great Britain during August, B. Mds. 303.

SAFFLOWER.—First, 16s. a 24s.—Second, 10s. a 15s.

Exports to Great Britain during August, B. Mds. 1102.

BLOCK TIN.—A further decline has taken place, and the quotations are now, Co's. Rs. 27 a 27.12 per Fy. Md.

EUROPEAN GOODS.—*Piece Goods*.—This important branch of trade has never been in a worse state than at this moment. The causes may be considered the state of trade in Europe, and the distress existing among the middle and lower classes in the Upper Provinces. Lappets going down, and extremely dull.—Japan Spots and assorted Lappets, ditto.—Plain Books advancing, but little enquiry.—Jaconets, Mulls, and Mediums in fair demand, but at losing prices.—Coloured Cottons little doing, and market getting daily worse.

——— *Cotton yarn* in a very languid state.

——— *Woollens* fully partake of the general depression, and the trade in a very unsatisfactory state, there being no general demand for any description at paying prices.

——— *Metals*.—Every description has given way, except Quicksilver, which is getting

BOMBAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1837.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Five per Cent Loan of 1825-26—108 Rs. at 111
 ————— 1829-30—110-12 Rs. at 111
 ————— Transfer Loan of 1834-35—117 Rs. at 117-8
 Four per Cent. Loan of 1835-36—105-8 Rs. at 105-12

EXCHANGES.—*Bills on London*.—The agency prices are drawing at 1s. 9d. a 1s. 10d. six months' sight. Drafts against shipments to a small extent, 1s. 10d. a 1s. 11d. Government have reduced their exchange for advances to 2 per Rupee, a rate at which they are not likely to do any business.

Bills on Calcutta at 30 days' sight, Co's Rs. 99.8 a 100.

——— *Madras* at 30 days' sight, ————— 99 a 99.8.

FREIGHTS.—*For England* difficult to be obtained. The last engagements to Liverpool have been done at 35s. per ton.

For China, engaging with considerable spirit at 19 a 20 Rs. per candy (560 lbs.)

WAREHOUSING PORT.—By the *Gazette* of 21st, Bombay is declared to be a warehousing port from 1st of October; and the transit duties to cease with the present engagements.

COTTON.—The dealers have not yet lowered their prices, and the market is almost in a state of stagnation. Shipments to England have been very limited since 1st of June; and those to China are now only beginning to exceed the annual average of 120,000 a 125,000 bales.

OPIUM.—Nothing doing. The contract price for December is Rs. 1030, and for February Rs. 1015 per chest. The transactions are confined to the Marwaddies. The Government regulation of payment of duty before the article arrives at its destination is still a subject of complaint.

EUROPE GOODS.—*Metals.*—Of copper and spelter the stocks in first hands are getting reduced, but of copper they are still large with the dealers. Small plate spelter 8½ Rs. and tile copper 50 Rs. per cwt. Of English bar iron there is a year's consumption at moderate prices. Tin plates continue very heavy at Rs. 15 per box. Swedish iron and steel are chiefly now in dealers' hands, importers' stocks being very small. Iron chain cables, 10 a 15 per cwt. Anchors, 13 a 14. Lead, pig, sheet, and red at 10, and white at 12. Sheet brass at 45. Patent shot, 10s. 8d.

—*Piece Goods.*—Many sales during the week, but at low prices. The only descriptions in demand are grey Madapolloms and grey Jaconets. A more general one is however looked for. Mule Twist, 9 to 13 annas per lb. Bleached long-cloths at 7 Rs. per piece. Grey shirtings, 7.4 a 7.14. Madapolloms 34 inches, 4.12, and 42 inches, 5.12. Cambricks, 8.8. Mules, 2.12 a 2.14. Jaconets, 3.0. Bleached ditto, at 13.8. Lappets, 2.6. Chintzes assorted, 5.10 a 6.4. Ditto blue ground, 8.12. Ditto Turkey red, 11.12 a 14.8. Turkey red twilled cloth, 6.10.

—The following articles are at a discount. Confectionary, 25 per cent.—Earthenware, 35—Glassware, 40—Hats, 25—Millinery, 25—Oilman's Stores—Plated Ware, 40—Saddlery and Harness, 20—Stationery, 40—Cutlery, Hosiery, Ironmongery, Perfumery, and Ship Chandlery are realizing primo cost—and Window Glass is at 25 per cent. advance.

—Other articles are as under:—Quart bottles, 1s. 8d.—Pint ditto, 1s. 4d. per dozen—Corks, 2s. a 3s. per gross; Cochineal, 3s. 4d. a 3s. 8d. per lb.—Coals, 12s. a 15s. per ton—Gunpowder, 1s. per lb.—Beer (Bass, Ind. Tennent) 55 Rs. per hhd.,—Allsop, Hodgson, 45,—Barclay, 40,—Elliott, 35.

CANTON, 4TH JULY, 1837.

EXCHANGE.—The East India Company's agents advertise that they will give bills on the Supreme Government of India at thirty days' sight, at the rate of 218 Co's. Rs. per 100 Sp. Drs.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 5s. per Sp. Dr.

On Bombay, 3 mo. sight, 222 Co's. Rs. per 100 Sp. Drs.

Sycee Silver at Lintin, 5 a 5½ per cent. prem. (very scarce.)

OPIUM.—Malwa, 520 a 540 —Patna, 695 a 700 Sp. Dr.

Deliveries from Lintin in April and May, 3,902 chests, value 2,267,380.

" " " to 8th June 762 "

Stock on hand at Lintin 1st June 10,759 "

Deliveries to 1st July 2,249 " " 1,312,110

RAW SILK, Canton.—The second crop to be brought to market in a few days, and likely to be an average one.

Nankin.—No purchasers in the market.

TEA.—No transactions have lately taken place; no ships loading for Europe.

COTTON.—A small advance has taken place on the higher qualities, but none on the inferior, though they have been more saleable.

COCHINEAL without demand. *Cotton Yarn* in more request, and prices a shade higher.

—*Ebony*, heavy stock; no improvement.—*Lead*, firm.—*Long Cloths*, demand continues, and few on hand.—*Pepper* steady.—*Quicksilver* rather on the rise.—*Rice*, no purchasers but at losing prices to the importers.—*Sandal Wood* in good demand. *Tin*, no purchasers, from apprehensions of further arrivals.—*Woollens*, no improvement.

SINGAPORE, 27TH JULY, 1837.

EXCHANGES.—On London Treasury Bills, 10 a 30 days' sight, 4s. 6d. per Sp. Dr.

" Private Bills, 6 months' sight . . . 4 7 "

On China, at par.

FREIGHTS to London and Liverpool—Dead weight and rough goods abundant.—Light freight and measurement goods scarce.

OPIUM.—Benares, 630 a 632 per chest.—Malwah, 560.

EUROPEAN GOODS.—*Beer.*—Hodgson, Allsop, and Bass, 33 a 35 Sp. Drs. per hhd. The market is supplied.—*Sherry, Brandy, Hollands,* stocks large.

—*Metals.*—English bar iron and nail rod iron wanted.—*Lead,* both pig and sheet, wanted; consumption of latter trifling.—*Spelter* but a small stock. *Steel* without enquiry.

—*Sundries.*—The market is fully supplied with anchors, chain-cables, canvas, cordage, biscuit, guns, gunpowder, cutlery.—The following are wanted.—*Paints,* paint oil, and turpentine, Irish beef and pork, hams, and cheeses. Plain, printed, and coloured cotton goods.

SYDNEY, AUGUST 16TH, 1837.

Liquids.

ALE, Burton, per bar. 36 g.	£6 . 5		
Taylor's strong pale,			
per hhd.	8		
Hastings	8		
Ashby's	8		
BRANDY	3/6 @	5/6	
GIN, in Bond	2/6 "	4/3	
PORTER, Taylor's. per hhd.	£7.10		
Barclay's	7		
Elliot's	7		
RUM, B. P. Proof, in Bond			
per gal.	3/9 "	3/10	
WINES, Port, best, per pipe	£45 "	£60	
Sherry, best ..per butt	45 "	50	
Madeira	35 "	50	
Teneriffe "	18 "	20	
Champagne	50/		

ALLSPICE	per lb.	10d.	
ALMONDS, Shell....	"		
Soft	"	9d.	1/
ANNATTO	"	6/	
ARROW ROOT	"	9d.	10d.
ASHES, Pot	"	4d.	
Pearl	"	4d.	
BUTTER, Irish	"	1/2	
CANDLES, English wax,			
per lb.	2/		
Spermaceti	"	2/3	
Mould	"	10d.	
CASKS, New, London made,	63/		
Liverpool	63/		
CASSIA	per lb.	9d.	1/
CHEESE, Cheshire		1/3	
Pine Apple		1/2	
CIGARS, Manilla, per 1000			
in Bond	32/	"	35/
Havanuah	30/	"	40/
CINNAMON	per lb.	6/	
CLOVES	"	1/	
COFFEE, Java	"	7d.	
Brazil	"	7d.	8d.
COPPER, Sheathing,	"	1/	1/4
Nails	"	1/4	
CURRENTS, Zante..	"	7d.	
FIGS	"	9d.	1/

GINGER, Jamaica,			
White	per lb.	3/3 "	3/6
Brown	"	9d.	1/
HAMS, Yorkshire,	"	10d.	
HERRINGS, Red ..per jar	17/	"	18/
Pickled	per bar.	45/	
HONEY, English ..per lb.	2/	"	2/3
HOPS, Kent	"	1/4 "	1/6
IRON? Bar, assorted per ton	£16 "	£17	
Hoop	"	15 "	18
Nail Rod	"	14 "	18
Pig	"	8 "	10
ISINGLASS	"	12/ "	20/
LEAD, Sheet	"	£45 "	£50
Pig	"	10	
LIQUORICE, Spanish per lb.	1/		
MOLASSES	per Cwt.	27/	
MUSKETS, Walnut stocked	10/	"	14/
MUSTARD	per doz.	24/ "	25/
NUTMEGS	per lb.	10/	
OIL, Sperin	per ton	£70	
Black	"	£25 "	£28
PEPPER, Black	per lb.	5d.	6d.
PITCH, Stockholm, per bar.	25/		
PICKLES assort. per doz. qts	24/	"	25/
PORK, Irish....per barrel	£5.10		
Pickled	"	45/	
POWDER	per lb.	1/	1/6
RAISINS, Smyrna ..	"	5d.	
Muscatel	"	1/	1/3
RATTANS ....per bundle	4/3	"	4/6
RICE, Patna ....per bag	25/		
Java	"	18/	
ROSIN	per bar.	12/ "	15/
SAGO	per lb.	2½d.	
SALT, Liverpool, per ton	90/	"	£5
St. Ube's	"	80/	
SALTPETRE	per lb.	3½d.	
SOAP, Hawes, Lond. per ton	£37 "	£38	
Liverpool	"	36	
STARCH	per lb.	5d.	6d.
SUGAR, refined loaf,	"	7d.	
TAR, Stockholm, per bar.	20/		
TOBACCO, Negrohead, per lb.	1/2 "	2/9	
Brazil	"	8d.	9d.
TREACLE	per Cwt.	25/	
TURPENTINE, cans included			
per gal.	8/		
VINEGAR, English,	"	2/3	

LAMB & PARBURY,

Merchants and Agents, Sydney.

Exports from Calcutta to Liverpool and London, between the 30th September and 4th October, by the Ships William Barras, Minerva, Jean, Mandarin, Reliance, Isabella Cooper, Emily, Renown, and Hope.

Saltpetre, 11,013 bags.—Sugar, 23,498 bags, 131 hhds.—Rice, 6068 bags.—Jute, 2422 bales.—Safflower, 352 bales.—Turmeric, 1400 bags.—Shell Lac, 503 chests.—Castor Oil, 625 barrels.—Stick Lac, 1383 baskets.—Lac Dye, 320 chests.—Indigo, 299 chests.—Mustard Seed, 2855 bags.—Rattans, 3196 bundles.—Raw Silk, 718 bales.—Silk Piece Goods, 261 boxes.—Linseed, 64 bags.—Hemp, 114 bales.—Munjeet, 46 bales.—Ginger, 3807 bags.—Tobacco, 468 packages.—Hides and Skins, 252 bales.—Teel Seed, 350 bags.—Red Wood, 2199 pieces.—Coast Piece Goods, 175 bales.—Tin Cal, 17 casks.—Horn Tips, 82 bags.—Oil Seed, 8917 bags.—Molasses, 55 hhds.—Deer Horns, 4304.—Mustard Oil, 715 boxes.—Horn, 1250 sacks.—Sundry Seeds, 2541 packages.—Rum, 21 hhds.—Cigars, 19 boxes.—Buffalo Horns, 8842.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The *Mary Somerville*, Roberts, for Calcutta, sailed from Liverpool 15th November, got on shore on the Kish Bank, and was towed by a steamer into Kingstown harbour on the 17th, with water up to her bends. Discharged her cargo, the whole of which was spoiled; and 30th November sent into dock.

The *Isabella*, Munro, for Bengal and Calcutta, sailed from Deal 27th November, and off Dungeness the following day was totally dismasted. Returned to East India Docks, and sailed again from Deal 21st December.

The *Indian Chief*, M'Donald, for Mauritius, sailed from Liverpool 15th November, and struck on the Rush Bank, off Wexford, 18th November, and was abandoned, —crew saved. Afterwards beat over the bank, and sunk in 25 fathoms water.

The *Adams*, Mills, for St. Helena, with coals, sailed from Shields 4th December, arrived at Leith 17th December, leaky, and must discharge.

The *Medora*, Tweedie, from Sydney to London, was totally lost at Rio Real, about 40 leagues N. E. of Bahia, having struck on the 25th September, at 10 P.M.—Crew and passengers saved.

The *Diligence*, Bos, (Dutch), totally destroyed by fire at Java.

The *Fame*, (Spanish schooner,) arrived at Manilla 19th May from Singapore, brought in by the Steward; the Captain, Mate, and Boatswain having been murdered by three of the crew (Manilla men) off Goat's Island. All the correspondence thrown overboard.

INDIAN APPEAL CASES.

The following Indian Appeal Cases were disposed of before the Privy Council, Dec. 5.—The first case was from Bombay, *Edulgee Kamjee v. Abdoola Hajee Chouk*. After hearing Mr. Wigram, Queen's Counsel, for the Appellant, Mr. Justice Bosanquet gave judgment on the part of their Lordships, affirming the decree of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, with costs. The same result attended the case from Bombay—“*Mussumat Keenee Bae, widow, v. Latchmandas Narraindal*,” the Rt. Hon. T. Erskine giving judgment.

Dec. 7.—*Bomanjee Muncherjee*, one of the original Defendants, *v. Syud Hooseain Abdoolah*, the original Plaintiff. Lord Brougham gave judgment as follows:—That there were not sufficient grounds to reverse the decree of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, but that the Respondent was not entitled to his costs in this appeal.

Mr. Baron Parke dismissed the following appeal with costs:—From Bengal, *Rajah Dundal Sing*, original plaintiff in succession to *Rajah Gunga Persad Sing*, and others, *v. Rajah Anund Kishwur Sing* (the original Defendant).

The appeal, *Sri Rajah Kakerl Apody Jaggandaha Raz Bahadur v. Sri Rajah Vutsavoy Jaggandaha Zaggaputty Raz Bahadur*, was decided after two days' examination.

Dec. 11.—In the appeal from Madras, *Sri Rajah Kakerl Apody Jaggandaha Raz Bahadur v. Sri Rajah Vutsavoy Jaggandaha Zaggaputty Raz Bahadur*, Mr. Justice Bosanquet gave judgment. A Bombay appeal, *Beema Shunker v. Jarnasjee Shaporjee*, was heard; judgment was deferred. No other India appeal cases were entered upon, their Lordships of the Judicial Committee having been since the above date engaged upon European Appeals.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM EASTERN PORTS.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Ship's Name.</i>	<i>Commander.</i>	<i>Place of Depart.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
Nov. 28, 1837	Dorothea	Fairhurst	Bengal.....	July 21, 1837.
29	Sarah Elizabeth	Davison	Sydney	Aug. 16 ..
29	Mary Ann Webb	Lloyd	Bengal.....	July 24 ..
Dec. 1	Caroline	Williams	Sydney	Aug. 4 ..
1	Lady Fitz-Herbert ..	Ferries	Bengal.....	May 11 ..
1	John Rennick	Lennington	Batavia	Aug. 16 ..
2	Lady Kennaway.....	Davison	Bengal.....	June 29 ..
2	Margaretha.....	Barham	Batavia	Aug. 6 ..
4	Ann Wise	Renny	Launceston.....	July 26 ..
4	Francis Smith ..	Edmond	Bengal.....	" 2 ..
4	Indus	M ^c Farlane	Ditto	" 15 ..
4	Scourfield	Evans	Bombay	Aug. 5 ..
4	Ranger	Jellard	Bengal.....	July 23 ..
4	Bencoolen	Brown	Canton.....	June 22 ..
11	Dauntless	Pender	Bengal.....	July 24 ..
16	Imogene	Riley	Ditto	Aug. 7 ..
16	Gunga	Younghusband ..	Ditto	" 4 ..
18	Olympus	Cowl	Ditto	July 23 ..
19	Coromandel.....	Chesser	Ditto	" 19 ..
20	Hibernia	Gillies	Ditto	" 15 ..
20	Meg Merrilies	Skinner	Cape	Oct. 9 ..
21	James Turcan.....	Turcan	Calcutta	July 25 ..
23	Malay	Welch	Ceylon	Aug. 27 ..
23	Samarang	Meekum	Batavia	" 31 ..
25	Achilles	Duncan	Colombo	Sept. 3 ..
26	Hindoostan	Redman	Madras	" 3 ..
26	William Metcalfe	Phillipson	Calcutta	Aug. 17 ..

DEPARTURES TO EASTERN PORTS.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Ship's Name.</i>	<i>Commander.</i>	<i>Port of Depart.</i>	<i>Destination.</i>
Nov. 28, 1837	William Jardine.....	Hyatt	Kingstown	Sydney.
29 ..	David Scott.....	Spencer	Deal	Madras & Bengal
29 ..	John Dennistoun	Mackie	Ditto	Mauritius & Cey.
30 ..	Monarch	Booth	Liverpool	Bombay.
30 ..	Edward	Cannon	Ditto	Sydney.
Dec. 2 ..	Edward	Wade	Portsmouth.....	Madras & Bengal
2 ..	Parrock Hall	Canney	Ditto	Ceylon.
2 ..	Clyde	Kerr	Deal	Cape.
2 ..	Duch. Northumberland	Roxburgh	Plymouth	Sydney.
2 ..	Victory	Blockley	Liverpool	Bengal.
2 ..	Hindoo	Mac Gill	Ditto	Ditto.
2 ..	Trinculo	Rea	Ditto	Singapore.
2 ..	Catherine.....	Leitch	Ditto	Madras.
2 ..	Lawrence.....	Gill	Ditto	Bengal.
3 ..	Enterprise	Tizard	Ditto	Batavia.
3 ..	Orontes	Short	Deal	Sydney.
5 ..	Kelmiguro	Thomson	Ditto	Mauritius.
6 ..	Thomas Laurie ..	Price	Ditto	Launceston.
7 ..	Turnerlane	Smith	Greenock.....	Bombay.
8 ..	Vanguard	Stewart	Liverpool	China.
8 ..	Alexander	M ^c Lachlan	Ditto	Ditto.
9 ..	Trusty	Jamieson	Falmouth	South Australia.
9 ..	Mary Bibby	Medcalf	Liverpool	Bombay.
9 ..	Jane Blain	M ^c Allisle	Deal	Cape.
9 ..	Kennear	Mallard	Ditto	Sydney.
9 ..	Margaret Connell ..	Morris	Greenock.....	Bengal.
10 ..	John Johnston	Granberg.....	Cowes	Bombay.
10 ..	Ganges	Macdonald	Liverpool	Sydney.
12 ..	Velox	Falconer	Deal	Cape.
13 ..	Kyle	Fletcher	Ditto	Bengal.
21 ..	Logan	Follansbie	Ditto	China.
21 ..	Isabella	Sampson	Ditto	Hobart Town.
21 ..	Ditto	Porter	Ditto	Algoa Bay.
21 ..	Ditto	Munro	Ditto	Calcutta.
21 ..	Mary Anne.....	Jones	Ditto	Sydney.
21 ..	Jactina.....	Young	Portsmouth.....	Calcutta.
21 ..	Semiramis	Brooks.....	Falmouth.....	Bombay.

SHIPS TRADING TO INDIA AND THE EASTERN COLONIES.

APPOINTED TO SAIL.	SHIPS' NAMES.	DESTINATION.	OWNERS OR CONSIGNEES.	CAPTAINS.	WHERE LOADING.	REFERENCE FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE.
1898						
Ports.						
Jan. 5	Duke of Northumb.	Madras	William L. Pope	George W. Wood	W. I. Docks	Gledstones & Co. White Lion-ct. Cornhill; J. Pirie & Co. 3, [Freeman's ct,
" 20	Claudine ... (Cape)	Madras	William Heathorn	Charles Kemp	W. I. Docks	J. L. Heathorn, Abch.-L; Arbuthnot & Latham, Gt. St. Hel.
" 4	Larkins	Madras & Bengal	Charles Ingram	Charles Ingram	E. I. Docks	T. Havside & Co. 69, Cornhill.
" 25	Kellie Castle	Madras, Bengal, & China	Read & Co.	David Buchanan	E. I. Docks	Edmund Read, 72, Cornhill, or James Barber.
" 25	La B. Alliance (Cape)	Madras & Bengal	Thomas Farcomb	Charles Arkcoll	W. I. Docks	Passingham and Nail, 106, Fenchurch-street.
" 15	Iderton ... (Cape)	Madras & Bengal	Henry Shuttleworth	H. Shuttleworth	Land. Docks	J. Campbell, Rickards, Little, & Co.; John Pirie & Co.
" 30	Idava	Madras & China	Joseph Hare	Robert Jobling	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
Feb. 1	Asla	Madras, Bengal, & China	Edward Moxhay	James S. Biles	E. I. Docks	Edward Moxhay, jun. 72, Cornhill.
" 5	Lady Raffles	Madras, Bengal, & China	Richard Green	Mark Lay	E. I. Docks	Frederick Green & Co. 64, Cornhill.
" 10	Eliza	Madras & Bengal	Palmer, McKillop, Dent	Edward Rose	E. I. Docks	James Barber, 1, White Lion Court, Cornhill.
" 10	John Fleming	Madras & Bengal	Edward Rose	William Currie	W. I. Docks	Thomas Havside & Co.
" 10	Lysander	Bengal	Gilkinson & Co.	Adam Young	E. I. Docks	Lyall, Brothers, & Co., or John Pirie & Co.
" 5	Bolton	Bengal	Thomas B. Oldfield	Ellar McKellar	W. I. Docks	Domett, Young, and England, 7, George-yard.
" 20	Tamerlane	Bombay & China	J. & W. Stewart & Co.	Edward Routh	St. Kt. Docks	Lyall, Brothers, & Co.; R. Douglas; Phillips and Tiplady.
" 10	Ingis	Bombay & China	Daniell, Dickenson, & Co.	William Marley	E. I. Docks	Daniell, Dickenson, & Co. Adams-ct.; J. Pirie & Co.; J. Barber
" 30	Cleveland	Bombay	Robert Barry	Thomas Worsell	W. I. Docks	Thomas Havside & Co.
Llanelly	Lord Eldon	Bombay & China	William E. Ferrers	William Drayner	Llanelly	Lachlan & Co. 22, Alie-street.
Feb. 1	Vicount Melbourne	Bombay & China	Captain & Co.	George Willis	E. I. Docks	W. E. Ferrers, Bucklersbury; J. Barber; Phillips & Tiplady.
Mar. 1	Childe Harold	Bombay	Thomtons & West	William Barcham	W. I. Docks	L. W. Winkley, 24, Birchin-lane, or James Barber.
Jan. 31	Margaretha	Batavia	John Pirie and others	James Thomson	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co., or Jopp & Scarr, 2, Birchin-lane.
" 28	David Salomons	China	William Tindall	John Skelton	W. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
" 10	Africa	Colombo & Trincomalee	C. S. Fenwick	Monson	St. Kt. Docks	L. W. Winkley, 24, Birchin-lane.
" 10	Regulus	Mauritius	J. Smith & Co.	Robert Cumming	St. Kt. Docks	H. & C. Toulmin, 8, George-yard.
" 13	Jane Shirreffs	Cape	Robert Cumming	Robert Douglas	St. Kt. Docks	Edward Robinson, 117, Cheapside.
" 5	Agnes	Algoa Bay	Edward Luckie	William Spence	Land. Docks	Hill and Wackerbarth.
" 7	Hebe	St. Helena	W. Crozier	Alexander Smith	Land. Docks	Edward Luckie.
" 5	Lord Chs. Spencer	New South Wales	John Scott	H. H. Browne	St. Kt. Docks	Thomson & Edwards.
" 20	British Sovereign	New South Wales	C. Stanbank & Son	Ninian Miller	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles & Co. or Devitt & Moore.
" 5	Maria	V. D. L. & New South Wales	Miller & Co.	George Noble	St. Kt. Docks	John Gore & Co. 26, Lawrence-lane.
" 31	Eden	Launceston	Joseph Jackson	Ninian Miller	Land. Docks	Phillips & Tiplady.
" 25	Wilmot	Hobart Town	Sharp & Co.	Archibald Ewing	St. Kt. Docks	Mac Ghee, Page, & Smith, or Arnold & Wollett.
" 15	Bolton	Hobart Town	Robert Brooks	William Wainman	St. Kt. Docks	H. & C. Toulmin, or Phillips & Tiplady.
Feb. 14	Henry	Hobart Town	George Bishop	Robert Brown	Land. Docks	Buckles & Co., or Devitt & Moore.
Jan. 16	Mary	Hobart Town	Henry Nelson	Alexander Goldsmith	St. Kt. Docks	George Bishop.
" 7	Aberdeenshire	South Australia	William Catto & Son	Edward Goldsmith	St. Kt. Docks	Godwin & Lee.
Feb. 7	Wave	New South Wales	Phillips, King, & Co.	William Wiseman	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles & Co., or Devitt & Moore.
Jan. 26	Augusta Caesar	South Australia	Gale & Son	Thos. Tomlinson	St. Kt. Docks	Arnold & Woollett.
Mar. 1	Amelia Thompson	South Australia	John Pirie & others	John Hart	St. Kt. Docks	Godwin & Lee.
Jan. 30	Henry Porter	South Australia	N. Griffiths	George Jardine	St. Kt. Docks	John Pirie & Co., or John Marshall, 26, Birchin-lane.
" 20	Shepherd ... (Cape)	Swan River	F. & C. E. Mangles	George Jardine	Land. Docks	Arnold & Woollett.
" 20	Shepherd ... (Cape)	Swan River	F. & C. E. Mangles	George Jardine	Land. Docks	F. & C. E. Mangles, 27, Austin Friars; or Edmund Read.

PASSENGERS INWARDS.

Per *Atalanta* (s.) from Bombay to Suez (London 4th Dec.)—Lady Compton, Miss Compton, Mrs. Henderson; Capts. Grant, Cogan, Migman, and Campbell; Lieuts. Saunders, Hughes, Knight and Priaulx; Drs. Lush and Goodridge; Messrs. Nicol, Burn, Bibby, Martin, Martius, and Paul.

Per *Hero of Malown* from Bombay (expected).—Lieut. and Mrs. Benson; J. R. Richmond, Esq.; Rev. G. Luggard.

Per *Lady Earl* from Bombay (expected).—Lieut. A. Robertson; Messrs. Lancaster and Robson.

Per *Columbian* from Bombay (expected).—Mrs. and Miss Sterling; Messrs. Sterling, Fowler, Devan, and Bush.

Per *Caroline* from Sydney.—Capts. Dickinson and Hector.

Per *Palmira* from Bombay (expected).—Mrs. Grant and four children; Mrs. Trevelyan and child; Mrs. Woodbarn and child; G. Grant, Esq., C. S.; Capt. Trevelyan, 2d Cavalry; Capt. Woodbarn, 24th N. I.

Per *Lady Fitz Herbert* from Mauritius.—Mr. and Mrs. Hay; Mrs. Farrwell and four children; Miss Sampson, and Mr. Sovare.

Per *Gunga* from Calcutta.—R. C. Brandar, Esq.; Mr. and Master Derasset.

Per *Hugh Lindsay* to Suez from Bombay, 25th Oct.—Major and Mrs. Davies; Lieut. Croombe; Mr. Larkins, C. S.; Capt. C. Clarke, 21st N. I.; and Mr. Campbell.

PASSENGERS OUTWARDS.

Per *Malcolm* for Madras and Calcutta.—R. C. Malan, Esq., Mrs. Malan and family; Mrs. Ousley; Mrs. Henning; Miss Wall; P. Hansen, Esq., Governor of Serampore; Misses Austin & Barlow; Dr. Gordon; Messrs. Ffrench, Manley, Reynolds, Dent, Hood, Wilton, Flemmyng, Paterson, Place, Steel, Mainwaring, Dale, Emerson, Edwards, Wilton, Burns; Mrs. Longdon; Miss Wilson.

Per *Isabella* for Bengal.—Mr. and Miss Masson; Mr. J. Morgan and Miss Morgan; Mr. Grant and Mr. Mundell.

Per *Justina* for Bengal.—Messrs. Carr, Plowden, Walford, and Boucher.

Per *Kyle* for Bengal.—Dr. Dunbar; Mr. Caulfield (Cadet).

Per *Kinnear* for Sydney.—Capt. Mayne; Messrs. Mayne, Appleton and Todd.

Per *Chieftain* for Batavia and Singapore (from Greenock).—George Martin, Esq. and lady.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.—September 26. At the residence of Sir Edward Disbrowe, British Minister of the Hague, J. Mudie, Esq. to Eliza, widow of the late Captain Darvel Miller of the Hon. E. I. Co.'s service.

November 21. At St. James's Clerkenwell, Lieut. Charles Parbury, I. N., to Maria Louisa, only daughter of Edward Welch, Esq. of Cumming Place, Pentonville.

December 2. At the British Embassy, Brussels, H. W. Reeves, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, to Emily, youngest daughter of the late R. Nicholas, Esq. of Ashton Keynes, in the county of Wilts, Chairman of the Board of Excise.—9. P. C. Hayman, Esq., of Axminster, Devon, to Ann, eldest daughter of Mrs. Newbery, of Brompton-square, London, and the late Thomas Newbery, Esq. Surgeon, E. I. C.'s service.—13. J. T. Gordon, Esq. of the Bengal Military Service, to Caroline, only daughter of the Rev. J. H. Evans, of John Street Chapel, London.—14. J. Furley, Jun. Esq., late of the E. I. C.'s service, to Eliza Gertrude, youngest daughter of the late W. Deey, Esq. of Dublin.—23. At St. Dunstan's, C. A. Gordon, Esq., of Calcutta, to Sophia Louisa, second daughter of W. Alexander, Esq., of Stepney Green.

BIRTHS.—October 25. In New Broad Street, the lady of George Parbury, Esq., of a daughter.

November 26. The lady of Capt. R. S. M. Sprye, of the Indian army, Madras Presidency, and of Ugborough, Devon, of a daughter, who died on the 28th.

December 8. At Brighton, the lady of E. B. Thomas, Esq., Madras Civil service, of a son.—22. At Hill-house, Bucks., the lady of Col. Horne, of the Madras army, of a still-born child.

DEATHS.—December 6. At Walmer, Kent, Eliza, widow of the late Col. G. B. Bellasis, of the Bombay Artillery.—23. Henrietta, relict of the late James Rivett Carnac, Esq., formerly Member of Council at Bombay.

PARBURY'S ORIENTAL HERALD

THE EAST INDIA VOYAGER,
BY MISS EMMA ROBERTS.

TEN MINUTES' ADVICE TO THE OUTWARD-BOUND.

No. II.—LADIES' OUTFIT.

LADIES proceeding to India are earnestly recommended to purchase nothing for the voyage which will not be useful after their arrival at the place of their destination. An idea that any thing is good enough for ship-board, sometimes induces persons to throw away their money upon coarse cheap things, which would not be wearable on shore. Cotton goods being best suited to the climate of India, the linen, if it may be so called, should be made of very fine cambric muslin, the only description of calico suited to the hot season. There being, however, a period of cold weather, varying from four to five months, it will be advantageous to have at least one dozen of day, and the same of night linen, made of fine thick long-cloth. The length of the voyage may be estimated in a sailing vessel at a hundred days, and it will therefore be easy to calculate the quantity required. It is not prudent to depend upon any opportunity of getting clothes washed at the Cape, or any other port at which the vessel may touch, since there is always a chance of disappointment, and a certainty of every thing being hurriedly and badly done, besides the risk of losses, which are irremediable. French stays are the best adapted to the climate; and as there is generally some difficulty in obtaining these articles, not fewer than six pairs should be provided. Cotton stockings will be found much more agreeable for constant wear than silk, and much more easily washed. The very fine open-worked thread hose, suitable for full dress, will be advantageously substituted for silk, which, in consequence of their not absorbing the moisture on the skin, and their liability to be stained by the shoe-binding or sandal, are disagreeable wear, while it is so very difficult to get them properly washed, that they are soon entirely spoiled.* Shoes may be purchased ad libitum; for those of European make, whether English or French, are very superior to the articles manufactured by China-men. The greater number should be light, fitted for the house or carriage; but half a dozen or more pairs of a stronger description—kid, or even soft Spanish leather, with thick soles—will be found useful in the cold weather, and for walking about in

gardens, &c. A considerable quantity of flannel should be taken, it being absolutely essential at some periods of the year; with the exception of the portion necessary for the voyage, it will be advisable to take it in the piece—indeed piece-goods of all kinds are strongly recommended. The numbers and quality of the dresses provided for a lady's outfit must necessarily depend upon the amount of the funds placed at her disposal. One handsome full dress will at least be required; and this should be constructed of the richest and most fashionable material of the day. It is not, however, advisable to carry out many expensive satins under any circumstances; because rich goods of the kind are always purchaseable in the country, without the risk, which must in all cases be hazarded, of the colour flying in the voyage. Pinks and blues, the latter especially, can never be depended upon, and it is impossible to say what dyes or shades will stand, and what will not, out of half a dozen ribbons of the self-same tint; but in different pieces one or two may stand, while the remainder, though taken equal care of, will be faded and gone. In England, where so great a variety of fancy goods can be obtained, ladies will find it advisable to purchase the cheaper kinds, such being the most difficult to procure in India, where large investments are sent out of particular goods, and where those lighter kinds, which have only a short reign in London, seldom find their way. There are few things more annoying than the being compelled to purchase from the self-same piece of which every lady in the circle has already bought a dress; and this is the predicament to which those who are most anxious about their toilet may be reduced when the private stores fail. Cheap edgings of lace, light gauze handkerchiefs, ribbons, and fancy goods of every description, will be useful; and the money laid out in this way will go farther, and be of more real service than if spent in a rich satin dress, which may be unwearable by the time it is landed. Handsome worked muslin dresses will be found extremely serviceable, and also coloured printed muslins for morning wear, and plain book or mull muslin; any thing thicker is not fitted for the hot season; silks, satins, *Mousselin de laine*, or *Challi*, will be only endurable to a new arrival in the cold weather, with the exception, perhaps, of a satin full dress for evening parties, with short sleeves, which a lady, anxious for her first appearance, will manage to endure. After the process of acclimation has been carried on for a year or two, silk gowns may be borne during the rains at least; but the first hot season is generally very trying, and demands all the alleviation which these garments can afford: preparations, however, must be made for the change of temperature, which occurs after the autumnal equinox. From the middle of October until the beginning of March warm clothing will be very necessary as a protection from the cold; and those who go out in the morning upon elephants, or in open carriages, will require a well-wadded cloak, or one that is lined with fur. A handsome cloak of this description will last a long time in India with

common care, and as fur is not a purchaseable article, should be taken out from England. A fashionable velvet bonnet is desirable for the cold weather; velvet is not so liable to spot, or lose its colour as satin, and therefore is more economical in the end. Bonnets may be dispensed with altogether in the hot season; but a lady who is anxious about her appearance, will always be seen in some light gauzy article of the kind in the evening drive, while in cold weather a covering for the head is indispensable. Mantilles, scarves, pelerines, or any other article of the kind which happens to be the mode of the day, should be provided for the different seasons. Handsome English shawls are much admired in India, as also light fancy shawls of all descriptions, of home manufacture. A good-sized parasol, and a black and a white lace veil, should be added to the items. The silk or thread mittens or gloves now so much worn, are infinitely better fitted to the Indian climate than leather, and will be found far more agreeable and useful; and if the lady have it in her power to indulge in such things, feathers, artificial flowers, gauzes of all kinds, and ribbons should be purchased in large quantities. Bobbinett, both figured and plain, of the best quality, will always turn to good account, as also thread-lace. Every lady should be provided with a box containing a store of the best needles, pins, the best descriptions of bobbin and tape, buttons, hooks and eyes, and an extra thimble or two. The papers containing the needles should be greased, to prevent them from rusting, or they may be packed in emery paper. Scissars and penknives must also be carefully packed, and carefully looked after; for nothing can be more trying to the honesty of an Indian servant than articles of the kind, which, if of native construction, are worthless, and which, if European, are expensive, and not easily procured. Whatever materials may be required for any favourite fancy-work must be purchased in England, the supply being very precarious in India, and likewise exceedingly limited—what is vulgarly termed Hobson's choice, being frequently the only alternative. Nothing intended for the toilet after the arrival in India should be previously worn in England; but if kid-gloves be taken, they should all be tried on, and thus suffered to take the form of the hand, otherwise they may shrink, and not be wearable; but a silk dress will be utterly spoiled after a single evening, for it will always be tarnished by some subtle agent, which it is impossible to detect. In packing for India, every thing should be placed in a room with a fire in it for a couple of days even in summer, in order that the articles may be thoroughly dry; they must then be put into tin cases, and soldered up, the tins to be enclosed in wood. Tin boxes of every description are extremely useful in India; the strong kind, japanned, are frequently to be purchased very cheaply in England, second-hand, such as muff-boxes, &c., while the mere tin case cannot be turned to good account after the voyage. Ladies who are going out to military relatives, or who expect to travel in the interior, should get a pair of small chests of drawers, three drawers in each, which can be

along on either side of a camel ; bullock-trunks also are useful upon such occasions, and are to be had at the principal shops in London. Ladies are frequently advised to wear black during the voyage ; but it is the most uncomfortable costume that can be adopted, being so disagreeable as scarcely to be borne during the hot weather. Since, with the exception of washing things, all the dresses destined for India must be new, ladies may dedicate their previous wardrobe to the ship ; the different degrees of temperature in the different latitudes will require various descriptions of clothing. Those who are expert with the needle, may employ themselves during the voyage by making up a new dress occasionally from any cheap material they may have purchased. Persons who study economy may always get great bargains by buying up articles that are just going out of season, in London—for instance, summer goods in autumn, and winter goods in spring, which will be ready for the corresponding seasons in India. A vessel sailing from London in January, arrives in India about the beginning of June, consequently in the hottest period of the year ; while ships sailing in June will just come in at the commencement of the cold weather in October, and for the three following months even velvet dresses will not be found too warm. Formerly there was a strong prejudice in India against dresses trimmed or embroidered in gold or silver, as such ornaments were considered too much in the native taste to be proper for European ladies ; but strangers are now permitted a wider latitude, and whatever may be the fashion in Paris or London is eligible in Calcutta at least, and may be risked at the other Presidencies. With respect to trinkets, a watch seems to be the only thing essential ; all other European ornaments, with the single exception of fashion, are decidedly inferior to those which may be purchased of the natives. The native gold is worked up with little or no alloy, and the workmanship is beautiful. If a lady can draw, she will get her own patterns executed in the best manner ; or she may bring out drawings of every ornament in fashion, and have them manufactured in India. Money thus spent is not a bad investment, for the cost of the workmanship is not high ; whereas European jewellery is scarcely intrinsically worth a tenth part of the sum paid for it. It is not advisable to carry out any trumpery in the way of ornament ; for all sorts of gilt and glass goods of the kind may be purchased in the Bazaars for almost nothing, large investments being sent out, which are frequently sold at less than the cost price. There is one advantage in wearing such things, since they can always be regilt in India at a very small expense, and thus be made to look as good as new. The finer kinds of perfumery, prettily cut-glass bottles, and all sorts of bijouterie for the toilet or drawing-room table, good plaister casts, and in fact every thing ornamental, as far as the pecuniary means can afford, should be taken. In India there is no variety of these fancy things to be had, excepting of Chinese or native manufacture ; and they are, as a matter of course, less esteemed

than foreign rarities. Portfolios of prints and pretty books in pretty bindings are desirable. Though oils are plentiful enough in India, hair-oil is not so nice as that prepared in England. Eau de Cologne, lavender, and rose water are cheap and plentiful; but any thing exceedingly *recherché* must be taken out. Violet hair-powder is a very essential article, as it forms the greatest alleviation of the prickly heat, and is somewhat of a preservative against the stings of mosquitoes. If presents to natives are contemplated, single or cases of cut-glass bottles, or those of purple and gold, or gorgeous looking china, will be found very acceptable; also small cases containing spirits of red lavender, peppermint, aniseed, or the like, which both Mohammedans and Hindus will take unscrupulously under the name of medicine. Those of course are intended for the richer class of natives, as a return for any civility received from them; and to the last, small looking-glasses may be added, many Asiatic ladies being unprovided with any mirror except that which is set in a thumb-ring. For the domestic servants pieces of leno, such as are used for window-curtains in England, will be much esteemed for veils; and if liveries be given to the men, English cloth should be taken of the required colour, while cheap shawls, of the long scarf kind, will form a great gift as a reward for good behaviour: for instance, a lady marrying a gentleman who is going back to India, and who expects his old servants to return to him again, should take out something of the kind as presents. A married lady setting up as housekeeper in India, should supply herself with china and glass of every description; these articles are much cheaper in England than in India, and there is a greater variety of patterns to choose from. Table-linen is another desideratum, nothing but cotton table-cloths and napkins being procurable in India. The impossibility of getting damask mangled, has been brought forward as an objection to its employment; but the absence of a mangle is well supplied by the exceedingly heavy irons employed by the washermen. Moulds of all kinds for jellies, puddings, &c., and even the common delf fluted pudding basins are useful; as also a set of sieves, a coffee-pot with percolator, or an apparatus with a lamp under it fitted up with a saucepan; and there are several descriptions of conjurors, peripurists, &c., to be had in the shops in London, by which many kinds of cookery may be carried on in the anterooms and verandas, and which are especially convenient at night, and in travelling. Bottles of essences of various herbs are often wanted in India, and are seldom procurable. Smyrna currants are dear, and their place ill supplied by kist-mists and other raisins; while English preserves, raspberry jam especially, are in great demand. The Indian products will supply substitutes for every other kind of preserve; but the raspberries of the Himalaya not yet having been brought into the market, the jam made from that fruit must still be imported from England. In pickles, walnuts are the only things which cannot at present be easily obtained, although shortly great

supplies may be expected from the Himalaya ; nor is mushroom ketchup made in India. Mushrooms can be procured, though not, perhaps, in sufficient quantities to make ketchup : the natives are always doubtful about them, and seem to think that they are eaten at a risk ; thus they are never brought to market. Hermetically sealed cases of preserved lobster and salmon are great luxuries at an Indian table, more particularly in the Upper Provinces ; therefore, if expense should not be an object, they ought to be added to the list of stores. Hams and cheeses are best packed with charcoal, which preserves them more completely during the voyage than any thing else. Very good hams, however, may be purchased in India, and the Hissar cheeses are superexcellent ; but the supply of these latter is not very great. Liqueurs of all kinds may be taken out to India with advantage ; as also cakes of chocolate, and every sort of bon-bon, the latter being useful as patterns, since there is nothing that an Indian confectioner cannot imitate. It should be observed that none of these things are absolutely necessary, but merely mentioned as guides to persons who, having plenty of money to spend, wish to lay it out in the best manner. In the event of a selection being made, it should be in favour of glass, china, the essences of herbs, and raspberry jam. Plate, if not procured a great bargain second-hand in England, is cheaper and perhaps better in India, where it is manufactured according to the fashion of the country. A common European milk-jug would be of scarcely any use, and would make a poor figure in comparison with the splendid vases placed upon the breakfast tables in India. Knives and forks, every sort of cutlery in fact, ought to be purchased in England, and of the very best makers. A pretty looking portable grate, to fit into a fire-place, with fender and fire-irons, and front of some kind of lackered metal, as light as it can be procured consistently with the proper strength, will prove very acceptable, both in the event of living for any period in a standing camp, or for a residence in the Upper Provinces. The grates found in the Bungaloes of India are the most miserable looking concerns imaginable ; and there being scarcely any probability of getting any thing better, it is certainly worth while to take out an ornamental article of the kind. Desks, dressing-cases, and work-boxes, if made of wood, should be provided with thick woollen covers, in order to preserve them from the heat ; piano-fortes, guitars, &c., must be covered up in the same manner. Performers upon any instrument should supply themselves with a large collection of music, and commission some friend at home to send out occasionally assortments of the most popular compositions. Every thing that can be put into a scrap-book is useful, and all sorts of amusing games, the toys invented for children of a larger growth, such as boxes full of landscapes, that may be put together in all manner of ways ; moveable heads, panoramas, &c., which serve to beguile time, and may interest by their novelty. English dolls and English toys of every kind will be acceptable to little nephews and nieces, and the children of friends ; pat-

terms for work ; all sorts of drawing materials ; the best patent ink, and if quills be essential, Bramah's pens made for the purpose. Should steel pens be taken out, a patent handle will be required ; it is best to make trial of the country reed-pens, which many people find excellent. Ornamental stationary of every kind, white and coloured, forms very valuable stock.

[*To be continued.*]

JAPAN, AS A FIELD FOR BRITISH COMMERCE.

SINCE the British became a great manufacturing nation, there has been no period in which the extension of commerce has been of more vital importance than it is at the present time. Capital has increased to such an extent during many years of peace, that we are at a loss where to find fields for its employment; and millions are wasted in foreign loans, which are too often used to the great detriment of our interests. By furnishing funds to the Dutch for the support of their establishments in India, for example, we afford them the means for smothering the resources of some of the richest islands in the Indian Archipelago, by preventing the natives from bringing their produce to our settlement at Singapore, the chief commercial mart of that part of the world. The improvements which have of late years been effected in the construction of machinery, have also greatly increased the facilities for manufacturing goods, without a corresponding extension of the fields for consumption. It has therefore become necessary to the welfare of the country, that not only should the commerce we already possess be placed on the best possible footing, but that no means should be left untried for opening an intercourse with those countries with which we are not yet in communication. Japan*, abounding in the precious metals, besides other valuable produce, appears to be well deserving of the attention of our merchants; indeed British woollens form no inconsiderable portion of the cargoes of the few Chinese junks which are permitted to trade there. It is supposed, perhaps justly, that difficulties would be experienced by the British in opening an intercourse with Japan; but there is reason to doubt whether the jealousy of the Japanese, and the influence of the Dutch, are so great as are generally represented; and, at all events, it would be some satisfaction to know whether or not those difficulties exist only in the imagination.

To illustrate the present state of the foreign trade of Japan, it will be necessary to give an outline of the circumstances that have occurred since

* A work on Japan, in folio, illustrated by numerous plates and maps, by Dr. Von Siebold, Physician to the Dutch Factory there during several years, is now in the course of publication on the Continent, and will add considerably to the small stock of information we possess concerning that interesting country. It is singular how little we are indebted to the Dutch for our knowledge of Japan. Thunberg was a Swede, Kämpfer a German, and Dr. Von Siebold is, we believe, a German also. His work is written in that language.

the empire was first visited by Europeans. The existence of Japan was made known in Europe by Marco Polo at the close of the thirteenth century; but no European visited it until the year 1542, when a Chinese junk, in which several Portuguese were embarked, was driven out of its course along the east coast of China by westerly winds, and arrived at Japan. The Portuguese, among whom was Ferdinand Mendez Pinto, who has been unjustly held up as an impostor by our great dramatic bard, were well received by one of the minor Princes, who were then much less dependent on the Emperor than they are at the present time. The reports spread abroad by the voyagers on their return, induced many Portuguese adventurers from various parts of India to visit Japan on commercial speculation, and the profits they obtained even exceeded their expectations. The trade rapidly increased, and the Apostolic Missionaries, under the direction of the famous St. Francisco Xavier, soon succeeded in converting many of the natives, among whom were three of the subordinate Princes. The increasing power of the Portuguese, and the bold conduct of the Priests, at length aroused the jealousy of the Emperor, and in 1586 an edict was issued against the profession of Christianity by natives; but no rigorous measures to stop its progress were resorted to until several years afterwards.

In the year 1598 a fleet of five large ships was dispatched from Rotterdam to the East Indies by the Straits of Magellan, and one of these, on board which was an Englishman named Adams, the pilot of the fleet, arrived in distress at Japan, where the vessel was seized, and Adams conducted before the Emperor. The good conduct of the pilot, coupled with his knowledge of astronomy and ship-building, soon obtained for him the favour of this Prince, which continued unabated until the death of our countryman thirty-two years afterwards, notwithstanding the numerous attempts of the Portuguese to effect his ruin. About the year 1610 a Dutch ship arrived at Japan from the Straits of Malacca, and the influence of Adams obtained for the strangers a decided advantage over the Portuguese, who had long been looked on with jealousy by the Authorities. A letter transmitted by Adams to his relatives, brought an English ship to Japan in 1613; and the influence of our countryman was now employed for the English as it had previously been for the Dutch, and with what success will be seen by the following extract from a letter sent by the Emperor to the King of England:—
 “I acknowledge Your Majesty’s great bounty in sending me so undeserved a present, such as my land does not produce, and I have never seen before, which I receive, not as from a stranger, but as from Your Majesty whom I esteem as myself; desiring the continuance of friendship with Your Highness, and that it may please you to send your subjects to any port in my dominions, where they shall be most heartily welcome. I applaud much their worthiness in the admirable knowledge of navigation, not being terrified with the distance of so mighty a gulf, nor greatness

of such infinite clouds and storms, from prosecuting honourable discoveries and merchandizing, wherein they shall find me to further them according to their desires. I return unto Your Majesty a small token of my love, desiring you to accept thereof as from him who rejoiceth in your friendship."—A factory was soon afterwards established in Japan by the English ; but it was abandoned in the course of ten years, owing chiefly to the troubles which existed about that time in the mother country.

In the year 1637 a formidable conspiracy against the Government, entered into by the Portuguese and their Japanese converts, was brought to light, the dispatches which led to its exposure having been intercepted by the Dutch at sea. This discovery was speedily followed by the expulsion of the Portuguese from the empire ; and the massacre of Samebarra, the practicable breach by which the assailants entered the town being made by the Dutch ships, gave the death-blow to Christianity in Japan. The Japanese, who had previously been great maritime adventurers, carrying on a trade in their own vessels with eastern Asia and the Indian Archipelago, now retired within themselves, intercourse with all foreigners, excepting the Chinese and Dutch, being strictly prohibited. An English ship visited Japan in 1673 ; but the influence of the Dutch had become sufficiently great to enable them to prevent their rivals from again participating in the trade. The Authorities demanded of the English Captain why his countrymen had abandoned their intercourse with Japan, and whether the King of England had not married the daughter of their great enemy, the King of Portugal ? and as neither of these questions was answered satisfactorily, the English were ordered to depart, and never again to visit the country. Some feeble attempts were made by the East India Company to open an intercourse with Japan after they had established a factory at Canton ; but these were unsuccessful. The trade of the Dutch was at first unlimited ; but it was gradually curtailed, until at length only two ships were allowed to visit Nangasaki annually, while at the same time the trade of the Chinese was limited to ten junks a year.

Towards the close of the last century, when the Russians established themselves on the north-west coast of America, their attention was turned to Japan as a favourable market for peltries ; and Lieutenant Laxman, an officer in the employ of Russia, was sent there to sound the opinions of the Authorities on the subject. He was well received by the Japanese, which was partly owing, perhaps, to his having brought home several of their countrymen who had been wrecked ten years previously at Kamschatka, and permission was granted to the Russians to send one ship annually to Nangasaki, the only port in the empire at which European ships were allowed to trade. This permission, however, appears not to have been deemed sufficient ; for in 1803 two Russian men-of-war, under the command of Captain (now Admiral) Krusenstern, were dispatched to Nangasaki to negotiate for an extension of the trade. The Russians were not permitted to leave their ships for two months, and when suffered

to land, were lodged in an empty warehouse, and allowed to walk only on a part of the beach surrounded by a barricade, and were always narrowly watched by a guard of soldiers. A nobleman at length arrived from Jeddo to carry on the negotiations; but they ended in the Russians being forbid the country, the former permission for one ship to visit Nangasaki annually being withdrawn. This unfavourable termination of the affair is to be attributed to the intrigues of the Dutch factors, coupled, perhaps, with a growing jealousy on the part of the Japanese; for the Russians had by this time established themselves on the Kurile Islands, the southernmost of which are in the possession of the Japanese. In 1803 Nangasaki was also visited by an English merchant-ship, the *Frederick* of Calcutta; but the Authorities would not permit the Commander to trade, and he was equally unsuccessful at the Liu Kieu (Loo Choo) Islands, which are tributary to Japan.

The conduct of a Russian naval officer, who attacked one of the Japanese villages on the Kurile Islands, tended to enlarge the breach between the two empires; and in 1811 Captain Golownin, commanding a Russian vessel of war, was taken prisoner with several of his men by the Japanese, while on shore on one of these islands. They were sent to Matomai, the northernmost of the Japanese group, where, though rigorously guarded, they experienced much kindness and sympathy from the people, and, after a captivity of two years, were set at liberty; this event being accelerated by a Russian ship of war having made reprisals by capturing a Japanese of rank. When Captain Golownin and his men departed, the Priests offered up prayers in the temples for their safe voyage home.

After the Dutch Oriental possessions had fallen into our hands during the late war, two English ships, having Dr. Ainslie on board as Commissioner, were dispatched from Batavia to Japan to renew the trade, which the Dutch had been unable to carry on for several years. The treatment our countrymen experienced, contrasted strongly with that which fell to the lot of the Russians, since they were permitted to wander about the neighbourhood of Nangasaki, and to enter the temples, receiving much kindness and courtesy from people of all ranks. The empire had been casually visited by a British frigate seven years previously, and since then the English language had formed a branch of study at the College of Interpreters—a proof that they had expected further intercourse with us. Dr. Ainslie's voyage proved successful; and although the freight was high, and the cargo ill-assorted, the profits, after paying a heavy debt incurred by the Factory during the suspension of the trade, amounted to 44,000 Spanish dollars. Another voyage was undertaken the following year (1814); and when the East India Company seemed disinclined to continue the trade, several English merchants at Batavia applied for licences to carry it on, being willing to take all the risks on themselves. When Java was restored to the Dutch, their Government resumed the

intercourse with two annual ships from Batavia. In 1828 only one ship was sent, some difficulty having been experienced in obtaining the supply of sugar, one of the most bulky articles of the cargo ; but the following year two ships went as formerly, and the trade has been thus continued until the present time.

The restraint and inconveniences to which the Dutch are forced to submit in Japan, are too well known to require a lengthened notice here. The people of the Factory, about fourteen in number, are confined to a small artificial island, 600 feet long by 240 wide, which is joined to the town of Nangasaki by a bridge always guarded by Japanese soldiers. The ships, on arriving in the harbour, are deprived of their guns and sails, and are obliged to depart on a fixed day, whether the wind is favourable or not. Every second year, the *opperhoofd*, or chief of the Factory, attended by the physician and one or two attendants, visits the capital to render homage to the Emperor, who, however, is not seen. The profits of the trade for which the Dutch submit to such humiliations, will be best shewn by the following extract from the Government books kept at Batavia, giving the outlay and receipts for the year 1822 ; the amount being here reduced to pounds sterling, at the rate of 1s. 8d. per florin or guilder. It has been said by a Dutch writer that the intercourse is only continued from feelings of national pride ; but how the national pride can be flattered by such a commerce it is difficult to discover.

EXPENDITURE.

Cost-price of articles sent to Japan	£59,888
Maintenance of the Factory, freight, &c.....	9,621
Pensions	39
	<hr/>
Total	69,548
	<hr/>

RECEIPTS.

Produce of the sale of copper, camphor, &c.	79,900
Deduct expenditure	69,548
	<hr/>
Profit	10,352
	<hr/>

An opinion very generally prevails that the Japanese, in restricting the trade within such small bounds, have been actuated by a wish to drive the Dutch away from their country ; but such cannot be the case, as they could do so without difficulty by simply obliging foreigners to take the articles which form the returns at an increased value, as the prices are fixed by the Authorities.* On the contrary, when the Dutch shewed strong symptoms of a wish to retire, an annual grant of money was afforded them from the Imperial Treasury (by way of charity, as Baron Imhoff says), to cover their supposed losses. The fact appears to be that the Japanese are anxious to hear of what is going on in the civilized world ; and, were the Dutch to retire, they would be totally cut off from all communica-

tion with Europe, as it is not likely that any other European Government would carry on the trade on the same terms. The restrictions may be traced to other causes. For a period of sixty years after the commencement of the Dutch trade with Japan, gold and silver formed the chief and almost the sole export, nearly a million sterling being taken away by Europeans annually. At length, perhaps owing to this draining of specie, gold and silver coin increased to nearly double the original value, and the Dutch, finding that no profits could be made from its exportation, abandoned it in favour of copper; when the Japanese, glad of the opportunity, prohibited the further exportation of gold and silver. Copper has since continued to be the chief, and, with the exception of a small quantity of camphor, the sole article exported by the Dutch Government, the other goods which are obtained, being the private trade of the factors, and of the commanders and officers of the ships. Had they, instead of carrying away nothing but specie, encouraged the industry of the people, by taking, in its stead, the numerous articles produced in Japan, and which would have yielded them a good profit, their trade would probably have been allowed to continue without limits, as it was at the commencement. The rigid restraint to which the people of the Factory and the crews of the ships are subjected, is to be attributed, as many intelligent Dutchmen allow, to the meanness and dishonesty of their own servants, who, to advance their private interests, have submitted to all sorts of indignities. For many years the Captains of the ships, who were permitted to go on shore unsearched, were in the constant habit of smuggling large quantities of goods upon their own persons, in tin cases, fitting close to the body; nearly all the private trade being thus taken on shore, the officers and crew who had ventures, paying their Commander a large proportion of the profits for his services. When the Japanese discovered the trick, they were surprised to find that the Captains, whom they had supposed to be enormously stout, were, in fact, of the same size as ordinary mortals. It is perfectly natural that the Japanese, who have a high standard of honour among themselves, should be disgusted at finding the privileges they had granted, from motives of delicacy to individuals, whom they supposed to be above petty acts of dishonesty, thus abused. "That they do not extend their disrespect to all Europeans, has been proved by the reception that Dr. Ainslie experienced from them, than which nothing could be more courteous and friendly.

The nature and quantity of the articles imported by the Dutch at Japan, will be best shewn by the following account of the cargo of the two ships sent there from Batavia in the year 1827, as given by Count de Hogendorp, at that time the Resident of Batavia:—

170 pieces of common woollen cloth of different colours.

10 -- double cloth of two colours.*

* These woollens are dyed or printed of different colours on the opposite sides—blue on one side, and red on the other, for example. They are manufactured at Tilburg, in Dutch Brabant.

10	pieces of double cloth printed.
12	~ pelisse ditto.
20	~ longells.
40	~ shorn cloth (<i>laken rassen</i>).
45	~ kerseys.
911	ells <i>Saarstreesen</i> .
3539	~ <i>polemites</i> .
1069	~ green camlets.
30	pieces of plush.
100	~ Bengal silks.
1500	~ ~ taffety.
1000	~ ~ ~ (superior quality).
450	large pieces of calico (Dutch manufacture).
1500	small ~ ~ (imitation of Bengal piece-goods).
6000	~ ~ ~ (imitation of Patna ditto).
3000	~ ~ ~ of Patna and Mirzapore.
• 15,713	lbs. cloves.
10,079	~ cachou.
3,750	~ ivory.
25,000	~ Banca tin.
15,000	~ lead.
• 295,000	~ Sapan wood.
798,000	~ sugar.
13,300	~ pepper.
•	Fish skins to the value of £84.
3,000	Spanish dollars.
100	ells gold brocade.
100	~ silver ditto.

PRIVATE TRADE.

48,146	lbs. mother of cloves (<i>moer nagelen</i>).
1,250	~ quicksilver.

The cost-price of these goods at Batavia was £31,278 sterling, little more than half the value of the adventure of 1822. The quantity of goods sent is regulated chiefly by the facilities of obtaining them at Batavia. The Government are supplied by the Trading Society, and the Japan trade will probably soon be placed entirely in their hands; but the Dutch have so totally lost the respect of the Japanese, that it is not likely to be extended. Of the articles detailed above, which are not the produce of Great Britain, all, with the exception of sugar and Banca tin, may be procured cheaper at Singapore than at Batavia: should the British, therefore, succeed in opening a trade with Japan, their ships would touch at the former port on the voyage out, to fill up with Indian produce.

The return cargo taken on board at Japan, on the account of the Dutch Government, consists solely of copper and camphor, in the annual average quantity of 12,000 piculs* of the former, and 75 piculs of the latter. To these may be added the following articles exported by the officers of the ships:—Silks, wadded cloaks, porcelain, sago, lackered ware, &c. Dr. Ainslie was of opinion that teas, bees'-wax, pitch, gamboge, assafoetida, cinnabar, iron, and other articles might also be exported with great advantages. The most important articles brought by the ten Chinese junks which annually visit Nangasaki, are British woollens and medicinal drugs, in return for which each junk is allowed to take 1000 piculs of copper, the remainder of the cargo consisting of some of the produce above mentioned.

Japan evidently offers a good market for British manufactures, especially woollens, since the severity of the climate during the winter renders them extremely coveted by all ranks, the want being very inefficiently supplied by wadded cottous; for the quantity of woollens imported is so small in proportion to the population, that they are only available to the rich and powerful. The East India Company, to whose judgment and enterprise we are entirely indebted for our commerce in the East, have been for more than a century rather unfavourable than otherwise to opening an intercourse with Japan, as may be seen from some of their deliberations; but they seem to have drawn their conclusions more from the state of the trade under the Dutch than from what it might become under skilful management. Their argument was, that British woollens were already carried to Japan from China, for which the Chinese paid us in teas, while, were they taken by ourselves to Japan, copper, which it was supposed would be the chief return, being also produced in Great Britain, would be an unfavourable article to take in exchange. Some of the British merchants now at Canton are also, we believe, unfavourable to a direct trade between Great Britain and Japan, as the teas of the latter country would render us, in a considerable degree, independent of the supplies from China. This view of the subject cannot, however, be taken up by many, certainly not by those enterprising merchants who have sent so many expensive expeditions to extend our commerce in the East, and upon principles that not only do credit to themselves, but to the nation to which they belong. These princely merchants have, indeed, set an example to those in power; and it would be well for our commercial interests were it followed. The supineness of our Government in this respect contrasts strongly with the activity of the United States; for the latter, instead of employing 19-20ths of their naval force among civilized states, send the greater portion to smooth the way for the trader in barbarous countries, where their presence is more necessary; and the system is a good one for the merchant.

* The picul is 133 lbs. avoirdupois.

Dr. Ainslie, the last Englishman who has had friendly intercourse with the Japanese, was decided in his opinion that little difficulty would be experienced in opening a commerce with this singular people, whom he considers as being devoid of those prejudices which are generally attributed to them. They are more likely now, than at any previous time, to lend a favourable ear to the proposals of a nation too distant to create jealousy. The growth of the power of Russia, whose territories now adjoin those of Japan, is as great a bugbear in the latter country as it is nearer home; and they are not likely to reject the alliance of a powerful nation, the only one able to afford them assistance in case their dominions are threatened.

Many English vessels now visit the coasts of Japan in chase of the sperm-whale; but they rarely have intercourse with the people, except occasionally with the crew of a passing junk. In the year 1831 the crew of a whaler from Sydney attacked a small village on the coast, and the Commander, on his return to Sydney, published a letter in the journals of that place, detailing some of the circumstances. It is to be feared that the aggression was on our part; for the crews of vessels from Sydney, which are composed chiefly of emancipated convicts, are famed for actions of this description; and the result has been shewn in the slaughter of shipwrecked seamen, who have subsequently been thrown on the shores of countries in which their acts of violence have been. The injustice and folly we have been guilty of in sending our criminals abroad to render the British name detested and despised in the remotest corners of the globe, are indeed recoiling on our own heads. Under the above-mentioned circumstances, it would perhaps be advisable for a British vessel intending to visit Japan, to search out and carry home the crew of some junk that has been driven to sea, and wrecked on the neighbouring coasts or islands, a circumstance that often occurs: the case of Lieutenant Laxman shews that the Government can shew gratitude for services conferred on individuals. Mr. Bennet, who has lately returned from the South Seas, states that in 1834 a Japanese junk, which had been driven to sea by westerly winds, was wrecked at Woahoo, one of the Sandwich Islands, 4,400 miles from Japan*.

A letter has lately been published in this country from Mr. Lay, the Secretary to the Church Missionary Society in China, recommending the occupation by the British of the Bonin Islands, a group lying about five hundred miles to the southward of Japan, as an entrepôt for the trade of that country, the Lin Kieu Islands, and the east coast of China; and also as a spot to which the British merchants of Canton may retire, in the event of their being driven out of China, which seems not unlikely to transpire. The success of Singapore certainly proves that Sir Stamford Raffles's principle of establishing free entrepôts in the East for the

* See the last number of the Royal Geographical Society's Journal.

produce of the neighbouring countries, is one that should be more generally adopted, particularly as it has been found that they can be supported by local duties, without any imposts on the foreign trade. Such an establishment, within a convenient distance of the east coast of China, would soon become the resort of its enterprising merchants, as Singapore, though so much more distant, is at the present time ; but it is a question whether the Japanese are not too much under restraint to do so likewise. This point, however, must soon be cleared up as far as regards the Bonin Islands ; since this group, which possesses a fine climate, a fertile soil, and several excellent harbours, is already occupied by a number of British, who supply with refreshments the whalers and fur-traders who visit the islands. Our Government must, ere long, establish its authority there, to controul the numerous seamen who desert from their ships, and settle on shore ; fish and game, which are the more abundant from there being no native inhabitants, affording them ample subsistence.

In the year 1833 a ship was dispatched from Canton to the east coast of China and Japan by an English mercantile house, for purposes partly commercial and partly political ; but owing to some circumstances, she returned without visiting the latter country. This is, perhaps, rather a fortunate circumstance than otherwise ; for an immense number of religious tracts were distributed on the coast of China by some gentlemen on board, connected with the Missionary Societies, which the Government was pleased to consider as being so inflammatory and revolutionary, that the edicts against foreigners have become more rigorous, while several individuals who received the strangers with kindness, have been treated with the greatest severity. These gentlemen acted from the best motives ; but it is a question whether the cause of Christianity, as well as our mercantile interests, have not been seriously affected by such proceedings. No people were certainly ever converted by means of religious tracts ; and their distribution has tended to make it more difficult for our Missionaries to inculcate its doctrines personally, the only mode by which success can be expected.

Japan possesses much interest in a political as well as in a commercial point of view. It contains, even to a greater degree than Great Britain, all the materials necessary for composing a great maritime nation ; and under the controul of a Government desirous of availing itself of these advantages, would become in the East what England is in the West. The people themselves are allowed to be already the most civilized of all nations termed barbarous, while they are physically inferior to no people upon earth. It may be judged, on stronger grounds than mere conjecture, that Russia, while extending her territories along the shores of the Pacific, both on the Asiatic and on the American side, has had her eye constantly fixed on Japan. The Russians might easily gain possession of that empire, as the Tartars did of China ; and, but for a difference of opinion between the two invading Generals, would perhaps

have seated themselves in Japan also. The people, though more spirited than the Chinese, resemble them in many respects, and would, like the latter, submit themselves to those who might gain possession of their capital, while the slavish subjection in which the bulk of the people are kept by their rulers, would render them submissive to others. While more civilized nations are gradually, but surely, closing around them, the Japanese cannot long remain in their present oyster-like state, and perhaps they know it as well as we do. It would be well for us to bear in mind that the Russians, as lords of Japan, would be more formidable to British India, and even to England itself, than as possessors of the pathless steppes of Northern Asia. Turn where we will, we can find no country better adapted than this, in situation, climate, and production, for the seat of a great maritime nation.

INFRINGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT IN INDIA.

OUR attention has been particularly directed to the above subject, and we have been earnestly called upon to notice the very novel and extensive system of piracy of English copyright publications lately commenced, and now existing, at Calcutta. We think we cannot better effect the object desired than by giving an extract from a letter laid before us by a commercial house in the City from their agents at that Presidency, to whom they are in the habit of regularly consigning every new work on its appearance here.

Extract from a letter dated Calcutta, 11th September.

"We at an early period apprized you of the circumstance of the reprinting of the *Pickwick Papers* by Mr. Rushton, Editor and Proprietor of the *Oriental Observer*, at this place; he has now commenced carrying the reprint system out on what he calls a grand scale, the injurious consequences of which are already beginning to be felt by us in common with the other booksellers, and, if continued, will materially affect the interests both of yourselves and that of the Publishers generally. "*Bon's Sketches*" and "*Jack Brag*" have already appeared; and we can safely say of the latter, that we should not have had a copy left unsold, had it not been for the Calcutta reprint, which is published in one volume at 6 rupees (4 rupees will repay the Publisher). "*Rory O'More*"—"Nimrod"—"*The Hussar*" and "*Napier's Peninsular War*" are in progress; and if a speedy stop is not put to the system, a single copy of every popular new work will be procured over land, and the consequence will be, that the reprint will appear before our London editions can arrive *via* the Cape.

"You will see by the Calcutta journals that the question of copyright is occupying a good deal of attention, and that the rights of publishers and authors are ably asserted and vindicated by the Editor of the *Hurkaru*, who is doing all in his power to put a stop to the undertaking in its outset:—it is the general opinion here that the law of copyright extends to this country, and we must therefore depend upon you to do all in your power to crush this serious innovation; and in the meantime we, in common with others interested in the book-trade, are getting up a petition to the Governor-General in Council, to grant an injunction against the reprinting of works unauthorized by the holders of the copyright:—we have little doubt it will be ultimately prohibited; but in the meantime much mischief is likely to ensue. We understand that Mr. Macaulay is highly indignant at the proceeding of Mr. Rushton, and has expressed his determination to put a stop to it before he quits India."

With reference to the doubt raised as to the Copyright Act extending to India, we have before us Mr. Serjeant Spankie's opinion, upon the case being put to him at the latter end of the last month, and it is—

"that as the British territories there are bound by British Acts of Parliament, the comprehensive words in the 54 Geo. III. cap. 156, sect. 4, will protect the parties interested, from the invasion of their property in Calcutta."

The following is the announcement which originated the discussion :—

MR. RUSHTON'S REPRINTS.

Mr. Rushton takes this opportunity to inform his kind patrons, that arrangements are now making in London with the principal publishers, which will ensure the transmission to his address, *via* Egypt, of sheets of works passing through the press, and copies of the most popular publications issued by the Messrs. Colburn, Bentley, Saunders and Otley, and Macrone. These he purposes to reprint in Calcutta in a cheap and elegant form, the price not to exceed the sum now charged for the Calcutta reprints. He is also happy to inform his supporters that in June last he made the most efficient arrangements for procuring a constant supply of the English reprints, published by the Messrs. Galignani, Paris. Arrangements have also been made to render the supply independent of the precarious arrival of French vessels, Mr. Rushton having directed the shipment of the cases from Havre to London, where they will be transhipped and forwarded to Calcutta on British bottoms.

In order to ensure an extensive sale throughout all India, and to avoid the positively ruinous consequences of having a vast number of small sums due from subscribers in parts of the country where hoondies on Calcutta are not easily procurable, Mr. Rushton is now arranging agencies at every large station in the Upper Provinces, to which may be paid in advance the Calcutta price of the various publications, Mr. Rushton undertaking, on receipt of advice from his agents, to forward the work free of postage, banghy-hire, or steam-charge, to any part of British India. Mr. Rushton is sure his kind patrons will not think it pressing too heavily on their consideration if he makes a provision for his agents and himself, *vis.* that all letters containing the order and remittance *must be post paid*. Until the arrangement for the agencies is complete, orders, &c. are to be forwarded direct to Calcutta.

With reference to the recent disquisitions in the papers on the Law of Copyright, and 'vested interests of Booksellers,' Mr. Rushton trusts he shall be able to silence the scruples of the most fastidious. In the meantime he sees not the pressing necessity of putting an end to a discussion, which, though perhaps a little wearying to the public, has been exceedingly profitable to him.—*Englishman Office, Calcutta, September 1837.*

It was, we understand, an entire assumption on Mr. Rushton's part, that he could effect the arrangements alluded to with the eminent publishers he names; since neither of them has consented in any way to his propositions. By proceeding, therefore, in the course he has adopted, he will seriously affect the interests both of authors and publishers; and (considering that the British inhabitants of our Indian empire extensively patronize the productions of their countrymen,) they cannot too soon combine to put a stop to the piracy. We conclude with a further extract from a Calcutta paper on the same subject; and should we think it will be deemed of sufficient interest, intend in our next Number to give the memorial to Lord Auckland, which has been in our possession some days.

BOOKSELLERS' PETITION.

One of the subjects destined to occupy the attention of the Asiatic Society this evening, we understand, is an application from the Booksellers of Calcutta for the support of the Society to a Petition to this Government for a local Act to restrain the importation and sale of foreign reprints of English copyright works, and the reprinting of such works in India. Not having seen the Petition, we speak of its contents from hearsay, and of its objects to the extent to which they appear to us very rational. If the Petition go farther than the objects we have named, and aim at obtaining any privilege for the book-trade as a trade, beyond the incidental protection it will receive in the protection asked for literary property, as respects authors and their publishers, neither the Asiatic Society nor the public can be expected to support it. As, however, Mr. Serjeant Talfourd's Bill is to be brought forward next Session, well digested, and with such support from both sides of the House as will ensure its passing, we very much doubt the expediency of passing a crude local enactment in Calcutta for a temporary purpose, and to remedy an alleged grievance of very small extent.

SYNOPSIS OF INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

DEATH OF THE KING OF DELHI.—In our last we stated the alarming illness of His Majesty. Accounts have since arrived of his death, which event took place on the night of the 28th Sept., at his favourite residence near the Kootub. Akbar II. ascended the throne of Delhi in 1805, on the death of his father, Shah Alum, and was the fifteenth representative of the Grand Mogul, in descent from the great Baber. He was in the 82d year of his age, and is succeeded by Sooraj-oo-deen Bahadoor Shah Saneé, the ceremony of whose coronation was gone through before dawn on the following day, under the superintendence of Mr. Metcalfe, the agent at Delhi. Between eight and nine o'clock His Majesty proceeded in state to the Jumna Musjed, and held a Durbar, at which the several functionaries who are politically employed at Delhi, attended.

SIR CHARLES METCALFE.—A subscription list has been opened for the purpose of erecting a monument to Sir Charles Metcalfe, on his retirement from India. Sir Charles would positively resign the service of the Company at the end of the year.

BENGAL CLUB.—At a meeting of the Bengal Club on the 5th September, James Pattle, Esq. in the chair, the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—1. That any member wilfully infringing clauses 2 and 13 of Rule 8, for which no penalty is at present prescribed, shall be requested by the Committee to withdraw his name from the Club; and on his refusing to do so, a general meeting shall be called to consider the propriety of his expulsion.—2. That the Committee be authorized to take measures to engage in Europe a first-rate French cook, and to procure his arrival as soon as possible.—3. That the quarterly subscription payable by non-resident members when visiting the Presidency, be reduced from 15 to 11 Rs., the reduction to take date from the commencement of the last quarter.—4. That, in compliance with a numerous signed requisition, the sum of Rs. 500 be given as a donation towards the enlargement of the ice-house.—5. That all members of the Byculla Club be considered Honorary Members of the Bengal Club, as *vice versá* all those of the Bengal Club are to be of the Byculla Club.—6. That the Committee be requested to reserve the sum of Rs. 18,000 to indemnify the gentlemen who signed the agreement under which the Club premises are at present held, and by which the Club-house cannot be vacated without giving the landlord two years' notice; and—7. That the Committee for the time being be requested rigidly to enforce the rules for procuring the regular payment of all debts due to the Club.

REUNIONS.—The eighth and last of the series took place on the 7th August; the attendance at which, it is said, was under fifty. The surplus funds amount to about Rs. 1000, which it is proposed to devote to the enlargement of the ice-house. These meetings are considered this year to have proved a failure, for which three reasons are given.—1st. That the Stewards took no pains to make themselves generally useful and agreeable.—2d. That there were new and offensive restrictions as to the right of *entrée*.—3d. That the evenings originally fixed upon were not adhered to, and in consequence postponements took place until the thermometer was at 92°. The *Englishman* has the following on the subject:—

Affecting Calamity.—Died, at her residence, in Esplanade Row, at a few minutes past midnight, on the morning of the 8th August, Madame La Réunion, a French lady of an ancient Parisian family, who was induced to fix her abode in this city a few years ago, and whose lively disposition, hospitable character, and delightful parties must be fresh in the recollection of a large portion of the society of Calcutta. Neglected, however, of late by many on whose continued attachment and good-will she had too securely relied—deserted almost by others whose near connection with her should have ensured her their unremitting attention and support—this amiable lady latterly gave way to feelings of despondency which sunk deep into her breast, and gradually undermined a constitution which, under happier circumstances, might have carried her in comfort through many a future year. Thus stricken, however, her kindly nature could not sustain the shock, and she expired almost broken-hearted in premature old age, at the time and place already mentioned, after a lingering and painful illness of several months' duration, aggravated, it is believed, by the trying character of the past season, regretted by all who remember her former gaiety and

worth, and who are able to appreciate the loss which society has sustained in her decease.

PROPOSED RAILROAD.—A well-supported proposition has been made for a railroad from Howrah to Rajmahal. The *Friend of India* advocates the scheme most energetically. The *Bengal Hurkaru* observes on this subject—"we think that a very large expenditure might be safely ventured on the scheme, because the experiment of the river-steamers justifies the conclusion that such rapid communication is beginning to be appreciated by the natives, and would prove profitable; a railroad of course would be infinitely superior to river communication, &c., &c."

CAPTAIN FAGAN.—Captain Fagan, A. D. C. to the Governor-General, is about to be appointed by the Lieut.-Governor of the N. W. Provinces an Assistant to the Agent and Commissioner in the Saugor and Nerbuddah territories.

AGRA.—*The Station Rooms*—*The Agra Bank.*—A meeting was to take place in October, to pass rules, and elect a new Committee with reference to the Station Rooms.

The question of allowing a paper circulation to the Agra Bank has been referred home for decision.

SIMLA.—The ceremony of investing Majors Generals Torrens, Churchill, and Lumley, and Colonel Dunlop, with the order of the Second Class of the Bright Star of the Punjab, took place in the presence of the Commander-in-Chief, September 23d. Neither the materials nor the workmanship of the Star were of any value.

ALLAHABAD.—The principal residents at this place have presented Capt. Watt with a vase, as a token of acknowledgment of his exertions in constructing ice-pits, and managing the ice-establishment generally at that station.

BABOO ROOPLOLL MULLICK'S SHRAUD.—At this funeral there has been a similar result to that which happened some years ago on the occasion of the death of another member of the same family. Calcutta has been inundated by above 20,000 beggars from all parts of the country, under the impression that "large alms would be distributed; but who return, they say, quite empty-handed.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—A ball was given on 21st August to celebrate His late Majesty's birth-day.

RACES.—The ladies of Calcutta have raised a subscription for the "Drawing-Room Sweepstakes" for the Calcutta Races, amounting to between Rs. 800 and 1000. This sum is to be laid out in a handsome cup.

SIR JOHN GRANT.—Sir J. Grant and his lady left Calcutta on the 28th July, in the Abercrombie Robinson, for Singapore.

ICE-HOUSE.—The building hitherto used for storing American ice is not, it appears, sufficiently well adapted for the purpose, although costing Rs. 10,500 (700 of which have been unpaid to the Committee), and a strong appeal has been put forth to the public for subscriptions to erect an additional one. This appeal has been, somewhat unusually, particularly addressed to the ladies, who have answered it by subscribing Rs. 1452; the gentlemen have come forward with Rs. 6435, making a total of Rs. 7959; but the lists are still open.

TREASURE ESCORTS.—A circular letter from Mr. C. E. Trevelyan to the Commissioners of Revenue, requests them to impress strongly upon their subordinate officers not to make needless and harassing calls for Treasure escorts, and, if possible, to refrain altogether from making such requisitions during the inclement season of the year.

THE NIZAM'S SERVICE.—An officer of this service, in a letter to Lord Auckland, complains of there being no prospect of himself or brother officers attaining the rank of General, Colonel, Lieut.-Col., or Major, under the Nizam. "Nor have our families," he adds, "any of those advantages, Military Fund Pension, &c. &c., which the officers of the Company's army enjoy." The letter concludes with begging his Lordship's attention to the subject. As the Court of Directors had granted to the Nizam's army furloughs to Europe, it was hoped that the Court would not overlook claims equally important."

BABOO NEILMONEY HODAR.—Baboo Neilmoney Holdar, of Chinsurah, died at Rajah Gopee Mohun Bahadoor's Ghaut at Commar-tooley, August 4, at the age of about seventy. He was once one of the wealthiest natives at Chinsurah; but had been reduced in his circumstances for several years previous to his death. He was possessed of a large share of natural good sense, and was very popular for the mildness of his temper and affability of behaviour. His death is universally lamented by the native community.

SLAVERY IN CALCUTTA.—An inundation which, it will be recollected, occurred some years ago, and destroyed many villages south of Calcutta, drove numerous men, women, and children from their homes, and threw them in a state of starvation, on the mercy of the well-to-do inhabitants of Calcutta. So great was the distress of

these people, that they willingly sacrificed their children by selling them for two or three rupees to those of the populace of the city disposed to use them for any menial offices. Even menials themselves found it easy to possess themselves of these infant slaves. Thus commenced a kind of slave-trade in Calcutta, which still continues, and to which the *Bengal Hurkaru* has recently called the attention of the Indian Authorities. The Journal observes, "that, no doubt, a charitable disposition had something to do with the original uses made of these unfortunate aliens; but it had been frequently observable that shameful cruelties were practised upon them. They were often overworked; the rattan, the chain, confinement, starvation, have all been employed by their masters and mistresses, so that many of the poor orphans have sunk under these cruelties. But what, above all, has surprised and shocked us, is the conduct of some of those, whose sex, education, and situation in society seem to indicate that they were born to dispense happiness to all about them. They have, nevertheless, taken advantage of the helpless condition of these poor orphans, and treated them in a manner totally derogatory to their character. Once a friend of ours had occasion to witness a scene of this kind: a female acquaintance of his had been displeased with an inundation girl, as they are generally called: she ordered her to be tied up to the bed-post, and flogged with a rattan most severely, whilst she stood using towards the sufferer the most opprobrious terms possible, all of which referred to her being a slave, and to the power which her mistress possessed over her life."

DISGUSTING NATIVE CUSTOM.—An attempt has been again made to prevent the disgusting nuisance of burning bodies in the vicinity of the habitations of the Christian and civilized public. Mr. John Grey, holding an estate near Balanaghur, in the vicinity of Calcutta, complained to the Authorities of his tenants being frequently annoyed by the smell proceeding from roasted Coolins, Caestes, Chatterjeeas, and Soonar Bunnias. In pursuance of the well-known custom, the natives burned these bodies at a Ghat, situated very near to his (Mr. Grey's) houses. Fearing that the evil would one day prove fatal to his estate, Mr. Grey had made this effort to put a stop to it. The case went through more than one enquiry, but unsuccessfully; yet he was so indefatigable as to make a fresh attempt, and Serjeant Hornby was desired to examine and report upon the subject; whereupon it appeared that bodies had been burned at the Ghat for the last half century or more. The magistrate, on the ground of the antiquity of the Ghat, upheld the right of the natives to burn bodies at it. Mr. Grey then appealed to the Judge (Mr. Cracroft), who, however, confirmed the magistrate's opinion. It was stated by the Judge that, if Mr. Grey chose to make a private arrangement with the natives, there could be no objection to that!

THE NATIVE FEMALE SOCIETY.—This institution does not appear to flourish. The school at Allipore has been closed entirely from want of support, notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions of the benevolent superintendents of the Society. The grand object of the Society seems to have met with discouragement, from the fact of the native females marrying at so early an age.

DUM DUM THEATRE.—The officers of Dum Dum, in patronizing theatricals, have hit upon a very successful plan for affording themselves an agreeable amusement, and drawing off the attention of their men from the grog-shop. The *Englishman*, in reporting an evening-performance, observes that between seven and eight hundred persons attended. The *Affair of Honour*, *Cherry Bounce*, and the *Village Lawyer* were the pieces, and sustained most respectably by the amateurs. "A Mrs. Ely, dubbed "Madame Vestris" for the nonce, made a successful debut as *Madame de Tourville*; she has a good figure and a pretty face, &c. &c." Major General Browne, C. B. was present.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE STRAND ROAD.—A scheme for the improvement of the Strand Road has been started. It is proposed to take advantage of the Chur, which for some time has been gradually forming abreast of the northern part of the road, and to raise the bank the whole way to a level with the mud-ghat faced with stones, which now intersects it at short intervals, and then to break up the present road, and make a new one along the river-side, carrying it on all the way to Cossipore. The value of the ground thus gained from the river, it is estimated, will be more than sufficient to defray the entire expenses of these improvements.

DR. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—It is stated that Dr. O'Shaughnessy has been appointed officiating Secretary to the Medical Retiring Fund in the room of Dr. Pearson, who has resigned.

THE NEW POST OFFICE RULES.—A certain clause of the new Post Office Rules claims particular notice. It provides "that letters, papers, or parcels, required to be transmitted to foreign countries, *via* Great Britain or Ireland, must be addressed to the care of an agent or other person in the United Kingdom, by whom the foreign

postage demandable at the London General or other Post Office may be paid. That postage cannot be received in India; and unless it be paid through an agent, as above described, the letters are liable to be returned from England, upon which arrangement the *India Gazette* says, "When a letter reaches the London Post Office, that office cannot be expected to pay the postage to Paris of a letter coming from an unknown correspondent in the East Indies. The London Post Office is responsible to the French Office for such postage, we suppose, and of course will not incur such an obligation without the certainty of being no losers."

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND BRETT'S HOSPITALS.—Lord Auckland has replied to the memorial of the Subscribers to Brett's Hospitals, requesting the support of Government to these Institutions. His Lordship states, that although ready to acknowledge the zeal and merit of Dr. Brett, he cannot comply with the wishes of the memorialists, and regard the hospitals attended by Dr. Brett as possessing in their present condition sufficient claim to Government support, to be treated as endowed and recognised public hospitals.

FERTILITY OF SUDDYA IN ASSAM.—A correspondent of the *India Gazette* gives the following picture of Suddya. The editor remarks that it ought to engage the attention not only of Government, but of men of capital and enterprise generally. "This country possesses gold, silver, iron, copper, and wood of all descriptions; the Spanish and horse chestnut are found here; fine beds of coal in abundance—indeed every thing is to be found and had, save the two most essential—labour and food. Garden fruit, such as strawberries, raspberries, grapes, peaches, are found in all the jungles; apples, walnuts, &c., on the hills. There is no doubt that some thirty or fifty years hence Assam will be the great emporium of India; and the rapid strides to improvement that are now taking place under the eye of Captain Jenkins, will soon tend to make this much-abused, little known, and apparently hitherto cursed country yield up her treasures."

AGRA ICE-ESTABLISHMENT.—The quantity of ice made this season at Agra was in round numbers 20,000 maunds, and the consumption about ten maunds a day. In English measure and money, rating the Company's rupee at two shillings, each person pays one penny for a quantity of ice which a little exceeds two pounds avoirdupois. But the present ice-grounds belonging to the station are bad. They are too much closed in by trees, old brick-kilns, and other obstacles to securing a low range of temperature. It has often been proposed to change the site of the grounds; and the convenience of the larger portion of the public obviously points to the selection of some place in the vicinity of Cantonments. The matter is really one of great importance. Deprive the inhabitants of their ordinary supply of ice, and they are deprived of what positively is the greatest means of enduring existence at a station like Agra.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.—At the August Meeting of the Asiatic Society a letter from Government was read, acceding to the request of the Society to the extent of a monthly grant of 200 rupees to defray the expenses of the Curatorship of the Museum; but instead of placing a further sum at the disposition of the Society, for purchases, and to defray the charges of persons employed in scientific and antiquarian researches, Government have directed that specific application shall be made when money is required for such objects, giving the Society to understand, however, that due regard will be paid to its recommendation. The third volume of the *Mahabharat* was produced at the meeting, as were also several works presented to the Society, among which was included a posthumous work of Mr. H. T. Colebrooke. This gave rise to a suggestion from Dr. Pearson, that, in imitation of a good practice of the French Institute, a memoir of so very highly distinguished a member (for many years their President) should be prepared and printed in their Transactions. At the request of the meeting, the Vice-President (Principal Mill) undertook to draw up the memoir.

A letter from Mr. Wathen, of Bombay, was read, soliciting subscriptions for a publication, to consist of copies of some very curious pictures lately discovered in the Ajunta Caves. The Society subscribed for two copies, and several gentlemen in the room put down their names for copies.

A Grammar of the Beloeche language was presented by Lieutenant Leach. A proposition was read from Mr. Hodgson, that the Society should aid him in the publication of a complete set of engravings from his very extensive collection of drawings of Nipal birds. It appeared, from enquiries made in London, that the cost of publication would not be less than £10,000, and that the only offer made by a publisher to undertake the work on speculation, involved a guarantee of half the amount; and consequently it did not appear to be within the means of the Society to contribute its assistance in the way desired, though fully sensible of the merits of the work. In fact,

without the patronage of a Court or Government, or of rich Societies in Europe, such very costly publications can never be made to pay. A great Parisian bookseller was ruined by undertaking the embellished edition of Humboldt's Works.

CENTIPEDES.—In a garden which is now under preparation, whilst the workmen were breaking a mound of earth which had been formed by rubbish and clearings, four large centipedes were discovered. They were put in an earthen vessel which was at hand. In the vessel they attacked each other with great fury. They were, however, left grappling with each other; and on being taken out after an hour, one of them (the smallest) was found divided into three pieces, each piece still exhibiting signs of animation, by convulsive movements of the feet. Those that were entire kept clinging to each other, with their fangs fixed in the bodies of their antagonists so firmly, that their separation was effected with considerable difficulty. They measure full 11 inches, and are of a reddish brown colour; the number of feet on both sides are fifty-two, instead of a hundred, as the name of the animal indicates.

These reptiles, it is said, attach themselves to the bodies of animals, and even men when they are asleep; and by fixing their fangs in the skin, work themselves into the flesh, and cannot be removed without great difficulty. An instance is related in which one of these got to the back of a native woman of rather a corpulent make, whilst she was asleep on the ground, where it fixed itself so firmly, that it could not be removed without the application of fire, which was placed upon its back.

The name by which the natives of Bengal call this animal is *Tentuliah Bichho*—the Tamarind Scorpion—derived from its appearance, which is something like that fruit when peeled.

SHIPWRECK.—We know not (says the *Calcutta Courier*, August 8,) if any timber-laden ship from Moulinien or Rangoon be at present missing. The subjoined extract from a letter received to-day from Chittagong, dated the 1st of August, is probably the first account of the disaster to which it alludes:—

“A large ship laden with timber is wrecked on the S. W. of Mascall Island—no persons found on board, and the crew are supposed to have been drowned in trying to escape in their boats. Our population there began to plunder the cargo; but we have caught them, and Harding is about to administer ample justice upon the delinquents.”

CATMANDHOO—BHEM SIEN THAPPA.—We hear that a few days ago Catmandhoo was very nearly being the scene of a civil war, and that the cause of this was partly owing to a change of Ministry, and partly attributable to the sudden demise of the King's youngest son, who, some say, was poisoned at the instigation of the ex-Minister and his party, for the purpose of revenging themselves on the King for their disgrace. Be this as it may, however, the prompt and energetic measures taken by his Majesty and the new Minister have completely defeated all the machinations of Bhem Sien Thappa and his powerful adherents, a great many of whom, with himself, are now in chains and strongly guarded, waiting their trial. What the result of all this will be is not as yet quite certain; but decapitation, it is supposed, will be the fate of all who have taken part in the diabolical act. It is supposed the ex-Minister and his party are possessed of considerable sums of money, and until it be squeezed out of them, they will be allowed to repent of their sins. The King has now his palace guarded by three thousand of his chosen soldiery with loaded muskets; and it is further stated that the King is so much afraid of being poisoned, that he will neither allow egress nor ingress to the palace, nor will he eat any thing that has not been cooked and brought to him by the hands of his Ranee, who, by the way, must have made a very narrow escape, as others say that the poison which was administered to the unfortunate Prince, was intended for herself; and this last story is not at all unlikely, as it is well known that the Ranee has been a thorn in the side of Bhem Sien Thappa for very many years past. The physicians also of Nepaul are, it would seem, very likely to pay dear for the Prince's death; as report states, four or five are now in confinement, and more, under suspicion of having been abettors, will not remain long out of durance. The royal physician has been turned out of office. It was confidently expected on the night of the 27th July that the morning of the 28th would have dawned upon the corpses of the old Minister and sundry of his family. The Rajah, it is said, was during the night strongly urged by the new Minister to the execution of Bhem Sien Thappa and his adherents, for having encompassed the Queen's death by poison, and for many other alleged crimes; but he positively refused compliance with the proposition, and they were alive by the latest accounts, but “in durance,” as before. The whole of the property at Catmandhoo has been transferred to the palace, and a detachment of troops has been dispatched to the General's country residence, with orders to send all the property found there to the capital, and search for a considerable quantity of treasure, supposed to be buried not far from the premises. On the 28th ultimo the

number of persons under surveillance amounted to *sixty*: in fact, we understand that all the adherents of the General of any note are watched, and their property, it was supposed, would be transferred to the state-treasury on the date quoted. It is apprehended that the hesitation of the Rajah may cost him and his new advisers dearly. The residency and its officers, contrary to expectation, have been left untouched; and instead of the Goorkhas proving a people not to be relied on, it is said that the "pure spirit of loyalty" which they manifested, could alone have enabled the Rajah to do what he has done.—*Englishman*, August 8.

REPORT UPON THE CURRENCY IN THE 24-PERGUNNAS.—There are two species of copper coin in circulation in the district of the 24-Pergunnas, the old pice, and the new Company's pice, both of which pass current at fifty-nine pice to the Company's rupee. Pice is seldom in use in the magistrate's office, no hired labourers being employed; the diet allowance to convicts is issued in cowries supplied by the sircars attached to the jail establishments. The present copper coin dates its circulation from its issue from the mint; and the little that is necessary at the time of paying the establishment, discharging bills, &c., is brought through private channels. The extreme of fluctuation in the exchange value of Government pice within the last five years, stood at sixty-nine, and sixty-three for a sicca rupee, and fifty-nine for a Company's, or new rupee; most pice were obtainable on the first issue of the new currency in 1835 for both the sicca and Company's rupee. Change has subsequently fallen to fifty-nine pice; and on occasions of native festivals not more than fifty-eight pice are procurable for the rupee. The same description of pice as the above mentioned is current in the interior, with the difference that one pice more is extorted by the shroffs as money-changers on every rupee. Silver in quarter and half rupees is in circulation throughout the district, and small coin is given in change for pice in the bazaars, in proportion to the rate of pice for a rupee. In change with a shroff, whether a rupee is exchanged for small coin, or *vice versa*, a batta or discount of at least a pice for each rupee is exacted. The price of the old gold mohur in sicca rupees is seventeen rupees eight annas, and that of the new sixteen rupees, eight annas sicca; the new fifteen rupees gold pieces are not yet in circulation in the district.

THE CALCUTTA BOOKSELLERS.—An application had been made by the booksellers of Calcutta to the Asiatic Society, for the latter's support to a petition to the Government for a local Act to restrain the importation and sale of foreign reprints of English copyright works, and the reprinting such works in India.

DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS.—It is reported that the Governor-General has proposed fifty dispensaries to be established throughout the Presidency, and that the vaccine fund is to be appropriated to this laudable end. The sick poor are thus to be attended to, while vaccination will be more universally diffused. It is stated also that surgeons in charge are to be remunerated.

CASE OF DISTRESS.—An European lady has applied to the Editor of the *Medical Journal* (Dr. Corbyn) to plead her peculiar case—*viz.* that she is left friendless in India, and is destitute of every means of subsistence; her sufferings are aggravated by constant attacks of fever. She is anxious to return to her native country, where she has good prospects, if she be personally present, to plead her claims to property which has been left to her. The District Charitable Society have already subscribed 300 rupees towards her passage home. The subscription list remained open for further contribution.

THE FEMALE POLICE CUTTRA.—A novel spectacle took place in the Chitpore road on 7th August. Three Karanchies passed loaded with young women, some of them singing and laughing, while others were piping. They belonged to the Police, and were being sent on service as attendants at the Lower Orphan School. A crowd was assembled to see the young beauties who had behaved quite rebelliously; and the Sergeant in charge of them was obliged to procure assistance to scale the walls of the Cuttra, and to take possession of them. Some rumours they had heard of being made Christians, was the cause of the resistance of the ladies.

NATIVE MURDERERS, ROBBERS, AND SUICIDES.—The calendar for the last season appears crowded with cases of murder and robbery. Three or four native murderers have been sentenced to death, and nearly a dozen daring burglars were punished with various degrees of transportation. Suicides amongst the natives are of constant occurrence. By a hasty glance at our files, we find that hardly a day passes without some case of this sort.

DACOITY AND MURDERS AT JESSORE.—On the 31st July an unprecedented dacoity, attended with twenty-three murders, took place on the river Bhoyrub, near Jessore. A baboo in the employ of the Judge at Burisaul was on his way home; and while the boat was put to at nightfall on the banks of the river, it was attacked by a large body of men. The dacoits tied up every body on board, *viz.* the

baboo himself, his servants, and the crew, and pillaged the boat of every article of property it contained. They then took the boat a little distance from shore, and having cut a hole in the bottom, it sank with all the above unfortunate persons. Several thousand rupees worth of property was successfully carried off. The only individual who survived the catastrophe was the baboo's khansamah, he having gone on shore on business a little before. He returned while the spoliation was proceeding, and saw most part of the transaction from the shore. The murderers were most of them secured a short time afterwards.

EXPECTED ARRIVALS.—The *Englishman* states its belief “that several esteemed members of the Calcutta Society, chiefly belonging to the Civil Service, propose, during the cold season, to return to their native land. Dr. Wallich is mentioned in terms, but the Editor refrains from giving the other names which have been mentioned to him of those intending to proceed homeward.”

FANCY FAIR AT DINAPORE.—A fancy fair was held at Dinapore in July, in aid of the Station School. In two hours 500 rupees were procured, that being the sum necessary to make up the 2000 required for building a new school-house, which was much wanted. The school is supported by subscriptions, and is attended by about seventy children of both sexes, and of all sizes and colours.

Madras.

CHOLERA AT MADRAS.—Accounts up to the 22d of September give a painful description of the cholera's unabated violence at Madras. Very many fatal cases have occurred in Vepery and its environs. It seems that about the period of the first breaking out of the disease, a filthy drain was covered over in this quarter by order of Government. The *Examiner* says on this subject, “we heartily wish some extensive and effectual plan could be devised of cleansing the sewers, and thereby mitigating the severity of a scourge dreadful enough in its ordinary progress, but a thousand-fold more terrible when assisted by the noxious effluvia reeking from the putrid animal and vegetable substances with which these stagnate receptacles abound.” The 40th regiment at Vepery had experienced a large mortality. It was stated that there was no apothecary in the town, and the attendance of one was considered imperative.

EXPEDITION TO BURMAH.—Extraordinary industry was prevailing in various military departments consequent on the receipt of the recent intelligence from Burmah. The Kharkana Establishment was undergoing revision according to report, and several regiments (the number is supposed to be eight) had orders to prepare themselves, to which, says the *Examiner*, “if we add the sixteen said to be reduced by a contemporary, the territories of Madras, in the event of these troops being dispatched, will be defended by twenty-four regiments less than the strength of her army at the breaking out of the late war.” So vast a diminution of force at such a critical juncture, with the approach of the Persians on the north-west frontier, is not one of the most exhilarating prospects to a parsimonious Government.

PERRY v. STEEL, CRIM CON.—*Supreme Court, September 21.*—The damages in this case were laid at Rs. 5000. On the part of the Plaintiff it was proved that the Defendant had ordered an accommodation boat, and gone to Mrs. Perry, a passenger in the *General Kyd*, and had brought her on shore in his boat; that upon landing, they had driven off in a carriage together, and that she had ever since been living with him as his wife. On the part of the Defendant, it was proved that the Plaintiff had absented himself from his wife's society, and had neglected her. Verdict for the Plaintiff, damages Rs. 2000 and costs.

THE MARQUIS DE ST. SIMON.—“We are authorized to say,” observes the *Spectator*, (August 30,) “that the report of the Marquis de St. Simon being about to quit his Government of Pondicherry, and return to Europe, is quite without foundation.”

LIBEL.—The Supreme Court has been occupied with the trial of an action brought by J. F. Cropley, Esq., the editor and proprietor of the *Courier*, against the printer and publisher of the *Madras Circulator* for libel.—Damages were laid at Rupees 1000. Verdict for the Plaintiff—Damages, Three Hundred Rupees.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.—The Madras Steam Committee has issued a report, on the estimate of the Court of Directors, of the expense of a monthly communication between Bombay and Suez. The Committee are of opinion that the estimated expense, (£88,000 per annum,) is overstated. The estimate provides four vessels for

actual employ, whereas one is to be a spare vessel, which would not require an establishment and victualling: on this point, therefore, the estimate is reduced to £6,900. The Court assume the price of coals to be at 45s. in this part of India, and 80s. in the Red Sea. The Committee say that experience has proved 30s. and 60s. to be the utmost prices. The Committee give it as the result of a careful deliberation, that the cost of maintaining a monthly communication by steam between Bombay and Suez, by three vessels working, with one at rest, on the Court's own data, would be £71,344 per annum, instead of £88,000. Other items in their opinion might be reduced; but this difference of £16,656 would more than defray the cost of another steam vessel between Calcutta and Point de Galle, by Madras, twice a month. A steam-vessel between Ceylon and Socotra alone remains to perfect the whole plan. Five working vessels, and one spare one, for the Calcutta and Socotra communication, would cost about £109,735. The Committee recommend the calling a public meeting, and petitions to the Court of Directors and the India Board. Their report states their entire satisfaction with their Agent's (Captain Grindlay) exertions and services.

THE SIR EDWARD PAGET.—A survey report on the barque Sir Edward Paget, which had returned from sea considerably injured, was published late in August. It appeared that the vessel had lost her mainmast, which was broken off a few feet above the upper deck, and in another place just under the hounds. Her foremast had broken short off a few feet above the deck. The bowsprit sprung at the gammoning. The surveyors were of opinion that the masts were, previously to the accident, strong and good. The hull was stated to have suffered no injury; nor did the vessel make more water than usual. After the vessel has been refitted, the report states that she will be in a fit and proper condition to proceed on her voyage.

THE REMOVAL OF THE POST OFFICE.—The removal of the Post Office to the old Bank in the Fort, from its present open and central position on the beach, still excites discussion. The *Herald* has forcibly pointed out the impropriety and inconsistency of such conduct on the part of the Government, at a juncture when both it and that of Calcutta are devising means for accelerating the dispatch of the tappal throughout the interior: and, indeed, when we consider the great increase which the removal must cause to the number of foot-passengers and conveyances, especially on the arrival of ships from England, when every one is so anxious to procure his packets, dangerous and fatal accidents may very naturally be apprehended. If the public convenience and liberty of ingress, egress, and action, ought to be consulted with regard to the location of any one office more than another, it is certainly in that of the Post Office, and its very worst location is within the walls of a garrisoned Fort, at a distance from the town, and of difficult and dangerous approach.—*Madras Gazette*, September 1.

LORD ELPHINSTONE'S EXPECTED RECALL.—Some of our contemporaries mention the probability of Lord Elphinstone being recalled, in order to occupy a situation in Her Majesty's household: such an event is very possible, and in that case we suppose the new Governor of Ceylon, Mr. Mackenzie, will be his Lordship's successor: this gentleman having actually received the appointment to Madras prior to Lord Elphinstone, of course his right to succeed must be considered paramount.—*Ibid.*

THE ARMENIAN COMMUNITY OF MADRAS.—The *Madras Courier*, September 1, remarks, "Although some of our places of public worship were waiting on Sunday last in those external marks of a nation's loss, usually exhibited on such occasions for mourning, which however we are inclined to attribute to the wording of the Order of Government, it afforded us pleasure to learn that the Armenian Community of Madras neither required nor waited the promulgation of the pleasure of the local Authorities as to what should be done on the melancholy occasion; for no sooner were they made acquainted with the death of William the IV., than a notice from the Clergy to the Armenian Community was circulated, requiring their attendance at Church on the following Sunday, "when Divine Service would be performed in memory of our late Gracious Majesty King William IV., of glorious and blessed memory."—This request was responded to in a way that reflects great credit on the Armenians of Madras: prayers were recited, and solemn anthems sung, to the memory of our late Sovereign, the knell being tolled all the while. After which, a solemn prayer and chant were recited, praying the grand Disposer of all events to grant long life and prosperity to the Queen Victoria.

Madras Subscriptions to the Fund for the Relief of the distressed Population in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, to August 25.

Amount already advertised	Rs. 7755	0	0
A. Lorimer, Esq.	Rs. 25		
Col. Fraser, Resident, Travancore ...	300		
Septimus Scott, Esq.	50		
Mr. J. Kerr, of Bishop Corrie's Grammar School. . .	30		
G. S. Scott, Esq., 26th Reg. N. I. . .	20		
David Trail, Esq.	20		
C. Pelly, Esq.	50	495	0 0
		<hr/>	
	Rupees	8250	0 0

CULTIVATION OF COFFEE.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Courier*, (September 19,) gives the following particulars of the cultivation of Coffee in Mysore; and it will be gratifying to those who take an interest in the productions of that country, to find that all her products are not of that inferior description which public opinion has assigned to them. “Considering the localities of Mysore, we think” (says the *Courier*) “that English capitalists and cultivators would do well to direct their attention to that part of the country, and to a species of produce which stands so high upon the list of exported articles. Even with the indifferent mode of management which we presume is practised by the ryots, we have a description of Coffee which nearly equals that of Mocha in taste and fragrance. What might not be expected if British capital and skill were directed to its improvement, and to the instilling more scientific modes of cultivation among the native peasantry? The Coffee of Mysore is chiefly grown in the Talucks of Wastara and Luckwoly in the Nuggar division, at the base of the Bowabadu Hills, nearly north-west of Mangalore, and west of Oodapi; and the annual produce is about 10,000 maunds. Up to the present year the Coffee plantations were assessed in kind, the Government share being half the crop, which was farmed out to Messrs. Parry, Dare, & Co., of Madras. From the 1st January, 1838, the plantations are to be exempted from all assessment in money or kind, and the article subjected instead to a sayer duty of one rupee per maund of 28 lbs. on exportation. Until the present year, Messrs. Parry, Dare, & Co. were the sole purchasers of the Coffee from the ryots, and the price they allowed for the last five years, 3 Rs. a maund. The Mysore coffee at Madras bears nearly as high a price as Mocha, and the best which is grown on the Bowabadu hills itself is considered little inferior in quality. The berry begins to ripen in November, and the whole is gathered, dried, beaten, and ready for delivery by the end of February. The distance from Wastara to Mangalore, by the Cadacal Ghaut and Buntwall is 88 miles, and the Ghaut is not passable for handies; but from Buntwal to Mangalore water carriage is procurable. From Wastara to Oodapi or Candipoor, by the Lomaishwar Ghaut, is about 85 miles.”

Bombay.

SUTTEES.—A strong remonstrance has been addressed by the British Government to the native chiefs on the Bombay side of India, stating their abhorrence of the practice of native females going from the British territories into their own, to immolate themselves. The chiefs are requested to use their utmost influence to prevent any more Suttee exhibitions: should this remonstrance prove unsuccessful, the British Government intend taking more decided steps for putting a stop to this horrifying ceremony.

BRITISH SAILORS IN INDIA.—A late *Bombay Gazette* has the following paragraph:—“We regret to perceive several European sailors infesting the streets of the Fort in the character of beggars, very much to the disgrace of our national character, and those whose duty it should be to suppress so unusual a practice; as the money thus procured by working upon the feelings of the compassionate, is almost immediately after its receipt spent in riotous intoxication. The existence of this practice is not generally known to Europeans, from the circumstance of the individuals who thus seek charity, keeping studiously aloof from their own countrymen, and presenting themselves with a piteous tale of their being in a foreign country, without a ship, to natives, who are not so capable of detecting their imposture, or more reluctant to hand them over to the police than an European would be. None of these persons can be

deserving objects of charity, as the police have provided a house where all destitute seamen are accommodated; each man receiving for his subsistence 12 annas per day. The number at present receiving relief is 85.

THE ATALANTA STEAMER.—The *Atalanta* started on the evening of the 26th September for the Red Sea. The number of letters forwarded by her was 4929; of newspapers, 40. This was stated to exceed the August mail by some hundred letters.

THE WEATHER (September 27).—The weather at the Presidency, which had been oppressively hot for many days previous to this date, had undergone a sudden and pleasing change. Rain was plenteous.

THE GOVERNOR.—The Right Honourable the Governor left the Presidency for Poona, under a salute of nineteen guns, on 27th September, and returned therefrom on 19th October.

LIEUT. BRODHURST.—This officer of the right wing European regiment has invalided.

H. M.'s SIXTH REGIMENT.—This regiment, which has been for some time stationed in the Town Barracks, marched on 29th September to the Head Quarters in Colaba.

NATIVE NEWSPAPER LIBEL CASE.—In the Supreme Court, on the 27th September, the case of *Regina v. Nowrojee Dorabjee, &c.* was heard. The defendants were charged with the publication of a libel to the prejudice of one *Awaboye*, the widow of one Homasjee Shapoorjee, in a certain Googratee newspaper, called the *Bombay Chabook*. The defendants were the Editor and Proprietors of the said paper. The libel consisted of the following remarks published on 2d March, 1837, in the "*Chabook*:"—

"During the last year a respectable Parsee (meaning the said Homasjee Shapoorjee, deceased) departed this life, leaving behind him three sons and a daughter; one widow (*Awaboye*), and property to the value of about four or five lacs of rupees; and notwithstanding Homasjee Shapoorjee was a man of much experience and wisdom, yet in his last will he made many mistakes; among others, he appointed one Soortee (literally a Surat man) to be his executor. Such things we have heard of this Surat Vakeel and the widow of the defunct (*Awaboye*), that if they be facts, they constitute a great crime, and a very shameful thing, and exceedingly scandalous. Not wishing to defame the character of a woman, it must be said that he (the Surat man) is a brother by day, and a husband by night, to the said *Awaboye*. He is all day and all night lying in the house of his late friend, and has sent away all the other executors, friends and relations, clerks, &c., himself managing all the business. Certainly such conduct is not becoming the characters either of himself or the widow."

Messrs. Campbell and Montrion were for the prosecution. Mr. Advocate-General Le Messurier for the defence. The trial lasted two days, and the report of it filled nearly seven closely printed columns of the *Bombay Gazette*. The verdict proved in favour of the defendants.

HOUSEBREAKERS.—"We regret to hear," says the *Bombay Courier*, October 3, "that many midnight phunderings of houses have lately taken place. The list of sufferers is sufficiently extensive to awaken serious apprehensions for the safety of property. It has long been a matter of surprise to us that the streets of Bombay are permitted to be infested by the non-descript wretches (some singing, some juggling, some crawling and apeing wild beasts) which are to be met with at almost every corner."

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT IN CONNECTION WITH THE INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.—The following particularizes what has been effected by the Bombay Government towards the opening of new routes for traffic between the three Presidencies. The efforts of Sir Robert Grant towards this end are spoken of by the Bombay press as having been indefatigably and most ably directed.

It is known that the planning and constructing of the different roads in preparation are under the guidance of Captain Foster, whose ability has been well tested. Mr. Williamson, Revenue Commissioner at Poona, must also be named as an able assistant to the great measure in progress. The report which has been published on the internal communication scheme states, that during the last fair season fifty-seven miles of new road have been finished, and 100 miles of old road put in good order, thereby increasing and facilitating the passage into different parts of the country by 150 miles. Upon the same, and other lines of road, seven bridges have been constructed, and sixty-five stone and brick-drains carried through, and the mountains have been opened in three different places, three ghats having been rendered practicable. These works involve a large portion of labour, but much more could (it was stated) have been effected, had different bodies of convicts, by whose labour much of the work has been executed, been brought earlier to the scene of operations. In one or two instances

large bodies of these men were delayed until the monsoon had set in, so that little else could be effected than putting them on the spot, in waiting for the breaking up of the bad weather. Two thousand men are now at Tanna and Trombay working upon the *Causeway* and *Runder* at those places. The former of these undertakings is expected to be, when completed, of great importance in facilitating the intercourse with the main land during the prevalence of unfavourable weather, which is often attended with great danger in crossing the harbour pending any strong burst of the monsoon. In reference to what Sir Robert Grant has done in this enlightened scheme of internal communication, it is necessary to add, that during the season preceding the last, surveys of no less than 389 miles of projected road were laid before his Excellency, of which it was determined to carry into effect fifty-seven miles, or thereabouts; the rest were to be referred for the consideration of the Home Authorities. The fifty-seven miles completed are divided into two parts; the first extending thirty-nine miles and three-quarters in a portion of the great north road leading from Nassick to Chandore; and the other, measuring seventeen and a quarter, extends from the Salt-pans of Penn, in the northern Concan, to the bottom of the Bore Ghat. Eight miles of the road from Seroor to Nuggur, including the cutting of a difficult Ghat, which has been admirably done, and three miles also of the Nagotana and Mhar road, together with a new street in the town of Panwell, have been perfected by the joint labour of convicts and free men. Three miles also of the line from Chowk to Cullian have also been finished; all this, exclusive of the fifty-seven miles above alluded to. *Moorum* has been the ingredient used in the whole of the roading; and it has proved to be well adapted to withstand the monsoon effects, as also for overcoming the difficulties that have been proverbially experienced in carrying roads over black soil.

PROPOSED NEW EXPEDITION TO THE EUPHRATES.—"It is in contemplation," says the *Bombay Gazette*, "to form an expedition for the purpose of proceeding to the Euphrates, to try if the engines of the steamer *Tigris*, which was upset in a squall, can be rendered serviceable, the vessel having been made over by Her Majesty's to the Indian Government. We have heard (adds the Journal) a few particulars regarding the ultimate destination of this party, should they prove successful in extricating the engines; but these we think it would be rather premature to make public."

JOHN BROWN, THE ASSISTANT ENGINEER OF THE BERENICE.—Three gentlemen, Messrs. Grey, Burde, and Captain Grant, who were passengers on board the *Berenice* when she was obliged to return through the breaking of her intermediate shaft, have subscribed the sum of 80 rupees, and presented the same to Mr. John Brown, the assistant engineer, who was on watch at the time, as a mark of their sense of the presence of mind which he displayed upon the occasion of the accident.

DANGEROUS ILLNESS OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—The *Bombay Gazette*, October 4, observes:—"We regret to inform our readers that a report was in circulation yesterday of the dangerous illness of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief." [Subsequent accounts, however, state his Excellency's recovery and departure (12th October) on a cruise to sea in the sloop *Elphinstone*.]

INEQUALITY OF THE SYSTEM OF PROMOTION.—It appears, from an article in the *Gazette* of the above date on military promotions, that in the European regiment, Bombay, "there are no Ensigns whatever, while the senior unposted Ensign, a Cadet of 1835, still remains so, with the pleasant reflection that some Cadets of the season immediately preceding him, are now well up in the list of Lieutenants."

III. WEATHER IN THE DISTRICTS.—At *Ahmedabad* (31st August) the crops were doing well, and three rupees were freely offered for as many young rice-plants as were sufficient to plant one Beega. In *Kaira* nineteen villages had suffered severely from the late inundation. The inhabitants of some of them had abandoned their houses, and taken refuge in other villages. From *Surat* and *Broach* accounts were favourable. The crops quite promising in many places. At Nuggur, Poona, Sholapore, Tannah, Rutnagherre all was going on well. Rain was, however, wanted at the two last-named places.

WORKING OF THE NEW POST OFFICE ACT.—"We observe," remarks the *Gazette* (October 9), "that the Post Office here does not, on its new plan of conducting business, suit itself to the convenience of the inhabitants as it used to do. We have already had several complaints laid before us on this subject, although the new system has only been in operation for one short week. In the first place, you are obliged to send the exact number of annas and reas that may be required; a great inconvenience, as these coins are not always in readiness. The Post Office ought always to have copper change at hand to meet the convenience of the public. If a man has to pay the Post Office some annas for a letter, and he cannot get the clerk to exchange his rupee, what is he to do?—Why, send his rupee to the Bazaar, and he there gets change, by

submitting to the deduction of seven reas. Here is time lost, and loss incurred." Such is part of the working of the New Post Office Act.

THE BOMBAY DEAD WALL.—A letter from Government has been in circulation, intimating that the notorious dead wall nuisance was to be removed, and the following improvements were thereupon to take place; *viz.*, Hummum Street, Dean's Lane, Church Lane, and Bruce's Lane to be widened, and a new street was to be run through the yard of the Government Printing Office.

THE BERENICE.—It was intended to start the Berenice for the Red Sea in November. Coals were in Bombay in plenty. Some small sacrifices would doubtless have to be made at starting, in reference to their possible rise in price a rupee or two per ton; but it is hoped, says the *Gazette*, "that a little further time will see coals here (Bombay) at such a price as will make up for any trifling extra cost incurred."

THE TRANSIT DUTIES.—In reference to the late notification by Government relative to the abolition of the transit duties, it was calculated by the *Gazette* that the farms in the Deccan expired on the 30th of September, and those in Guzerat on the 31st of October, at which latter date the new system was to come into operation.

MEETING TO ADDRESS HER MAJESTY ON HER ACCESSION.—A meeting was held for the above purpose at the Town Hall, on the 19th of October, the Hon. J. Farish, Esq. in the chair. The space around the Town Hall was crowded with carriages, and the authority we are quoting observes, "as we entered the Hall, the coup d'œil was most imposing, from the large assemblage congregated therein; a considerable number of ladies occupied the prominent places. We observed many native gentlemen desirous of evincing their attachment to their new Sovereign." The Hon. Chairman, the Hon. Sir J. Andry, H. Fawcett, Esq., Lieut.-Col. Wood, A. S. Le Messurier, Esq., Advocate-General, and L. Grant, Esq., composed the speakers, movers, and seconders of the Address, which was, of course, carried unanimously. It is a neatly and most respectfully expressed document. The Hugh Lindsay was to carry it to Europe.

NEW LEGISLATIVE APPOINTMENT.—"We understand," says the *Bombay Gazette*, October 23, "that Mr. Norris (late Chief Secretary to this Government) is to be appointed a Member of the Legislative Council in India, in the room of Mr. Anderson, who is expected soon to take his place at the Bombay Council Board."

DEATH OF MR. WILLIAMS, RESIDENT AND POLITICAL AGENT OF BARODA.—This old Civil Servant of the Company died on his way to Bombay, about the 19th or 20th of October, on board a pattamar. Mr. Sutherland (late Member of Council) was talked of as his successor.

COLONEL BALLANTINE.—"Reports," says the *Gazette*, "have reached us on what a correspondent terms, 'those most unprincipled proceedings instituted some time back against Colonel Ballantine by the Bombay Government. We have learned that the whole proceedings have been disapproved of by the Court of Directors, and severe censure passed against the heads and tails instrumental in getting them up; still we have not the particulars before us in a perfectly authentic shape.'—Although Colonel Ballantine's case was one of severe and unjust persecution," adds our authority, "yet he has been kept suspended by the Directors, like the great Prophet's coffin, between heaven and earth, until the Authorities could find out that which was known at the first hour, *viz.*, that Colonel Ballantine had merely been Political Agent, and therefore had no controul over those money matters about which and the Colonel so much fuss has been made. For some ten years was he placed with a ban on his head, and the horn of plenty far beyond his reach, because of a piece of persecution which is now pronounced groundless. It is time that such proceedings should cease to disgrace the British character in India. A delay of ten years in deciding a man's case is a virtual denial of justice; and it surely is a crime of the gravest nature to treat the accused during all that time as if he actually were guilty, by depriving him (an innocent man) of the rights due to his rank." A correspondent tells us, concludes the *Gazette*, "that Colonel Ballantine may be expected soon in India."

Ceylon.

WRITS OF MANDAMUS—SMALL-POX REGULATIONS.—SUPREME COURT, (July.)—The proceedings in the Supreme Court and the District Court of Colombo contain the final decision of the Supreme Court upon the long-mooted question of the power of that Court to issue mandates in the nature of Writs of Mandamus; they also declare the legality of instructions issued by the Government to the local Courts of Law for their guidance in the enforcement of the provisions of the Small-pox

regulation, respecting which so much disputation has latterly been carried on in the Colony.

CRICKET MATCH.—Several gentlemen who wish to introduce the truly English sport of Cricket into this Colony, intend to meet on the Galle-face every Thursday.

DR. KINNIS ON VACCINATION, August 21.—Dr. Kinnis was about to comply with requisitions for nearly four thousand copies of a Singhalese translation of his letter "*On the Advantages of Vaccination.*" He proposed to present a copy of the work to every Singhalese who could read his own language, and who desired to read it with attention. The letter was, in particular, to be distributed to all persons possessing influence over the natives. Dr. Kinnis solicits the Government and Assistant Government Agents to invite the inhabitants to meet and listen to the statements he makes, whenever vaccination is proposed to be introduced into any part of the districts.

MAJOR FIREBRACE'S DEPARTURE.—It being understood that Major Firebrace, of H. M.'s 58th regiment, Assistant Government Agent and District Judge of Ceylon, was about to depart from the Colony in consequence of promotion in his regiment, a complimentary address from a large proportion of the inhabitants of the Island was presented to him on the close of the Criminal Sessions, 18th August. The Major's services were alluded to in the strongest terms of approbation; and Mr. Sergeant Rongh, Chief Justice, in the course of his speech on the state of the calendar, took occasion to observe that Major Firebrace's zeal and ability, as District Judge, had proved of great benefit to the whole community. There were eighteen cases only on the calendar for the above Sessions.

THE RACES.—THE "FAVOURITE."—The *Colombo Observer*, (September 13,) in its report of the races for the season, speaks of Colonel Macpherson's *Peloric*, as the "favourite" on the course. She is stated to be a thorough-bred English mare, and with any weight that may be put upon her, she is an over-match for all country horses. On this account she was not allowed to run at Bombay at the last races. By the Stud-Book, *Peloric* was bred by Mr. Nevill in 1827, and got by *Whalebone*, out of *Lily of the Valley*. Her pedigree is altogether first-rate.

DEPARTURE OF THE 78TH HIGHLANDERS, August 31.—This corps was on the eve of its departure from Ceylon, and the event elicited expressions of regret from all quarters of the Island. The *Ceylon Chronicle* observes of the Highlanders, "They carry with them the hearty good wishes of our society for their prosperity and happiness; and that also of Colonel Douglas (their Commander). The Governor in a general order, (which will be found under its proper head in our Register department,) speaks of Colonel Douglas and his corps in equally complimentary terms.

Singapore.

SINGAPORE SALTPETRE MANUFACTORY.—There is a manufactory of Saltpetre carrying on at Troong, a place in the Perak territory, under the superintendence of an active individual, whose mining operations in that country have gained him considerable notice. A specimen of the Saltpetre was spoken of as being of a superior quality.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, July.—At a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Chamber of Commerce, two Chinese members were sentenced to expulsion, for perpetrating an act of gross fraud and imposition in the sale of some Opium. Their crime consisted in their having repacked the contents of four cases of Turkey Opium, which they had bought from a mercantile house here, into the same number of packages made to resemble chests of Bombay Opium, so as to pass it off for the latter drug, and then handing them to a respectable Israelite, one of their neighbours, to sell as such. The Jew made a sale of the Opium, at the current rates for Malwa, to a Chinese firm, who opened the cases, and detected the imposture, with the discovery of the additional fact, that only 95 catties instead of 102 or 103 catties had been packed into each of the false chests.

CAPTAIN JEFFERY.—A Bombay paper of the latter end of August has the following under its Singapore head:—The Canton Insurance Office have resolved to present Captain William Jeffery, commanding the brig *Lady Grant*, with a piece of plate of the value of £100, "to commemorate the high sense entertained of his intrepidity in defending that vessel, with her valuable cargo, from a fleet of Malay pirates, who attacked and attempted to carry her by boarding, off the Sambilangs in the Straits of Malacca, on 2d of February, 1836." The piece of plate was to be executed in London, and forwarded to Mathison & Co., Merchants of Canton, for presentation to Captain Jeffery as soon as possible.

Dutch India.

JAPAN.

••• The following should have been appended as a note to the article on Japan, in a former part of the present Number :—

NOTE.—The whalers often suffer much from the want of fresh provisions during a protracted stay on the coast of Japan. A few years ago an English ship had almost entirely exhausted her stock of provisions and water, when the Captain boldly steered into the Bay of Jedo, and anchored within gun-shot of the capital, to the great surprise of the inhabitants, who had never seen an European vessel before. The ship was immediately surrounded by boats filled with soldiers, and two noblemen soon after came on board, who learning the state of the case, supplied them gratuitously with provisions, at the order of the Emperor. The ship was towed out of the harbour, and dismissed within twelve hours after her arrival, the noblemen, who behaved with the greatest politeness, requesting the Commander to inform his countrymen that they would not be permitted to visit the coast, except in cases of necessity, under pain of death; and at the same time suggested to him that it was not just to carry on a fishery on the coast without the Emperor's permission. Soon after this occurrence another whaler sent her boat ashore to a village on the coast, about 100 miles to the southward of Jedo, where the crew was seized; and after being detained a fortnight, orders were received from the Emperor to put them into their boat, and send them to sea again. Forty-eight hours after their departure they were fortunate in falling in with a ship, their own vessel having been driven off the coast during their detention.

The *Prince of Wales Island Gazette*, September 2, announces the arrival of the brig *Napoleon* from the Pedir coast, which vessel brought accounts of the total destruction by fire of the Raja Muda's celebrated barque *Johar* (formerly the *Felix Pilar*,) at Samalangan, on the 19th Jnly. The *Napoleon* had just commenced taking in cargo at Murdoo on the 15th, when the *Johar* made her appearance there from Samalangan, and immediately stopped the trade by demanding tribute from, and firing into all the boats, bringing off betel-nut to the brig; on which four cakes of opium, and a large quantity of live stock and provisions, were dispatched to the Raja by the people on shore, who besought him to depart; but he would not quit the anchorage without receiving 100 dollars in addition, which sum was accordingly paid him on the 17th. The *Johar* then weighed and returned to Samalangan, where she was distinctly observed from Murdoo to be on fire; and subsequent accounts which reached the latter place, stated that she had been burnt to the water's edge. It does not appear, however, whether her destruction was accidental or designed.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—THE OPIUM BONUS.—At a meeting on 31st August it was resolved that the Supreme Government be petitioned by the importers of Opium at Penang for the allowance of the same compensation on Opium imported into Penang as has been granted the exporters of the drug to China.

We extract from the *Bengal Hurkaru* the following observations on the above meeting :—“ The grant of the Opium bonus is likely to involve the Authorities at Calcutta in difficulties they did not contemplate when they decided on granting it. With respect to the Opium in the Straits, for instance, the Board have acted on the information of a gentleman from China, Mr. Braine, who naturally adapted his statement to the interests of the firms in China. We have, no doubt, that when Mr. Braine stated that on the 1st of June there was no Opium of the first three sales in the Straits, he was fully persuaded of the accuracy of that statement; but since the Board were determined to exclude the purchasers of the Opium for the Straits from the benefit of the bonus, or refund as it is called, upon the ground of their purchases having been sold, that Authority should have taken care to ascertain, on the best evidence, that such a ground really existed. The Board neglected that precaution, and the consequence has been a public meeting of the Penang Merchants. The high prices caused by the bidding of the defaulters has inflicted serious loss on the traders in Opium for the Penang market; and whether their Opium were sold or not, on every principle of justice or common sense, we hold they were equally as much entitled to a refund of part of their payments as the China-dealers in the drug.

China.

Our advices continue to give a very discouraging picture of the general state of mercantile affairs at Canton, and the depressed state of the Hong. They, at the same time, supply us with a sketch of the thirteen Hong, with some account of the personal qualities of the managing partners of each of these establishments, and of their respective solvability. We will extract the notice taken of Howqua—the most celebrated of that famous body:—"Of Howqua who has not heard? The clever pilot in this stormy sea, and the controul of foreigners for so many years—he who has faced so many dangers, and overcome them all—hated, yet dreaded by foreigners, and he who knows them best—the Chinese Talleyrand and Rothschild in one, and the bitterest opponent of foreigners—of timid character, but enormous *tact*—the defeater of Lord Napier—the conqueror of H. B. M. frigates—the laughter at his threats—the prime mover, director, oracle, and manager on all foreign matters—this man, 67 years of age, is ready as ever to try the encounter of wits, if again ventured; and were it so, again would he succeed as before. He is said to be possessed of prodigious wealth, and to have the sole controul of the Conso-fund."

Two attacks had been recently made by Chinese mobs on some English gentlemen indulging in the much-needed recreation of a walk on the Island of Honan:—the first party consisted of Captain Grant, Mr. Mathieson, and Mr. Slade, the former having been beaten, and his watch stolen, while his companions ran to procure assistance; stones were thrown at them, and Mr. Mathieson was struck, and retreated to a cottage, and his life was for some hours in considerable danger.

Some years ago a merchant vessel belonging to Bordeaux was driven in distress into the Port of Tourou, in Cochin-China, and there broken up. The crew, fourteen in number, engaged with a Chinese junk to convey them to Canton; but the Chinese, tempted by their property, murdered them all on the passage, except a youth named Mangiapan. Upon his evidence the whole of the Chinese were subsequently convicted, and executed; and the Chinese Government has lately been compelled, at the instance of that of France, to grant a sum equal to 78,000 francs, as a compensation to the families of the murdered men.

New South Wales.

SYDNEY.—WHALING NEWS.—The Elizabeth returned to port on the 19th July, for the fifth time, a full ship, having procured 2600 barrels of oil in about fourteen months. Her cargoes have always averaged 300 tons of oil, and during the time she has been in the whaling service she has brought into Port 1600 tons, *vis.* 1000 Sperm, and 600 Black:—allowing £75 average for the Sperm, and £40 for the Black, it gives no less a sum than £99,000. She brings the following news:—April 28, Juno, 300 barrels; May 30, Mary, 500; June 4, Wolf, 1600; June 14, William, 300; June 15, Pocklington, 1000; June 23, Clarkson, 400; June 30, Micmac, 500. The whole of the whalers on the middle grounds were doing remarkably well.

GAS COMPANY.—The Bill for lighting the town of Sydney with gas has been read the first time, and ordered to be printed. The site for the building has not yet been fixed upon.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.—During the month of July, 698 free persons and 730 convicts arrived in the Colony, besides military.

WOOL.—In consequence of the great reduction in the price of Wool in England, which was just known here, an American gentleman of considerable commercial knowledge had suggested that it would be an excellent opportunity for forwarding the staple commodities of the Colony to the United States.

A BOTANY BAY PILOT.—Dialogue between a Sydney Pilot and the chief officer of a vessel recently arrived in Port Jackson—by an ear-witness.

Pilot.—"Hey, Mr. —, what water does your ship draw?"

Mr. —.—"Seventeen feet, Sir."

Pilot.—"Seventeen feet, eh! D—e if I have not gone bang over the — Bank; I thought she only drew fifteen. Never mind, she's at anchor, and all right now."

NEWSPAPER.—On the 12th August was commenced a new literary and commercial Paper, under the title of "The Literary News," consisting of eight large 4to pages, to be published every Saturday.

Oriental Herald.—Vol. I.—No. II.

WHALES OFF THE TOWN OF SYDNEY.—(August.)—A black whale was killed by the Captain of the Woodlark, at Bradley's Head, and towed round by six boats to Messrs. Walker's wharf; a second was fastened to, but it broke two lines, and escaped. A small sperm whale came into Spring Cove on Sunday morning last, and after swimming round the Revenue cruiser, and taking a look at the emigrants, took his departure for some more retired spot. The pilot-boat reports having passed one yesterday morning near Middle Head. There were two or three whales playing about just inside the Heads on Tuesday last, sporting with the formidable array of whalers gay, snugly anchored in the harbour.

COMMERCIAL SALES.—The following Sales were effected at the latter end of July:—Fifty Shares in the Union Assurance Company, £2. 10s. paid up, at 49s. premium; fifty ditto, ditto, at 50s. ditto; ten shares in the Bank of Australasia, £40 paid up, at £10 premium; twenty shares in the Australian Marine Assurance Company, £10 paid up, at £13. 10s. premium; ten shares in the Commercial Bank, £20 paid up, at £12. 10s. premium; five ditto, £100 paid up, at £14. 5s. premium; fifteen hundred ewes, to lamb in September, at 47s. each; eight hundred and seventy-six mixed herd of cattle, calves six months old given in, 96s. 6d. each; four hundred and fifty-one wethers, at 14s. 3d. each; two thousand acres of the Moor Bank Estate, at 11d. per acre per annum, to T. H. Thomson, Esq., for twenty-one years, £1025; Barnett's "Hope Inn," at Bungonia, to Robert Futter, Esq., £1010. Also four hundred ewes, about six years old, to F. Allman, Esq., at 32s. per head, £640; five Commercial Bank Shares, £90 each, at £14 premium; five ditto, £10 each, at £13 ditto; five ditto, £30 each, at £12 ditto; five ditto, Fire and Life Assurance Company, at 126s. each; fifteen ditto ditto, at 120s. each; and the Ground in Pitt-street, averaging £31. 10s. per foot, realized £2201. 15s.

REVENUE.—The following is the official Report of the Receipts for the Quarter ending 30th June, 1837:—

	£	s.	d.
Customs	45,264	12	0
Duties on Spirits distilled in the Colony	348	2	0
Licences to retail Spirits	2,875	0	0
Auction Duty and Licences to Auctioneers	1,530	10	9
Post Office	1,110	7	1
Crown Lands	29,498	18	7
Rents of Tolls, Ferries, and Markets	1,100	19	1
Fees of Public Offices	1,852	14	2½
Fines levied by Courts of Justice	774	14	10½
Charge for Water supplied to Shipping	55	4	0
Proceeds of Sales of Property found in possession of Convicts	732	10	3
Rent of Pews in Churches	6	15	9
Repayment of Loans	19	17	7
Miscellaneous	28	15	0
Total	£85,199	1	2

shewing an increase, on the corresponding quarter of 1836, of above £7,000.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Considerable interest having been felt regarding the severity of the winter in this Colony, by advices recently arrived, whose dates (August 7) correspond with our month of February (and consequently the worst of the season was doubtless experienced), we are enabled to inform our readers it is described as similar to a wet summer in this country, thus giving further proof of the mildness and salubrity of the climate; and by the same channel we learn the Colony was progressing—a small canal having been cut near the port, and other improvements being made. A large and valuable forest of stringy beech had been discovered about eight miles from the town; and some experienced settlers, who had gone forty miles into the interior, report that every where the pasturage was abundant, of superior quality, and well-watered. The whale fishery of the Colony was in active operation, and the Company's Establishment in one of its bays had then yielded a quantity of black oil, which may be expected home in the Spring. It is, doubtless, known that the first importation from this young Colony has already been made, in the form of a small parcel of sperm-oil, taken by one of the Company's ships on the passage out.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

MORTALITY IN SHEEP, August 10.—The severity of the weather had produced a considerable mortality amongst the sheep, and particularly lambs. The latter have died from want of milk, the ewes getting no sustenance in consequence of the extreme frost.

THE NEWSPAPER ACT.—The *Launceston Advertiser* observes, in reference to the passing of the new Newspaper Act, "that it was hurried into law in a disgraceful manner. No time was given any one for sending in petitions against it, of which there were many in preparation," and (the *Journal* continues) "the first time we at all heard of the Act was, when it had had a second reading;" i. e. when it had become law. The general impression on all sides was, that it would never have passed the Legislature.

PORTLAND BAY.—*The Whale Fishery.*—The *Socrates* from Portland Bay had arrived at Launceston, and gave gratifying news of the success which had attended the whale fishery of the station. The *Socrates* brought a cargo of black and sperm oil and bone, to be transhipped by first opportunity to England. About 700 tons of oil were procured at the Bay during the season. Up to the 24th of July, 620 tons of black oil were taken at the Derwent, in Adventure, Research, and Spring Bays. It was affirmed that, could casks be procured for the preservation of the oil, the number of fish obtainable is considerably beyond what will be taken by present arrangements.

A GREENACRE IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—A diabolical murder was committed near Launceston in August. On the 14th of that month a mutilated body of a man was found floated by the tide into a tea-tree scrub, on the banks of the Tamar. Upon inspection, the remains proved to be part of the body of a ticket-of-leave man, named George Mogg, who had been missing several weeks. He had evidently been murdered; the skull was extensively fractured, and a dreadful wound appeared on the forehead—indeed the whole of one side of the head had been completely battered, apparently by a heavy stone. The portion of the body found is from the navel upwards; the division of the lower part from the upper appeared to have been effected with a common knife, the flesh being much mutilated in the operation. On the body, and but little displaced, was a red baize shirt over a striped one, in the breast of which a pocket handkerchief still remained; and on the neck a black silk cravat. To this at the back of the neck was tied a piece of ratlin, to which it is supposed some heavy weight had been suspended, in order to keep the body under water, and that the action of the tide had caused the weight to cut the line, a supposition borne out by the ragged appearance of the ends.

The deceased was an industrious and sober man, late in the employ of Mr. Griffith. A man named Gardener, his fellow-lodger, was taken into custody, to await the result of the inquest, in consequence of some circumstances of suspicion supposed to affect him. Only that part of the body above stated had been discovered.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CONVICTS.—Mr. Franks was stated to have been superseded in his office by an appointment from home. Mr. Franks was popular.

THE NEW POLICE MAGISTRATE.—Captain Wentworth, appointed to the Police Magistracy of Launceston, was daily expected from Sydney, at which town he had arrived, *via* Mauritius.

THE MAIL.—Mr. J. E. Cox had arranged to convey the mail between Hobart Town and Launceston for the next three years.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The following Acts passed the Council on the 21st and 29th of July:—

No. 9.—An Act to provide for the maintenance of deserted wives and children.

No. 10.—An Act for extending to Van Diemen's Land the provisions of a statute passed to consolidate and amend the laws relating to Merchant Seamen.

No. 11.—An Act to assimilate the Laws of this Colony to that of Great Britain, with respect to the security to be given by Printers and Publishers of Newspapers.

No. 12.—An Act to simplify proceedings at Law, or in Equity, by or against the Marine Insurance Company.

No. 13.—An Act for the general Appropriation of the Revenue for the year 1838.

PANORAMA.—Mr. Peck, the artist, has in preparation a panorama and model of Hobart Town, intended for exhibition in London.

SEVERE WINTER.—It is said that the oldest resident in the island cannot recollect so severe a winter as the present: it has been of unremitting continuance,

without any intervening fine days, of damp deadly cold weather, ten times more operating upon the constitution than an old English frosty winter.

MODE OF WORSHIP.—*Hobart Town, August 10.*—The Lieutenant-Governor notifies that a return has been called for through the Police Department, of the number of free persons in each district, and the mode of worship adopted by each.

BANKS OF VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—The assets and liabilities of the different Banks in July were:—Bank of Australasia, liabilities (within the Colony of Van Diemen's Land), £76,384. 13s. 1d.; assets (within the Colony), £173,609. 6s. 9d.: Bank of Van Diemen's Land, liabilities and assets, £115,645. 13s.: Derwent Bank, liabilities and assets, £159,916. 10s. 3d.: Commercial Bank, liabilities and £94,619. 19s. 1d.: Tamar Bank, £81,431. 15s. 9d.

New Zealand.

BAY OF ISLANDS.—The following is a summary of the vessels which visited this port during 1836:—British ships of war, 2; whaling ships, 25; trading vessels, 2; N. S. W. whaling ships, 35; N. S. W. trading vessels, including vessels owned at New Zealand, 25; Van Diemen's Land whaling ships, 4. Total, British and Colonial, 39. American whaling ships, 49; ditto trading vessels, 5. French whaling ships, 3; Tahitian trading vessel, 1; total Foreign vessels, 58. Total of vessels, 151.

WHALING NEWS.—Arrived, May 12, *Lydia*, Ramsden, of America, with 1800 barrels of oil, twenty months out, and sailed June 12; *Betsy*, Irving, from Sydney, and sailed June 20; May 24, *W. Thompson*, Weeks, of America, 2000 barrels, twenty-three months out, having lost two men overboard, sailed June 16; May 26, H. M. S. *Rattlesnake*, from Sydney, sailed the 2d of June on a coasting cruise with the Rev. Messrs. Marsden and Browne; May 27, *Pacific*, Congdon (American), 2000 barrels, twenty-three months out, sailed June 16; June 10, *Montreal*, Skey, returned to port with loss of foremast, and mainmast sprung; June 15, *Harlequin* (schooner), eleven days from Sydney, sailed June 23; June 27, *Pocklington*, Webster, of Sydney, 1000 barrels, fifteen months out; June 30, H. M. S. *Rattlesnake*, from Cloudy Bay to Sydney.—The Native Chief "Titore," the celebrated traveller and friend of Chevalier Dillon, died in May last, regretted by all the European residents.—On Sunday, the 2d of July, Castle Gourie, the country residence of Messrs. Salmon, Bond, Leach, & Co. (under the care of Captain Banks), was burnt to the ground, and every thing destroyed.—A large black whale was taken within the Nine Pier on July 3. The Cloudy Bay Fishery is doing unusually well. The *Pocklington* whaler (above reported) spoke the following Sydney ships:—April 14, *Normahul*, 800 barrels; April 18, *Lady Wellington*, 350 barrels; May 5, *Clarkson*, 130 barrels; May 13, *William Wallace*, 1050 barrels; May 22, *Juno*, 490 barrels; June 15, *William*, 200 barrels. Heard of the *Wolf*, with 1600 barrels, eighteen months out; and *Earl Stanhope*, 1400 barrels, twenty months out.

Cape of Good Hope.

THE NEW JETTIES.—A dwarf jetty for landing and shipping goods to and from the boats is about to be erected in Table Bay, according to a plan submitted to Government by Major Mitchell. Accident has assisted towards the erection of a jetty at Port Elizabeth also. The *Graham's Town Journal*, states that a singular idea has been put in practice with a view to the Port Elizabeth Jetty. The situation of the three-masted schooner "Feejee," which it may be recollected grounded off the fort some time ago, has been pointed out as a most eligible spot for the site. It has been found that the masts and a considerable portion of her rigging are still uninjured, and that she is firmly embedded in sand; the wreck offered most important facilities for the construction of a platform, from whence piles might be securely driven. These facts have led to the purchase of the wreck by subscription, and a strong platform, under the superintendence of Mr. Thornhill, has been raised by means of the masts, spars, &c. As soon as a sufficient number of piles shall have been driven, so as to admit of the construction of a strong platform independent of the wreck, it is proposed to apply to Government for permission to form a Joint Stock Company, and to raise a sufficient sum of money in shares for the completion of the work.

COLONEL SMITH.—*October 27.*—A dinner was given in the Commercial Hall, Cape Town, to Colonel Smith by a number of gentlemen, as an expression of their

gratitude and respect towards him for his humane and enlightened management of the Province of Adelaide. His Excellency the Governor and most of the Civil Servants of the Colony were present.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—The Lieut.-Governor is thus brought to task by the *Graham's Town Journal* of October 19th :—"We have received information respecting a recent occurrence, which gives a fine illustration of the disgraceful practices which are now resorted to, in order to disguise from the public the true working of the existing system. In the month of May last the Lieut.-Governor's bailiff lost from his Honour's farm ten black oxen (his, the bailiff's property). A report was made to his Honour that these oxen had been stolen by Kaffirs; but this statement the Lieut.-Governor took care effectually to burke, by insisting that the oxen must have strayed, or been driven off by the colonial thieves. Unfortunately for his Honour, but luckily for the ends of justice, one of these identical black oxen has recently been sent out of Kaffirland, with eighteen others, as repayment for cattle subsequently taken from his Honour; and thus the truth of the bailiff's statement is established, despite the endeavour made to discredit and conceal it.

THE "TRUE BRITON."—This vessel arrived in Table Bay October 16th, having made the passage from Portsmouth in 48 days, which was stated to be the quickest voyage known.

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS, CAPE TOWN.—The Honourable Mr. Justice Menzies opened the Criminal Sessions here October 16. The Grand Jury were informed that the Calendar only contained eight cases, all of them, except one, for theft, or house and store-breaking. One for murder was rejected by the Grand Jury, who subsequently found a true Bill against the same party for culpable homicide.

THE CIRCUIT COURT, GRAHAM'S TOWN.—The Sessions commenced here October 9. There were 140 cases on the Civil Roll, a number considerably short of those entered at the last Circuit. Sir John Wilde stated that in future the law expenses would be increased—a hint which will probably damp that spirit for litigation which has so much obtained at the Cape. It is remarked by the *Graham's Town Journal*, "that should the Government accede to the memorial which has just been drawn up, and numerously signed by the inhabitants of Graham's Town, praying that the jurisdiction of the Magistrates' Court may be extended, so as to take cognizance of debts as high as £40, the amount of Circuit duty will be very much reduced."

THE QUEEN.—The Public of the Cape were preparing an address to Her Majesty on her accession to the British Throne.

THE KAFFRE WAR.—In a letter from Captain Gardener, dated September 9, it was stated that the army of Matzalikatze had been destroyed by the Zulus, who had captured a great booty of cattle.

THE WEATHER.—*Graham's Town, October 12th.*—The rains had been abundant, and the crops promised to repay the labour of the husbandman with a most plenteous return. The weather was stated to be altogether beautiful.

MOVEMENTS OF THE EMIGRANT FARMERS.—The subjoined information had been received respecting the movements of the self-expatriated Farmers :—"Mr. Retief, with a large majority of the Farmers, had resolved to proceed to Port Natal, and encamp, while Maritz, with a few dependents, determined to remain in the country from whence Matzalikatze's people were lately driven." Retief's adherents were divided into six parties, for the convenience of pasturage, and lived in perfect harmony. The party under P. Uys and others were about to join Retief, and to cross the mountain-chain, if practicable, which separates them from the Natal country; or if not, to return and pursue the route by the Windvogelberg. A document to the following effect has been circulated amongst the emigrants who were on their way to join Retief :—

CALEDON, 14th August, 1837.—(*Translation.*)—Resolutions adopted by the Exiles and Travellers from the Cape of Good Hope, now on their journey to select the country called Port Natal as their seaport. Resolution 1st.—To inspect the extent of country adjoining. 2d.—That we have placed ourselves under certain Chiefs, as Field Commandants, as protecting leaders over us, to investigate and redress all grievances that may occur amongst us. 3d.—We adhere to the Christian religion. 4th.—We shall regulate ourselves in our exile by the old Burgher regulations and duties. 5th.—We purpose to establish our settlement on the same principles of liberty as those adopted by the United States of America, carrying into effect as far as practicable our Burgher laws. Signed by 170 Emigrant Farmers.

KAFFRE DEPREDATIONS.—Intelligence from Konoop (October 9) states the Kaffirs to be still carrying on their depredations in that quarter with unexampled audacity and perseverance. The *Graham's Town Journal*, October 5, says, "We find ourselves inadequate to convey to the public a true idea of the lamentable condition to

which our province is reduced by the impolitic measures lately adopted by our present rulers. We are accused of exaggeration relative to the Kaffirs, yet we do not report one tenth of the losses which are sustained by our abused and plundered farmers. The Authorities proclaim that all is peace; as to the official returns of Kaffir depredations, they are not worth a rush. Our farmers will not give themselves the trouble, or have not the opportunity, to report their losses; and thus the Government at home suffer themselves to be deluded. We recently gave an account of so many depredations, that the report occupied nearly two columns of our Journal—amongst them was the night attack on the Lieut.-Governor's own farm; yet we are assured that that week—not one report of Kaffir depredation was made to the Military Commandant!—[A number of depredation cases, furnished by neighbouring and distant farmers, occupied the columns of the newspaper above quoted.]

Persia.

Advices from Herat to Constantinople (November 28) brought intelligence of the Shah's having left Mushed, and marched upon Herat. It was fully expected that the expedition would fail. Trade in Persia was improving. A caravan from Erzerum had been plundered by the Kurds. The interview between the Emperor of Russia and the hereditary Prince of Persia took place at Erivan, and not, as stated, at Teflis. During the whole time the audience lasted, his Imperial Majesty kept the young Prince seated upon his own knees, and loaded him with caresses.

SHIPPING DISASTERS.—Eighteen merchant vessels, laden in the ports of Russia, have been lately wrecked in the Black Sea. Two English brigs (names not known) are of the number. Most of the ships are insured at Constantinople. The loss suffered in consequence, by the different Companies, is calculated to exceed 50,000 dollars.

Circassia.

The Emperor of Russia, according to a St. Petersburg letter of the 13th ult., published on that day an ukase to the following effect:—"That since the vessels of war in the Black Sea have received orders to cruise along its eastern coast, in order to hinder the contraband trade that takes place between Turkish vessels and the inhabitants of the mountains, as well as to assist the army of the Caucasus, charged with reducing the tribes of that district to obedience, this blockade is to continue during the whole time that the war against these tribes shall last. All the time that naval officers shall pass in this blockade, is to count to them for full service, and not for half service, as had hitherto been the practice for ordinary naval service in the Black Sea and the Baltic."

Egypt.

Mr. Waghorn's letter to the *Morning Chronicle*, dated 25th November, provides the following interesting items of latest news from Egypt.

SCHOOLS IN EGYPT.—There are 9000 boys now at school in Cairo, besides 7000 at Alexandria, and some at the other large towns; in all about 27,000. The annual examination of the Arab boys in the principal public schools at Cairo ended on the 15th of November. Their Professor (who had been educated in England) explained that the results of the studies of these boys were far beyond any thing that he could have expected from them. Their classical knowledge was of the first order; and Mr. Waghorn acknowledges that he felt himself "far, far beneath them in education." Such are the Arab boys, he continues, "by force taken from the mud huts of the Nile, clothed, housed, and educated at the expense of the country."

ARRIVALS.—Englishmen of fortune are constantly arriving at Cairo by every French steamer, as well as officers on their way to India. These last have enquired why a carriage is not run over the Desert between Cairo and Suez. Mr. Waghorn replies, "Because there are no funds to do it with." He proceeds to describe the plan by which the transit might be effected.—"A carriage to be run by mules, in stages of sixteen miles, with six halting places (of which there is one at Adjerout already) on the Desert between Cairo and Suez. At the rate of six miles an hour, and with only a stoppage of two hours at the third halting place for a meal, this journey could be done easily in sixteen hours." The probable outlay for an establishment of this kind Mr. Waghorn estimates at below £7000. Mehemet Ali had eighteen months ago

positively determined to have a railroad with steam carriages over the Desert; but this project was abandoned in consequence of the expenses attendant on the unsettled state of Egypt.

THE HUGH LINDSAY STEAMER.—This vessel arrived at Suez on the 17th of November, in twenty-three days from Bombay. She was to return about the 30th of November.

MEHEMET ALI.—Other accounts from Egypt to the 21st of November state that the Viceroy is becoming daily bolder in his pretensions against the subjects of England and France, and his officers had violated, in the most insolent manner, the right of protection enjoyed by the Consul. Under the pretext of looking for Arab women, the Sbirri of Mehemet Ali enter the houses of the Franks, and they have already committed great excesses. M. Cabalet, the new French Consul, and Mr. Campbell, the English Consul, have already addressed threatening notes to Mehemet Ali on the subject. Mehemet was preparing a new expedition to Syria, and has sent such quantities of military effects to Aleppo, that a report has spread at Alexandria of his contemplating striking a decisive blow against the army in Syria. In point of fact, however, he was stated to be merely directing his efforts to keeping his ground there. Provisions are very dear; yet an order has been issued, prohibiting, under pain of death, the selling of corn below the prices fixed by Mehemet Ali. Foreign ships are not allowed to send corn, except on the payment of a high duty.

ASIATIC REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMISSIONS TO NATIVE OFFICERS.—*Head Quarters, Simla, 21st of June.*—In consequence of a representation made to the Commander-in-Chief, his Excellency has been induced to solicit the attention of the Governor-General in Council to the circumstance of the Native Officers of the Local Horse not holding commissions.

The representation made by his Excellency has induced the Governor-General in Council to determine to grant the honour of commissions to those officers, and to place them on a par in that respect with their brother officers of the Native Army generally.

His Excellency therefore directs, that rolls of the Native Officers of Local Cavalry may be forthwith sent in to the Adjutant-General of the army in duplicate, shewing the dates of their present rank; with the view to commissions corresponding therewith being prepared and forwarded in the usual manner.

IMPROVEMENTS OF INVALID ROLLS.—*Head Quarters, Simla, 27th June.*—1.—Considerable trouble and correspondence are caused by the commanding officers of regiments and the invaliding committees occasionally neglecting to fill up their respective columns in the invalid rolls with sufficient care and accuracy. Many rolls have been required to be returned for explanation on their recent examination at head-quarters this season.

2.—The Commander-in-Chief requests that commanding officers will recollect it is only from what appears on the face of these rolls that his Excellency can decide whether or not any short service man ought to be awarded a pension.

3.—When injuries have been received which lead to a man's discharge, it is in future to be distinctly stated in the column for "remarks by the commanding officer," how the injury occurred.

4.—It is further directed that the invaliding committees shall pay more strict attention to paragraphs 8 and 9 of the General Orders, 6th of March, 1835; and that they shall not fail to make a note against the name of every officer or soldier whom they may consider worthy of the additional invalid pay.

5.—His Excellency also desires to point their attention to the part of the 8th paragraph which directs that the members "will ascertain, by a patient and particular examination, whether they (the individuals presented) are actually unfit for active military duty;" and it is to be particularly stated opposite the name of each person considered unfit for further service, whether he is in every respect deserving of the benefits of the pension establishment.

His Excellency has observed the names of many men erased, whose cases he should imagine had not undergone such consideration. He will take one for instance,

in the 1st regiment of Native Infantry, Subadar Shaik Mahabub, 67 years old, 48 years 10 months' service, lame from a swollen ankle: stated by his commanding officer to be "very infirm, and from age and debility unfit for further service."

Assuredly an officer at 67 years of age, under such circumstances, cannot be fit for "active military duty;" yet a pen is passed through his name on the invalid roll.

NEW BRIGADE REGULATION.—The following paragraphs of a military letter from the Hon. Court of Directors to the Governor of Bengal, dated 5th of April, 1837, are published:—

"Par. 1.—Having had under our consideration the regulations affecting the appointment of officers to established Brigade commands, we have resolved that such Brigadiers of the 1st and 2d classes as are Regimental Colonels, and who have succeeded to the benefits of the Off-reckoning Fund, shall be required to vacate their respective commands after having held the appointment of Brigadier for five years: this regulation, however, to be subject to the same modification as the appointment of General Officers to the Staff, viz. that if on any particular occasion you should be of opinion that the continued service of any Brigadier is indispensable to the public interests, you may continue him in the command until our decision on his case shall be made known to you.

"2.—This regulation is not to be applied retrospectively to the period which Brigadiers may have served as such prior to its announcement in General Orders; but we are of opinion that for every two years which they may then have served as Brigadiers, they should be considered as having served one year towards the completion of their term under the new regulations."

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—*Fort William, July 10.*—Under instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, his Lordship in Council has directed that family remittances from non-commissioned officers and privates of King's regiments serving in India, be strictly confined to the spirit of the Secretary at War's circulars of 30th April, 1822, and 23d January, 1827. Money accumulated in a long course of years by individuals belonging to regiments under orders for Europe, must not be considered in the light of family remittances, or possess a claim to be forwarded to England through the Company's Treasurer at any of the Presidencies.

SCHOOLMASTER SERJEANTS.—A War-office circular from Lord Howick, dated 15th March, 1837, published July 10 at Calcutta, grants an additional allowance of 6d. per day to Regimental Schoolmaster Serjeants in Her Majesty's regiments, after ten years' uninterrupted service in that capacity.

COMMERCE ON THE INDUS.—*Political Department, 6th June.*—The Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the substance of the arrangements concluded on the 28th of Nov. 1836, between Colonel Pottinger, the Agent to the Governor-General for the affairs of Sind, and the Ameers of Hyderabad, with a view to protect the interests of commerce on the Indus.

To obviate the difficulties vessels might meet with from the low-lying nature of the coast, in approaching the mouths of the river by the proper entrance, a channel will be laid down by buoys; and landmarks will be erected along the shore at such spots as may appear most eligible. A survey of the whole line of the coast and of the harbours of Cutch and Sind from Mundavee to Kurachee is in progress, under the direction of the Bombay Government; and it is of course understood that any port shall be available to vessels compelled there by stress of weather, or otherwise prevented from proceeding on their intended course.

Syud Azeem ood deen Hossan, the native Agent of the British Government, will reside at one of the mouths of the river. He has been recognised also by the Hyderabad Government, as a referee qualified to decide upon any disputes respecting tolls or other dues; and it has been arranged that goods imported in anticipation of the opening of the river, may be landed and warehoused either at Vikkur or Tattah, under the seal of the Syud.

Instead of the former variable charges, a fee of half a rupee shall hereafter be leviable from all boats anchoring at Vikkur, or other ports (Bunder) at the mouths of the river; and all other duties or demands, not expressly authorized by the treaty, are held to be unwarranted and illegal.

The Ameers of Hyderabad have further agreed to establish, if it be found convenient, in co-operation with the British Government, an annual fair at Tattah (or at Vikkur, if it be preferred), which may be expected to be the resort of merchants from all surrounding countries; and, finally, they have undertaken to facilitate the river navigation, as far as may be, by clearing away the jungle on the banks.

AUGMENTATION OF ALLOWANCES TO NATIVE JUDGES.—The following draft of a proposed Act was read in Council on the 31st July :—

Act No. — of 1837.

I. It is hereby enacted, in modification of Sec. XVIII. Reg. V. 1831, of the Bengal Code, that from the day of , no zillah, or city judge, within the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, shall be precluded, by reason of the amount or value of the property, for the recovery of which a suit is instituted, from referring that suit to any principal Sudder Ameen.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that in all suits which shall, under the authority of this Act, be referred to a principal Sudder Ameen, the appeal from the decision of such principal Sudder Ameen shall be direct to the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and shall be conducted in all respects according to the same rules as if it were an appeal from the decision of a zillah judge to the said Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

III. That so much of Clause 2d, Sec. XXI. Reg. VII. 1822, and Sec. XIX. Reg. VIII. 1831, of the Bengal Code, as declares that suits of the description therein referred to, shall not be cognizable by, or referable to, any Sudder Ameen or Moonsiff, be repealed.

IV. That it shall be competent to a zillah, or city judge, to refer for trial and decision any suit preferred under the provisions of Clause 1st, Sec. XXX. Reg. 11, 1819, of the Bengal Code, to any principal Sudder Ameen, any thing in the existing regulations to the contrary notwithstanding.

V. That whenever a zillah, or city judge, in the exercise of the discretion vested in him by Sec. VII. Reg. V. 1831, of the Bengal Code, shall refer for trial to Sudder Ameen or principal Sudder Ameen, a suit within the competency of a Moonsiff to decide, such suit shall be subject to the same rules in regard to stamp duties, and to appeal, as the said suit would have been subjected to, had it been received and tried by the Moonsiff in the first instance.

VI. Provided, however, that when any such suit shall have been decided by a principal Sudder Ameen, the appeal from such decision shall lie to the zillah, or city judge, and shall be tried by him only, and that the decision of the zillah, or city judge, on such appeal, shall be final.

VIII. That Clause 1st, Sec. XXV. Reg. V. 1831, of the Bengal Code be repealed.

X. That all officers of the Courts of the Moonsiffs, Sudder Ameens, and principal Sudder Ameens, whose salaries shall exceed 10 rupees per mensem, shall be held to be ministerial officers; and that such officers shall be nominated and appointed by those Courts respectively, subject to the approval and confirmation of the zillah and city judges within whose jurisdictions the said Courts may be situated; and that no ministerial officer of the said Courts shall be removed without the sanction of the said zillah and city judges.

CIVIL LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—*Judicial and Revenue Department, 27th July.*—The Right Honourable the Governor of Bengal is pleased to direct that the following resolution, passed by the Governor General of India in Council, be published for general information :—

Government of India.—*Judicial, 17th July.*—*Resolution.*—In continuation of the resolutions of the 12th October and 21st December 1835, modifying the rules for leave of absence by general orders in the General Department, dated the 18th December 1832, that all civil functionaries stationed in the district of Rungpore, be allowed the indulgence accorded to the civil servants employed in the Behar province and in the districts specified, by resolutions in this Department of the dates quoted.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, FURLOUGHS, CHANGES, &c.

CIVIL.

August 17.—Mr. Okeden, of Judicial and Revenue Department, to officiate for Mr. B. Tayler as Civil and Session Judge of Moradabad, during the latter's absence on leave for one month, on private affairs.

18. Mr. W. D. H. Rowth, of Judicial &c. Departments, to officiate for Mr. S. S. Brown, as Magistrate and Collector of Hurrianah, during the latter's absence for three weeks, on private affairs.

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26. Mr. J. Cumine, Joint Magistrate and Dep. Col. of Etawah, to have charge of Mr. J. Davidson's office of Judge of Etawah, during Mr. D.'s absence on leave for two months, on private affairs.

September 12.—Mr. J. G. Campbell to officiate for Mr. J. Wheeler, Assist. in charge of the Khas, and resumed Mehals in Tirhoot.

— Baboo Radha Bullub Doss to be Dep. Col. in Zillah Balasore, under Mr. G. Hough.

13. Messrs. H. Vansittart and R. C. Raikes have reported their arrival as writers on this establishment.

15. Mr. D. Cunliffe admitted on estab. as a writer.

16. Mr. J. S. Clarke on leave to Pres. prep. to Cape, furlough.

18. Mr. D. S. Money to have furlough to the Cape instead of Singapore, as granted on 8th September.

20. Mr. S. Bowring on furlough for health.

— Mr. J. Dewar to continue to perform duties of commercial Resident of Bhauleah, until further orders.

— Mr. G. Alexander to take charge of, and conduct duties of General Post Office, during absence of Mr. Siddons.

26. Mr. J. H. Patton, officiating Civil and Session Judge of Hooghly, authorized to make over charge of current duties of Judges' Office at that station to Mr. A. Grote, and to relieve Mr. Sconce at Allypore.

— Mr. R. P. Harrison to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Chittagong.

— Mr. D. Cunliffe to be an Assist. under Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of eleventh, or Patna division.

— Mr. A. T. Smith to be Deputy Collector in Zillah Jessore, for special duty.

— Mr. J. M. Seppings, Surveyor of Shipping in Bengal, furlough to Europe, for health.

27. Mr. J. Simpson to execute duties of Mr. Seppings, as Surveyor of Shipping, during Mr. Seppings' absence, or until further orders.

28. Mr. A. Sconce to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Malda.

October 3.—Lieut. Jasper Trower, Art. to charge of Revenue Survey of Southern Cuttack.

— Messrs. G. H. Clarke and T. C. Trotter, writers, reported qualified in native Languages.

— Mr. R. Trotter to take charge from Mr. Martin of Office of offic. Magis. and Col. of Nuddea, until further orders.

— Mr. W. H. Martin, furlough to Europe.

4. Mr. C. Bury to act as Salt Agent of Bulleah and Chittagong during Mr. Gough's absence.

— Mr. G. F. McClintock to conduct duties of Civil Auditor's Office during absence of Mr. Trower.

Civil Appointment by the Government of Agra, September 9.—Mr. C. W. Kinloch to exercise powers of Joint Mag. and Dep. Col. at Mynpoory.

MILITARY.

August 18.—Capt. B. Boswell, 2d reg. N. I. to Pres., prep. to apply for furlough.

19. Lieut. Interp. and Quarter-m. J. Ewart, 55th reg. N. I. on med. cert. ditto, ditto.

September 4.—Lieut. E. Darvall, 57th reg. N. I., has returned to his duty on this estab. without prejudice to his rank.

— Major T. Lumsden (Artillery,) to rank from 5th April 1837, vice Major J. C. Hyde, retired; Captain E. F. Day, ditto ditto, ditto Captain T. Lumsden promoted; 1st Lieut. R. Smyth ditto ditto, ditto 1st Lieutenant and Brevet Captain E. F. Day, ditto.

8. Lieut. C. Apthorp, 41st N. I., to do duty with Arracan local Battalion. Ens. C. L. Edwards, 70th N. I., to ditto ditto.

11. Supernumerary Cornet E. Pattison, 8th reg. N. I., brought on effective strength of Cavalry.

12. Lieut. Interp. and Quarter-m. K. Young, 50th N. I., to visit Presidency, prep. to Europe on furlough.

— Colonel R. C. Andree, 7th N. I., to ditto ditto.

September 14.—Col. C. Gale, Invalid Estab., permitted to reside at Dinapore.

18. Capt. G. S. Lawrenson (officiating Assist. Adj. Gen. of Art.) removed from 2d Comp. 4th Bat. to 2d tr. 1st brigade; to join on being relieved from his present office.

— Unposted Ensign T. F. Hobday, at his own request from 38th, to do duty with 43d N. I. at Cawnpore.

— Lieut. G. T. Greene, Exec. Eng. 7th, or Cawnpore district, to Pres. prep. for furlough.

— Lieut. J. N. Sharp, Assistant, to take charge of office of Exec. Eng. in Cawnpore division, on departure of Lieut. G. T. Greene to Presidency on leave.

— Cadet of Infantry Wm. Smith admitted on estab. and prom. to Ensign.

— Lieut. H. A. Duncan, Engineers, to take charge of office of Kurnaul division of public works, on departure of Capt. Abbott to Presidency, as a temp. arrangement.

— Lieut. T. H. Sale, Engineers, to relieve Lieut. G. S. Guthrie of ditto from charge of Burrisaul div. till the return of Capt. Murray, or till further orders.

October 2.—Capt. A. Wilson, Artillery, to act as Assist. Adj. Gen. of Artillery during absence on leave of Capt. J. Cartwright, or till further orders, v. Lawrenson to the command of a troop of horse artillery.

— Lieut. J. Spens, Eng., acting Assist. to Super. of new Road to Benares, to be Assist. to Super. of Feroze Shah's Canal, v. Lieut. H. M. Durand.

— Lieut. J. G. Allardye of Enga, attached to Sappers and Miners, to be acting Assistant to Super. of new roads to Benares, v. Lieut. J. Spens.

The death of Major J. L. Day, 8th N.I., (see Home Obituary), promotes Capt. G. Hicks, Lieut. G. L. Godson, and Ensign C. G. Landon.

MEDICAL.

Aug. 18.—Surg. A. R. Jackson, M. D., (officiating Apothecary to the H. C.) removed from the 7th Bat. Art. to 41st reg. N. I., and Surg. G. Angus, from latter to former corps.

20. Surg. E. Clarkson, late in the service of the King of Oude, prep. to apply for furlough. Assist.-Surg. A. Murray, M. D., 8th N. I., prep. for furlough.

23. Doctor J. Stokes, Civil Assist.-Surg. of Humeerpore, on leave from 1st. Nov. 1837, to Feb. 1838, on private affairs, prep. for furlough.

Sept. 1.— Assist.-Surg. J. Donaldson and A. C. Morison to do duty with Artillery at Dum Dum.

4. Surgeon T. Forrest to rank from 19th Sept. 1834, vice Surgeon J. F. Royle, resigned; M. Powell, ditto, 31st March, 1835, ditto Surgeon J. G. Gerard, deceased; D. Campbell, ditto 28th May, 1835, ditto Surgeon J. Coulter, deceased; H. Clark, ditto 2d Sept., 1835, ditto Surgeon F. S. Matthews, deceased; N. Morgan, ditto, 5th Sept., 1835, ditto Surgeon J. Eckford, deceased; J. Davidson, ditto, 3d Oct., 1835, ditto Surgeon G. Skipton, deceased; C. Mottley, ditto, 15th Oct., 1835, ditto Surgeon J. Allan, M. D., deceased; J. Ronald, ditto, 11th March, 1836, ditto Surgeon J. Henderson, deceased; E. J. Yeatman, M. D., ditto 19th March, 1836, ditto Surgeon O. Wray, deceased; J. Innes, M. D., ditto 21st March, 1836, ditto Surgeon R. N. Burnard, deceased; G. Smith, ditto 11th Nov., 1836, ditto Surgeon J. Clarke, deceased; J. F. Steuart, M. D., ditto, 25th Dec., 1836, ditto Surgeon W. A. Venour, retired; A. M^cK. Clark, ditto 1st Feb., 1837, ditto Surgeon N. Maxwell, M. D., retired; J. Colvin, M. D., ditto, 5th March, 1837, ditto Surgeon J. Tytler, deceased; W. Stevenson, senior, ditto, 21st March, 1837, ditto Surgeon J. J. Patterson, deceased; W. Bell, ditto, 1st May, 1837, ditto Surgeon R. Graham, invalided; J. Greig, ditto, 13th July, 1837, ditto Surgeon R. Renton, deceased.

5. Assist.-Surg. W. Gordon, M. D., of Civil Station, Mirzapore, to take med. charge of 25th N. I., during absence on duty of Surg. T. Forrest, date 31st July.

12. *Head Quarters, Horse Artillery.*— Vet. Surg. P. B. F. Green removed from 1st to 2d Brig.; D. Cullimore from 2d to

3d Brig.; J. B. Louth, at Dum Dum, posted to 3d Brig., to join.

14. Surg. R. Grahame, Inv. estab., permitted to remain at Saugor till 1st. Dec., and to draw his allowance from Benares Pay-Office.

18. Surg. D. Campbell (on sur.) removed from 36th to 16th N. I., and J. S. Sullivan (new prom.), posted to 36th ditto, to join in Jumaulpore, in Assam.

— Assist.-Surg. T. W. Wilson, M. D., to perform med. duties of Civil Station of Tipperah, v. Assist.-Surg. J. Davenport, M. D.

— Mr. Manby Nightingale admitted on estab. as Assist.-Surg.

BIRTHS.

September 2.—At Juanpore, the lady of George Ewbank, Esq., of a daughter.

6. At Mussoorie, the lady of Col. W. Vincent, commanding 26th N. I., of a daughter.

9. Mrs. Thomas Fraser, of a son.

— On the River, the lady of B. P. Singer, Esq., of a son.

10. Mrs. A. M. Le Clerc, of a daughter.

18. At Agm, Mrs. James Hurst, of a son.

22. At Mutra, the lady of Capt. W. R. Maldman, Horse Art. of a son.

24. At Sultanpoor, Benares, the lady of T. Moore, Esq., 8th L. C., of a daughter.

26. At Sylhet, the lady of R. H. Mytton, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

October 3.—Mrs. J. G. Herrold, of a son.

5. Mrs. Llewellyn, of a son.

6. Mrs. C. Shelverton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

August 4.—At the Cathedral, Robert James Louis Francis, Esq. to Emilia Angelina Gomes.

DEATHS.

July 28.—At Benares, Wm. Stopford, infant son of Lieut. and Mrs. Hore, 18th N. I.

August 1.—At Patna, Maynard Ann Eliza, infant daughter of H. S. Oldfield, Esq., C. S.

Sept. 8.—At Calcutta, Mr. J. Backman.

10. At Calcutta, Mrs. B. Lucas, aged 48.

14. At Hyderabad Presidency, Anne Maria, wife of Mr. John Ogilvie, aged 40.

16. At Mhow, Mrs. Sarah Johnson, relict of the late Clement Johnson, Esq., aged 52.

20. At Mussoorie, Capt. Battley, 22d N. I.

28. At Calcutta, Charles Pelly, son of the late Mr. J. Higginson, aged 15.

October 1.—At Calcutta, Mr. Peter Bagbie, aged 39.

— At Bankipore, Mr. T. Dick, aged 29.

2. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Nathan, aged 25.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

October 4.—Serlingapatam, from London and Madras.

— Royal George, from Moulmein.

6. Duke of Lancaster, from Liverpool.

7. Gipsy, from Liverpool.

— John Adam, from Persian Gulf and Bombay.

8. Euphrates, from Liverpool.

9. Thames, Wolfe, from China.

— Arabian, Brown, from Bristol.

— H. M. Ship Rattlesnake, from Sydney.

— ——— Pelorus, from Rangoon.

— Ambassador, from Madras and Bombay.

— Elizabeth, from Mauritius.

10. Alexander, Ramsay, from Liverpool (at Kedgerree).

— Thomas Snook, Baker, from Mauritius (do.)

— Herculean, Huxtable, from Liverpool (do.)—*See Nautical Incidents.*

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

September 25.—Sultana, Poole, for Liverpool.

26. Earl Grey, Talbert, for Mauritius.

30. John Marsh, for Liverpool.

— Motichund Amichund, for Singapore.

October 1.—Ripley, Stewart, for Liverpool.

— Suffren, Edeau, for Bourbon.

2. Argyle, M'Donald, for London.

— Ino, Wheelan, for Bristol.

— Sarah, Sadler, for Mauritius.

— Parland, Tait, do.

3. Mary Ann, Anderson, do.

— Arethusa, Pike, Madras.

Proceeding down the River, October 9.

Mandarin, Isabella Cooper, and Emily, for Liverpool; Jean, and Minerva, for London; Ruparell, for Bombay; Antonio Pereira, and Bengal Packet, for Singapore; Earl Powis, and Lonach, for Mauritius.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

MESS ALLOWANCES.—*Fort St. George, August 1, 1837.*—The Governor in Council, under instructions from the Court of Directors, is pleased to sanction from the 1st of August, 1837, the under-mentioned *monthly rates* of mess allowance to the army of the Presidency, in assimilation to the scale in Bengal, rescinding all former regulations on this head.

To each regt. of European Cav. or Inf., H. M.'s or Hon. Co.'s Serv. . . Rs. 150

To the brigade of Horse Art., to each regt. of N. I. or Cav., and to each bat. of Foot Art., Golundauze, or Sappers and Miners Rs. 120

To each local Horse, of Cav. or Inf., where the number of officers is not less than three Rs. 60

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUTENANT O. D. STOKES.—*Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, July 18, 1837.*—At a General Court-martial held at Cannanore, on the 22d of June, 1837, Lieut. O. D. Stokes, of 4th regt. N. I., was tried on the following charge:—For wilful murder, in having at Pooncha, on the 11th of May, 1837, feloniously and with malice aforethought, struck with a sword, on the left side of the neck, Paupiah, private in the same regiment, and thereby inflicted a mortal wound, whereof he, the said Paupiah, died at the same place, on the same day.

Guilty of Manslaughter.

Sentence.—To be imprisoned for two years and six months in such place as the Commander-in-Chief may direct.

Confirmed.—The prisoner to be forwarded to the gaol of Madras direct.

(Signed) P. MAITLAND, Lieut.-Gen. and Com.-in-Chief.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, FURLOUGHS, CHANGES, &c.

CIVIL.

September 19.—H. F. Dumergue, Esq. to act as Judge, and Crim. Judge of Malabar, during the absence of Mr. G. Bird.

— R. Davidson, Esq. to act as Assist. Judge, and Joint Crim. Judge of Rajahmundry, during the absence of Mr. Dowdeswell; F. H. Crozier, Esq. reappointed to act as Head Assist. to Col. and Mag. of Masulipatam, during employ of Mr. Davidson on other duty.

— Captain J. Johnstone, 3d L. I., Dep. Assist. Com.-General, to be Sec. to Commission of which Major-Gen. Vigoureux, C. B., and C. R. Cotton, Esq., are Members.

— Captain J. Johnstone, 3d L. I., Dep. Assist. Com.-General, to be Sec. to Commission of which Major-Gen. Vigoureux, C. B., and C. R. Cotton, Esq., are Members.

MILITARY.

August 29.—Capt. J. R. Sandford, 22d N. I., has returned to duty from Europe.

September 9.—Capt. C. Bond, recently invalided, posted to Carnatic Eur. Vet. Bat.

12. Cornet J. F. Johnstone, of 3d, doing duty with 6th L. C., permitted to join his corps.

15. Lieut.-Col. J. Hazlewood, 2d Nat. Vet. Bat., to Presidency, prep. to furlough to sea.

— Capt. T. Baylis, recently invalided, posted to Carnatic Eur. Vet. Bat.

— Ens. H. E. Walpole, recently arrived, to do duty with 35th N. I. until further orders.

— Brev. Capt. Lambert, 16th regt., reported qualified for the duties of an Interpreter.

19. Brev. Capt. J. Gordon, 31st L. I., furlough to Europe for health.

— Cornet A. Strange, 7th L. C., to be Lieut., v. Fuller, dec.; date of Com. 10th May, 1837.

20. Capt. J. R. Sandford, 22d regt., to have charge of detach. of Madras Eur. regt. in Fort St. George, in room of Capt. C. Davinier, 30th regt., relieved from duty.

21. Brev. Capt. W. H. Macaulay, 21st N. I., to be Adjutant.

— Lieut. T. Lowe, 1st N. I., furl. to Europe.

— Lieut. T. Master, 55th N. I., do. do.

22. Lieut.-Col. T. Marret removed from 10th regt. to 20th.

— Lieut.-Col. J. T. Gibson removed from 20th regt. to 14th.

— Lieut.-Col. N. Alves removed from 14th regt. to 10th.

— Lieut. T. G. Silver, 20th regt., to Pres. (prep.) for furlough to Europe.

29. Major A. Ross, Eng., to be Super. Eng. to Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

October 6.—Sen. Ens. W. A. Lukin, 14th N. I., to be Lieut., vice Kennedy retired; date of Com., 3d October, 1837.

— Lieut. C. W. Burdett, 41st N. I., to be Quarter-m. and Interpr.

— Lieut. G. J. Russell, 5th L. C., to act as Aide-de-Camp to the Rt. Hon. the Governor.

— Lieut.-Col. J. Hazlewood, 2d N. V. Bat., to the Cape, on furlough.

— Capt. T. Baylis, Carnatic Eur. Vet. Bat., to do. do.

— Capt. E. Francklyn, Madras Eur. regt., Dep. Assist. Quarter-m.-Gen. Mysore div., to Europe on sick cert.

EUROP. REGT. RT. WING.—The death of Lieut. T. W. Jones, in England, on the 28th ult., promotes Ensign J. M. Rees to a Lieutenancy (see our Home Obituary).

MEDICAL.

September 20.—Assist.-Surg. R. Colthurst removed from 2d Bat. Art., and to afford med. aid to detach. of Madras Eur. regt., under command of Capt. Sandford, till its arrival at Secunderabad, when he will join.

— Assist.-Surg. J. A. Reynolds, removed from General Hosp., to do duty with H. M.'s 55th Foot, to join with detach. of Eur. regt. under Captain Sandford.

22. Assist.-Surg. W. Holmes removed from General Hosp., to do duty with H. M.'s 39th regt., and to afford med. aid to party as far as Bangalore.

October 6.—Assist.-Surg. E. S. Cuming, removed from H. M.'s 68d, to do duty with H. M.'s 55th regt.

BIRTHS.

September 10.—At Masulipatam, the lady of Capt. R. Hurlock, 20th N. I., of a son.

11. At the Presidency, the lady of Major W. J. Bradford, of a daughter.

13. At Jaulnah, the lady of Capt. F. Eade, 39th N. I., of a daughter.

15. At Palamcottah, the lady of Capt. Fabor, Engrs., of a son.

18. At Hingolee, the lady of Capt. G. Onslow, Art., of a daughter.

20. At the Presidency, the lady of Capt. P. J. Begbie, Art., of a daughter.

— The lady of A. D. Campbell, Esq., C. S., of a son.

22. At the Presidency, the lady of Capt. Bond, Art., of a daughter.

24. At Cuddapah, the lady of Capt. W. Craigie, 28th N. I., of a daughter.

27. At Ootacamund, the lady of Capt. J. Benwell, 46th N. I., of a daughter.

October 3.—At Chittoor, the lady of J. Onslow, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

4. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Brev. Capt. J. Stoddart, H. M. 54th regt., of a son.

8. At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of Assist.-Surg. J. Sanderson, of a daughter.

9. At Madras, the lady of Capt. Bowes Forster, of a son.

10. At the Presidency, the lady of W. B. Thompson, Esq., Assist.-Surg. Art., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

September 5.—At Vellore, M. B. Pollock Esq., 1st Regiment N. I., to Helen, second daughter of the late Capt. J. Smyth, 7th regiment N. I.

— At Vellore, G. V. Cumming Esq., 15th regiment N. I., to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Capt. J. Smyth, 7th regiment N. I.

6. At Secunderabad, John Gile, Esq.,

Assist. Surg. 37th N. I., to Jane Margaret, relict of the late Capt. E. S. Dickson, of the Madras Army.

16. At Secunderabad, Capt. D. Buchanan, 22d N. I., to Mary Jane Eliza, eldest daughter of Maj. T. W. Nicholson, H.M.'s 5th foot.

20. At the Presidency, Capt. J. Mahon, H.M.'s 68d regiment, to Emily Jane, youngest daughter of the late Captain R. Daly, H.M.'s 53d regiment.

October 4.—At Madras, Dr. G. Morrough to Miss Lucinda Keating.

DEATHS.

July 16.—At Cuddalore, Harriet Maria, daughter of Lieut. Brice, Horse Artillery, aged 11 months.

September 1.—At the Presidency, Sarah, wife of Mr. J. Gregory.

3. Mrs. Lucy Edwards, aged 85.

7. At Gopaulpoor, near Ganjam, Thomas Scott, Esq., Master Attendant at that station.

11. At Salem, Assist. Surg. J. Glen.

16. At the Presidency, Ens. C. H. G. Roberts, 40th N. I.

18. At Vepery, of cholera, Mr. T. A. J. Green, aged 17.

20. At the same place, Mrs. Chamier, relict of the late Mr. John Chamier.

23. At the Presidency, of cholera, Catherine, wife of the Rev. M. Winslow, American Mission, aged 39.

25. At Masulipatam, the infant son of Capt. Duff.

28. At Madras, the Rev. F. J. Darrah, chaplain of Black Town.

29. At Kamptee, Capt. C. Nutting, left wing Madras European regiment.

October 4.—At Tallewarsale, of cholera, Eliza, wife of Capt. J. Wyllie, 45th N. I., aged 25.

9. In Madras Harbour, from the bite of a sea-snake, Mr. Hayman, of H. M.'s brig *Algerine*.

10. At Madras, aged 44, E. S. Moorat, Esq.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

Sept. 15.—Duke of Lancaster, from Liverpool.

17. Thomas, from China.

30. Adam Lodge, from New South Wales.

Oct. 6.—Herefordshire, from Mauritius.

— John, from New South Wales.

7. Runnymede, from ditto.

Passengers by the John—Capt. Whyte, from Sydney—Maj. England, commanding officer, Capt. Chetwoode, Capt. Burn, Adjutant Espinasse, Lieutenant Moneypenny, Ensigns Short, Hext, Wilby, Dr. Lewis, and 232 non-commissioned officers and privates of H. M.'s 4th regiment. Mr. Coleman (band-master), the band, and soldiers' wives and children.

Passengers by the Adam Lodge—Capt. Main, from Sydney:—Captain Irving, Captain Potter, Lieutenant Faunce, Ensigns O'Neil, Otter, King, and Ruxton, Dr. Allman, and 203 privates, non-commissioned officers, soldiers' wives and children of H. M.'s 4th regiment.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

Sept. 3.—Sarah, for Calcutta.

7. British Monarch, for Mauritius.

13. Warwick, for Ceylon and London.

15. Duke of Sussex, for Penang and China.

16. Argyle, for China.

22. Duke of Lancaster, for Calcutta.

— Seringapatam, ditto.

24. Thames, for Calcutta.

— Marquis Camden, for China.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

MILITARY RETIRING FUND.—*Bombay Castle*, September 14, 1837.—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the receipt of subscriptions and donations to the Military Retiring Fund which it was proposed to establish, be discontinued; and to announce that the amount that has already been received under the arrangement sanctioned by G. O., dated 21st December, 1836, will be refunded, under instructions which the acting Military Accountant will issue to the several Paymasters.

The following are certain remarks from a letter addressed to the Governor in Council by the Court of Directors on 14th June last:—

“When we framed the retiring regulations, transmitted in our military letter to India, 23d December, 1835, we adverted to the difficulties which stood in the way of the establishment of a general Retiring Fund, and distinctly stated that we regarded the realization of such an object hopeless. To meet the want thus created, and to provide in another way for that which was desired alike by the army and by us, we passed the regulations to which we have referred. Our views in taking this step were explained in paragraph 5 of the letter above quoted.

“Retaining the opinions which we expressed at the period referred to, we are precluded from extending our sanction to the plan which has been transmitted.”

PROJECTED MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.

4th N. I.	from Ahmednuggur to Dapolee.
5th	~ Poonah to Malligaum.
10th	~ Belgaum to Poona.
16th	~ Bombay to Belgaum.
17th	~ Hursole to Malligaum.
18th	~ Kulladghee to Baroda.
19th	~ Poona to Kulladghee.
21st	~ Malligaum to Ahmednuggur.
24th	~ Baroda to Bombay.
25th	~ Dapolee to Poona.
26th	~ Malligaum to Hursole.
2d Co. of Golundauze,	from Ahmednuggur to Hursole.
6th	~ Hursole to Ahmednuggur.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. C. F. JACKSON.—*Head Quarters, August 21, 1837.*—At a General Court-martial, held at Poona on the 27th of July, 1837, Lieut. Charles Forbes Jackson, Adjt. 2d regiment L. C., was tried, charged with highly disgraceful conduct, in having at a private party, at the quarters of an officer of the same regiment, at Sholapoor, on the afternoon of the 24th of May, 1837, engaged in a scuffle with Lieut. W. Loch, of the same regiment, and in having then and there made several cuts at that officer with a drawn sword, which he (Lieut. Loch) was not prepared to guard against, and in which scuffle Lieut. Loch received a cut and a contusion. *Second Instance.*—In having, after the aforesaid scuffle, used highly opprobrious and offensive language to Lieut. Loch.

Finding and Sentence.—Guilty of all parts of the charge, with the exception of the “cut,” in the first instance. Not guilty of “highly disgraceful conduct,” as regards the second instance. Lieut. C. F. Jackson to be dismissed the Hon. Company’s Service.

Approved, &c.

(Signed)

J. KEANE, Lieut.-Gen. Com.-in-Chief.

LIEUT. W. LOCH.—In continuation of the proceedings of the above Court-martial, reassembled at Poona on the 5th of August, Lieut. W. Loch, of 2d L. C., was tried, charged with highly disgraceful conduct, &c., in having at a private party, at the quarters of an officer of the same regiment, at Sholapoor, on the 24th of May, 1837, engaged in a scuffle with Lieut. C. F. Jackson, of the same regiment, by striking him with the bamboo stick of a pellet-bow; and, in the second instance, having used highly opprobrious and insulting language to Lieut. Jackson.

Finding and Sentence.—Not guilty of the first instance of the charge, but guilty of the second instance, with the exception of “highly disgraceful conduct.” Lieut. W. Loch to be publicly and severely reprimanded at such time and place as the Commander-in-Chief may direct.

Approved, &c.

Remarks by the Court.—The Court notices in terms of regret that the use of uncoarteous language and practical jokes appears to have become too common amongst the members of the corps in which those charges have originated.

Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.—The Commander-in-Chief has approved and confirmed the finding and sentence of the Court in the two cases; he also fully concurs in the remark of the Court at the conclusion of the second trial. The degree of familiarity in which the officers of the 2d Cavalry have indulged when associated together, is most unmilitary; and the habits they appear to have contracted, of using language not tolerated in society, the Commander-in-Chief much condemns. The attention of Major Wilson, the officer in command of the regiment, is therefore drawn to the point, with a view to its correction. The conduct of Lieut. Jackson exhibits a want of temper and of judgment very unbecoming a person in his situation and rank in life, who has had the advantage of twelve years’ experience in the H. C.’s army. In consideration, however, of the testimonials he has adduced of former good character as an officer, and the strong recommendation of the Court, the Commander-in-Chief pardons Lieut. Jackson, and restores him to his duties as Lieut. in the 2d Cavalry; but the Commander-in-Chief must add, that he considers it will not be for the advantage of the service to continue Lieut. Jackson any longer in the situation of Adjutant;

and he desires that another officer be recommended to ~~Head~~ ^{Head} Quarters for the appointment.

From the high character which Lieut. Loch has borne during the two years of his service, and his extreme youth (being only eighteen years of age), the Commander-in-Chief deems that the simple publication of the censure passed upon him will prove a sufficient caution, and have the desired effect on his future conduct.

These observations are solely applicable to the 2d Cavalry, in regard to the tone by which the society of its officers appears to be carried on.

Lieuts. Jackson and Loch are to be released from arrest, and will return to their duty.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, FURLOUGHS, CHANGES, &c.

CIVIL.

Sept. 13.—Mr. W. H. Harrison to be Assist. to principal Collector of Dharwar.

15. Mr. F. Bouchier received charge of General Post Office, and resumed his duty in the Court of Requests.

18. Mr. G. A. E. Campbell to be Acting Assist. Judge, and Session Judge for detached station of Broach.

— Mr. Gregor Grant, leave to Cape for 12 months for health.

20. Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, Bt. to be Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Nassick.

— Mr. H. E. Goldsmid to be Assist. to Collector of Ahmednuggur, and employed under orders of Sub-Collector of Nassick, on duty of revising assessment.

25. Mr. W. Wilson, leave to Malabar Coast for six months.

— Mr. T. Lewis to act for Mr. W. Wilson during his absence.

26. Mr. E. C. Morgan, (H. C.'s Sol.) one month's leave to Mahableshwur Hills for health.

29. Mr. A. Bell, leave to the Hills and Sabrara for one month.

Oct. 3.—Mr. B. D. Luard proceeded into the districts on deputation on 6th ult., to inquire into the balances and village accs.

— Mr. N. Kirkland delivered over charge of the Collectorate of Kaira on 18th ult. to Mr. Keays, Acting 1st Assist.

— Mr. H. Hebbert received charge from Mr. W. Simson, of the Adawlut at Surat, on 29th ult.

4. Mr. G. A. E. Campbell to act as Dep. Col. of Customs at the Presidency.

6. Mr. H. Beyts to act as stipendiary Commissioner in Court of Requests.

9. Messrs. R. D. Luard and P. Scott to have furlough allowances of £500 each.

13. Mr. C. E. F. Tytler reported qualified in the native Languages, and for official employment accordingly.

— Messrs. E. H. Briggs, C. G. Prendergast, and A. C. Stuart qualified in Guzerattee Language.

— Mr. D. Davidson ditto in Mahrattée ditto.

16. Mr. C. E. F. Tytler to be Assist. to Princ. Col. of Dharwar.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Sept. 26.—Rev. E. P. Williams, Chaplain of Colabah, leave for one month; the Rev. S. F. Pemberton taking charge of his duties.

Oct. 2.—Rev. G. Pigott to be itinerary Chaplain for the stations of Surat, Broach, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Hursole, Ruttnagherry, and Dapoolie.

— Rev. S. F. Pemberton to be Chaplain of Deesa.

12. The Rev. E. Mainwaring, M. A., to perform duties for the Rev. A. Goode, Chaplain of Kirkee, during the latter on leave to Singhur for a fortnight.

MILITARY.

Sept. 5.—Capt. C. Johnson, 3d N. I. returned to duty from Europe.

8. Capt. W. Morley, Artillery, retires on pension of his rank.

23. Capt. A. Woodburn, 25th N. I., furlough to Cape for two years for health.

25. Lieut. J. Burt, 6th Bengal Cavalry, furlough to Europe for health.

26. Ens. A. Hall, 25th N. I., leave to Neilgherries prolonged for three months.

— Lieut. J. Brodhurst, Europ. Regt., transferred to invalids.

— Lieut. J. E. Parsons, 11th N. I., to be Capt. v. Molesworth, resigned.

— Ens. T. Minster, to be Lieutenant, v. ditto ditto.

27. Lieut. Col. Dickenson on leave to Khandalla for one month.

29. Ens. A. P. Hunt removed to 16th N. I.

— Ens. F. E. Woodhouse, ditto.

— Ens. H. Dent removed to 21st N. I.

— Lieut. J. H. G. Crawford, further leave to Neilgherries for six months.

30. Lieut. E. Whichelo, to be Assist. Commis. Gen.

— Lieut. G. Pope to be Dep. Com. Gen.

Oct. 2.—Lieut. G. A. Hughes, 15th N. I., to be Adj. to Guzerat Provincial Bat., v. Maude, placed at the disposal of Gov. of India.

— Lieut. H. L. Salmon, 2d Light Cav., to be Adj., v. Jackson removed.

5. Lieut. E. H. Hart, 19th N. I., a Cadet of 1821, promoted to brev. rank of Captain, from 2d Sept. 1837.

9. Major C. Davies, 15th N. I., furlough to Europe for health.

NAVAL.

Sept. 20. Capt. R. Cogan, furlough to Europe, agreeably to regulations.

22. Mr. Mid. Cruttenden, furlough to Europe three years for health.

28. Acting Lieut. Buckler to the *Berenice*, as Mate.

— Mr. Midshipman Grieve to the *Shannon*.

— Mr. Midshipman Scott to the *Palinurus*, as Mate.

— Mr. Tanner to be Act. Exam. of Indents.

30. Lieut. A. A. Williams, leave to the *Deccan* for one month.

— Lieut. G. Robinson, ditto ditto.

— Acting Com. Haines to act as Assist. to the Superintendent during absence of Lieut. Williams.

MEDICAL.

Sept. 14. Messrs. Hughes and Williams, (Assist. Surgeons) having completed their period of service in Indian Navy, are placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

— Messrs. Roneland and Sproule, (Assist. Surgeons) are placed at the disposal of the Superintendent Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of service.

20. Assist. Surg. Durham, ditto, ditto.

22. Assist. Surg. J. Hamilton, do., do.

27. Assist. Surg. Thatcher, ditto, ditto.

— Assist. Surg. J. Deas to do duty at *Khandalla* until further orders.

29. Assist. Surg. Prichard to medical charge of a detachment of *Golundauz*.

— Assist. Surg. Watkins to medical charge of 4th troop Horse Artillery.

30. Assist. Surg. R. B. Owen to act as Super. Botan. Garden at *Dapoorree*, without resigning his charge at *Seroor*.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 3. At *Rutnagheree*, the lady of Assist. Surg. Waller, of a daughter.

4. At *Byculla*, the lady of the Rev. S. T. Pemberton, of a daughter.

6. At *Malligaum*, the lady of W. Gray, Esq., Surgeon 21st N. I., of a daughter.

7. At *Poonah*, the lady of Lieut. Col. Griffith, Commandant of Artillery, of a daughter.

13. At *Deesa*, Mrs. M. M. Shaw, of a son.

17. At *Belveder*, the lady of J. L. Johnson, Esq., of a son.

Oct. 1. At *Poonah*, the lady of Capt. Balkley, D. A. G., of a daughter.

2. At *Poonah*, the lady of Capt. W. Scott Adams, of a son.

— At *Belgaum*, the lady of Captain Lyster, Queen's Royals, of a daughter.

13. Mrs. T. Selby, of a son.

20. At *Mazagon*, the lady of Captain A. W. Pringle, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Sept. 13. At *Belgaum*, Capt. Fawcett, A. D. Gen., to Eliza, daughter of D. Arnot, Esq., *West Hall, Bath*.

DEATH.

Oct. 6. At *Surat*, Mr. F. Major, aged 36.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

Sept 8. *Sandwich*, *Wytheombe*, from *London*.

9. *La Marie*, *Saliz*, from *Bordeaux*.

13. *Emily*, *Childs*, from *Bushire*.

20. *Orleana*, *Cameron*, from *Rio de Janeiro*.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

Oct. 8. *David Clark*, *Hutchinson*, for *China*.

12. *H. C. S. Elphinstone*, *Porter*, to sea.

14. *Kirkman Finlay*, for *China*.

— *Regia*, *Lovett*, for *Penang*.

18. *H. C. S. Amherst*, *Rogers*, for *Persian Gulf*.

19. *H. C. S. Palinurus*, *Carless*, for *Red Sea*.

— *H. C. S. Shannon*, —, for *Gulf of Manaar*.

25. *H. C. S. Hugh Lindsay*, *Rowband*, for *Red Sea*.

Ceylon.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The Legislative Council met on the 4th September:—There were present the Commander of the Forces; the Council Secretary; the Auditor-General; the Treasurer; Government Agents for the Western and Central Provinces; the Surveyor-General; the Collector of Customs for the Western Province; J. G. Philips, Esq.; J. G. Hillebrand, Esq.; E. D. Parlett, Esq.; and A. Archer, Esq.

The Right Honourable the Governor entered upon the following topics in the course of his speech for the occasion :—

Four public Ordinances were to be brought forward in the course of the Session—1st. The Labour Ordinance, which had been proposed as an arrangement favourable alike to the interests of the employer and of the employed.

2d.—The Ordinance for the Registration of Slaves :—its object is to assimilate the law of the Old Kandyan Provinces to that of the maritime Provinces on the subject. The registry would be for the future the only admissible evidence for the proof of titles to slaves. The Governor made the subjoined remark on this proposed Ordinance :—“ When I first came to this Colony, my attention was early drawn to the general question of slavery ; and I have ever since felt the utmost anxiety to effect some arrangement for the gradual removal of the evil : political circumstances, however, have retarded that design.”

3d.—The Ordinance for assimilating the law in Ceylon respecting the recovery of debts due to the Crown, to the law in the mother-country.

4th.—The Ordinance for assimilating the laws for the management of the Customs in Ceylon to the English laws. The Governor stated that the port-charges were very unequal—they pressed too hard on vessels of the lower class, and too lightly on those of the higher. It was the object of the Ordinance to equalize them, and to fix them at the rate of 4d. per ton generally. The immediate loss in revenue in consequence would be about £1000 per annum ; but the increase of trade to be expected would most likely restore the sacrifice. The duties were to be collected on precisely the same footing as in the mother-country.

The President closed the business of the day by moving the first reading of the Ordinance “ for the better regulation of Servants, Labourers, &c.” which passed without discussion.

HIS MAJESTY'S PARDON TO SURGEON MCDERMOT.—*Head-Quarters, Colombo, 15th August, 1837.*—Extract from a Letter addressed to the Major-General commanding the Forces by the Military Secretary to the General Commanding-in-Chief, dated Horse Guards, 18th March, 1837 :—“ I am directed, &c., &c., &c., with reference to the proceedings of the General Court-Martial, held at Colombo, in January 1834, for the trial of Assist.-Surg. Dr. Michael McDermott, of 61st regiment, to acquaint you that the case of Mr. McDermot has been again submitted to the King, and His Majesty has been pleased, under all the circumstances, to extend his most gracious pardon to him, and to command that he be restored to H. M.'s Service “ with a view to his being re-employed.”

DEPARTURE OF THE 78TH HIGHLANDERS.—*Head-Quarters, Colombo, 30th August.*—The 78th Highlanders having been relieved from this command after a period of eleven years' service in Ceylon, the greater part of which has been fulfilled under the orders of the Major-General, it remains for him to offer them the last official token of his consideration, the expression of his public approbation, and farewell. It is to the good conduct of the 78th Highlanders, during the long period that they have served with him, that the regret must be ascribed which he now so sensibly feels at their departure. To Lieut.-Col. Douglas his best acknowledgments are due for the firm, temperate, and efficient manner in which he has always conducted the duties of his command ; and to the officers (commissioned and non-commissioned) for their exemplary deportment, as well as for the cordial and zealous support they have at all times afforded their Commanding Officer.

(Signed)

G. W. WALKER, Dep. Adj.-Gen.

BIRTHS.

July 10. At Gangoroowa, Kandy, the lady of S. Northway, Esq., of a son.

23. At Jaffna, the lady of R. Atherton, Esq., of a son.

August 10.—At Kandy, the lady of Capt. C. Bridge, Dep.-A.-A.-General, of a son.

DEATHS.

August 1.—At Colombo, the wife of Mr. J. G. Ebert, aged 49.

9. At Trincomalee, Mrs. Antill, relict of the late Major J. Antill, Ceylon Rifle regiment.

23. At Kandy, Johanna, the wife of Lieut. C. H. Roddy, Ceylon Rifle regt., and youngest daughter of the late J. F. Conrady, Esq., aged 29.

SHIPPING ARRIVAL.

July 24.—Elizabeth from Mauritius, at Point de Galle.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

August 12.—Warwick for Madras, from Trincomalee.

16. Elizabeth, for Zulocozen, from Colombo.

Singapore.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

Sarah Birkett, from Liverpool; Herald, from Greenock; and Hero, from Siam.

August 23.—Haidee, Messiter, from Calcutta.

25. Patriot, Robinson, from ditto

26. General Kyd, from Calcutta, and sailed for China.

29. Abercrombie, Robinson, from ditto, and sailed for ditto.

September 12.—Edinburgh, Marshall, from Bombay.

Penang.

DEATHS.

August 13.—At Penang, Emma, infant daughter of J. Harris, Esq.

29. Mr. J. Ashley, Head Police Constable.

30. On board the Barque Indiana, Baboo Moish Chunder Ghose, a native Christian, and latterly a student of the British College, Calcutta.

China.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

July 22.—Earl of Balcarras, from Bombay and Singapore.

— Formidable, from Liverpool & ditto

— Asia, (Amer.) from Batavia.

August 1.—Rosalind, from London.

— Hinda, Lowthian, from Liverpool.

Shipping at Whampoa, July 22.

Scaleby Castle, Fort William, Champ-lain, William Hutt, Caledonia, Horatio, Charles Forbes, Bombay Castle, Eleanor Lyons, Syed Khan, Reform, Earl Balcarras, Emily, Jane, Formidable.

DEATH.

July 2.—At Whampoa, on board his ship, the Thames, Capt. W. Hornblow, aged 54. He was on his 24th voyage to India.

Anjer.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

August 21.—Saquenay, Liverpool to Singapore.

September 3.—St. Paul, Liverpool to Manilla.

21. John O'Gaunt, Liverpool to China.

New South Wales.

SYDNEY.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Bishop of Australia has appointed the Rev. Mr. Dickinson, of Parramatta, and the Rev. Mr. Cross, of Port Mac-

quarie, his Surrogates for taking affidavits respecting granting Marriage Licences.

BIRTHS.

July 24.—At Surrey Hills, Sydney, Mrs. Tyre, of a son.

30. At Sydney, Mrs. W. Howson, of a son.

August 7.—At Liverpool, Mrs. R. J. Allan, of a daughter.

11. At Darlinghurst, Mrs. Jones, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 20.—At Richmond, Mr. W. Cox, Jun., of Hunter's River, eldest son of W. Cox, Esq., of Hobartville, to Eliza, second daughter of the late C. Iselton, Esq., of Camberwell, Surrey.

August 14.—At Sydney, J. W. Thurlow, Esq., Solicitor, to Susan, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Rancland, of the 56th regt.

DEATHS.

July 6.—At Richmond, Mr. John Dight, aged 65, one of the oldest and most respectable of the free settlers.

19. At Sydney, Jane Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Joseph Roberts.

24. At Sydney, Mr. S. May, of Pitt's Town, aged 65.

August 6.—At Sydney, Mr. W. T. Burrus, formerly of the firm of Burrus and Samuel—(he destroyed himself by taking arsenic.)

7.—At Sydney, Mr. A. Mills, aged 26, who arrived from Hobart Town for the benefit of his health on the 4th August.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

June 29.—Woodlark, from Sperm Fishery, with 1400 barrels of oil.

— Bee, from New Zealand.

30. Colocolo, from Valparaiso.

July 3.—Tamar, from the Whaling Grounds, with 1200 barrels of oil.

9. Francis, from Hobart Town.

18. Elizabeth, from Launceston.

19. Marian Watson, from Hobart Town.

— Elizabeth, from Whaling Grounds, with 2600 barrels of oil and two tons of whalebone.

23. The Abel Gower, from London.

— The James Watt (S), from Port Phillip.

24. Currency Lass, from Launceston.

25. H. M. S. Rattlesnake, from New Zealand.

26. The William Wise, from Launceston.

— The Elizabeth, from Ditto.

27. *Sea Witch*, from Launceston.
 — *Schah*, from Kangaroo Island.
 30. *Mechanic* (Amer.) from the Whaling Grounds.
 — *Draco* (Amer.) from Society Islands.
 — *Nourmahul*, from Whaling Grounds, with 1000 barrels of oil.
August 6.—*Ulitea*, from Society Islands.
 7. *Isabella*, from Launceston.
 — *Lady Wellington*, from Sperm Fishery, with 800 barrels of oil.
 11. *Blenheim*, from Hobart Town.
 12. *Magnet*, from Launceston.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

- June 29.*—*New Grove*, and *Margaret*, for Java.
 — *Truelove*, for Mauritius.
July 3.—*Aquila*, for New Zealand.
 — *William*, for Launceston.
 6. *Celt*, for Liverpool.
 9. *Thomas Lowry*, for London.
 19. *The Alice*, for South Australia.
 22. *The Cora Nelly*, and *Lady M'Naghten*, for the East Indies, in ballast.
 26. *The Brothers*, for Canton & London.
 — *The Richard Bell*, for Batavia.
 28. *Elizabeth*, for Launceston.
 29. *Gein*, for Hobart Town.
 31. *Marian Watson*, for Hobart Town.
August 8.—*H. M. S. Rattlesnake*, for Calcutta.
 — *Adam Lodge*, and *John*, for Madras, with detachments of *H. M.'s 4th Regt.*
 — *Runnymede*, for ditto, in ballast.
 — *William*, for Batavia, in ballast.
 10. *Frances Charlotte*, for Bay of Islands.
 — *Commodore*, for Calcutta, in ballast.
 — *Francis*, for Mauritius, do.
 13. *Mangles*, for China, do.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

APPOINTMENTS.

- Hobart Town, Aug. 8.*—*Mr. S. Dowsett*, to be Postmaster at Norfolk Plains, vice *Findlay*.
 10. *Major Turner*, 50th Regt., to be an Assist. Police Magistrate at Waterloo Point.

BIRTHS.

- August 3.*—*Mrs. J. C. M'Dougall*, of a son.
 11. *Mrs. W. G. M'Carthy*, of a daughter.
 13. The lady of *W. M. Orr, Esq.*, of a son.
 15. The lady of *F. J. Parke, Esq.*, Surgeon, Oatlands, of a son.

DEATHS.

- July 25.*—At the Frankland Distillery, *Thomas Jackson, Esq.*, late of London.

August 4.—At Launceston, *John Moule Hudspeth, Esq.*, Surgeon.

7. *Mrs. T. Haskell*, of Macquarie Street, aged 38.

HOBART TOWN.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

- July 10.*—*Eudora*, from Calcutta, 27th April—Passengers, *Mrs. Ogilvy*, Lieut. *Ogilvy*, 15th N. I.; *Mrs. Phillips*, Mr. *Carter*, and *Mrs. Dalzell*.
 — *Perthshire*, from Leith.
 12. *Majestic*, from Liverpool.
 30. *Tamar*, from Launceston.
 — *Isabella*, from Port Arthur.
August 1.—*Maria*, from Stakes Bay, with 100 tons of oil.
 — *Adelaide*, from Port Phillip.
 2. *Merope*, from Twofold Bay.
 12. *Glenbervie*, from Greenock and the Cape.
 18. *Susannah, Ridley*, from Mauritius.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

- July 26.*—*Hetty*, for Port Phillip.
 — *Perthshire*, for Sydney.
 30. *Eudora*, for Sydney.
 — *Lady Franklin*, for Port Phillip.
Aug. 4.—*The Tamar*, for Eagle Hawk Neck.
 7. *The Maria*, for Recherche Bay.
 11. *The Merope*, for Twofold Bay.

LAUNCESTON.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

- July 27.*—*Siren*, from Port Phillip.
 28. *Enterprise*, from ditto.
August 10.—*Socrates*, from Portland Bay, with 126 tons black oil, 18 tons sperm oil, 10 tons whalebone.
 12. *Elizabeth*, from Sydney.
 15. *Africaine*, from South Australia.
 — *William*, from Portland Bay, with 134 casks black oil, and 23 Cwt. whalebone.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

- August 3.*—*Midas*, for Sydney.
 5. *Domain*, for Port Phillip.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

- Sept. 29.*—*Hooghley, Bayley*, from Calcutta.
 — *Westmoreland, Brigstock*, from Calcutta.
 — *Findlater, Reid*, from Moulmein.
Oct. 2.—*Hesperus*, from Liverpool.
 — *Jannet*, from Pondicherry.
 — *George and Mary*, from London.
 3. *Pegasus, Howlett*, from Calcutta.
 — *Alexandre, Margotin*, from Nantes.
 8. *Richard Mount, Scailes*, from Lond.

9. *Avoca*, *Boadle*, from *Moulmein*.
 — *Frances*, *Kirkers*, from *New South Wales*.
 — *Mary Taylor*, *Early*, from *Moulmein*.
 10. *Eliza Jane*, *Walker*, from *London*.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

- Oct. 14. *Onyx*, *Nicholson*, for *Liverpool*.
Stirling to sail Oct. 18.

Cape of Good Hope.

MARRIAGE.

- Oct. 19.—At *Rondebosch*, *Mr. J. Loxton* to *Miss F. E. Luttermann*.

DEATHS.

- Sept. 29.—At *Cape Town*, the wife of *Mr. R. Banks*, aged 26.
 Oct. 5.—At *Simon's Town*, *Mr. G. White*, aged 26.
 18. *Mr. W. Hunt*, aged 37.
 22. *Hendrika Indiana*, infant daughter of *Capt. W. Hullett*.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION.—*Dec. 5.*—*Mr. G. F. Young* presented a petition from *Mr. R. M. Martin* (see page 14), complaining of the present mismanagement of the Colonies, instancing that between *March 1833* and *April 1835* there had been no fewer than eight Secretaries and Under-Secretaries of State, and suggesting that, as the extent of territory under the Colonial Secretary was not less than 1,750,000 square miles, with a population of 5,000,000 British subjects, an administrative Board should be formed, consisting of retired Governors, Judges, and Civilians, who possessed a local and general knowledge of our maritime possessions.—Petition ordered to lie on the Table.

LT.-COL. FRITH.—*Dec. 6.*—*Mr. O'Connell* brought up a petition from *Lt.-Col. Frith*, respecting his claims on the late Nabob of Oude and the East India Company, which immediately after the recess he should move to be referred to a select committee.

TERRITORY OF MYSORE.—*Dec. 12.*—*Mr. Crawford* moved for copies of all letters which have been addressed by Messrs. Crawford, Colvin, & Co. to the Lords of the Treasury and the Board of Trade, with the replies thereto, on the subject of the duty leviable on Mysore coffee imported from Madras in the ships *Onyx* and *Sesostris*; copies of all communications which have passed between the India Board and the Court of Directors of the East India Company, in reference to the question whether Mysore be a British possession; copies of the certificates granted by the Collector of Sea Customs at Madras, and lodged by the Masters of the ships *Onyx*, *Sesostris*, and *Claudine*, in the Custom House at London, purporting that the Mysore coffee imported by those several ships, was "the growth of a British possession within the limits of the East India Company's charter." *Sir J. C. Hobhouse* and *Sir J. Carnac* objected, and the motion was withdrawn.

EAST INDIA PRIZE-MONEY.—*Dec. 14.*—In reply to a question from *Mr. Hume*, *Sir J. Hobhouse* said, that every exertion was being made to expedite the payments of prize-money to those persons who served in the last war in India; and that a dispatch had been sent out in August last, urging the necessity of its speedy distribution.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—*Dec. 20.*—*Abolition of the Company's Agency at Canton*, (concluded from our last.)—*Mr. Weeding* expressed his regret that the Directors of the Company had not, seeing the facilities of obtaining remittances from India by other means, abolished the Agency. As, however, that had not been the case, he now asked the Court of Directors and of Proprietors to put an end to it. As there were no doubt many gentlemen present who were not aware of its nature, he would state that the gentlemen composing that body drew bills in Canton on the Bungal Government, which were either purchased with money or bills payable in England, on condition that goods were placed in the hands of the Company, the bills being drawn for one-third less of the value of such goods, which were hypothecated to the East India Company, with power of sale in the event of the bills not being duly paid. The effect of these operations was to render the exchange very changeable and injurious to commercial transactions, and many parties had pronounced an opinion that they were illegal. If, however, they were

legal, they were against the spirit of the law by which the commercial operations of the East India Company were abolished. The question was, whether it was compatible with the interests of the Company and of the British merchants to continue the Agency? If he could shew that the Agency was not necessary, the Court of Proprietors ought to recommend its discontinuance. He would found his objections to it, not on its legality, but on the ground that it was injurious to the commerce of England and India, and unnecessary for any purpose but that of producing loss to this country, independently of the charge occasioned by carrying it on, which was nearly £20,000. For the safety of the commerce between England, India, and China, he hoped the Agency would not be continued. In 1834 the Company's commercial operations were brought to a close, and the British merchants, the manufacturers, and the consumers prepared to take their place. The latter sent their goods to China, and the profits were calculated at £700,000 to £800,000, the rate of exchange then being 4s. 11d. to 5s. the dollar. The merchants and manufacturers thought they had secured their profits, when an advertisement was issued on the 7th of October from the Company's Finance Committee, inviting persons to accept advances at 4s. 7d. the dollar; thus knocking down the exchange 4d., or $7\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent., and occasioning a loss of £50,000 to the merchants in the transactions of the previous six months. The British merchants were ready to buy teas to the extent of £1,000,000 or £2,000,000; but as soon as the operations of the Finance Committee were known, by which an additional capital of £900,000 was in circulation, up rose the price of teas and other China produce, occasioning a further loss of £250,000, and instead of 30,000,000 lbs. to 40,000,000 lbs. of tea being brought forward, 40,000,000 lbs. to 50,000,000 lbs. came to market. In consequence of this, the price went down here full 20 per Cent., producing a further loss to the trade of £400,000. Thus there had been lost to the British merchants not less than £650,000 by the mistake of the Company in forcing this Agency into operation. The Chinese had realized a large amount from their teas, while the Company on their stock of tea on hand had in the cost price sustained a loss of £600,000. The principle adopted, therefore, by the Company, in the formation of the Agency, was an unsound one, the Company having by it been saddled with an enormous loss, as well as the British merchants and manufacturers. Another effect of the Agency might be, that the Chinese would become exporters of their own produce without reference to the importation of British goods, and the trade of India injured. The inhabitants of India traded largely with China, and the effect of the Agency at Canton being to raise the price of China produce, the trade was injured, and there was no reason why it should be continued. It was not necessary for obtaining remittances. From the 1st of May, 1835, to April, 1836, the Company had received at their own rate of exchange upwards of two millions, and in subsequent years other large sums came into the Home Treasury. As Sovereigns of India, the Court of Directors ought not to enter into competition with the merchants of this country. The Company obtained large profits on the bullion paid into their Treasury, the profit on the rupee being full five per cent. with interest. Though justified under the strict letter of the law, the Directors ought not to continue the Agency. By the sale and purchase of bills, the Agency inflicted injury to the commerce of Great Britain and India. He had endeavoured to shew that the British merchant, the manufacturer, the producer, and the consumer were alike injured by the continuance of the Agency. After adverting again to the losses that had been occasioned by the Agency, the Hon. Proprietor concluded by moving the following resolution:—"That it is expedient to discontinue the East India Company's Finance Agency at Canton, inasmuch as it deranges the operations of commerce between Great Britain and China, to the great injury and loss of the British merchant, manufacturer, producer, and consumer; while it is not indispensable as a means of enabling the Company to place sufficient funds in this country to meet the territorial payments of India payable in India."

The Chairman said he should oppose the motion.* He certainly was, he confessed, a little surprised to hear in that Court gentlemen rising and advocating the interests of the trader, the agent, and the manufacturer—in fact, every interest but that of the East India Company. The question was of primary importance, as affecting the character and stability of the Company, and the interests of the East India Proprietors. The whole of the dividend just made depended upon the realization of their remittances. He would not dispute the right of any Honourable Proprietor to bring forward that or any question relative to the conduct of the Directors for discussion in that Court; but, in the present case, he very much doubted whether that right had been justly or discreetly exercised. All questions relative to the rates of exchange involved points of very considerable delicacy as well as difficulty, and affected complicated and numerous interests, and ought, therefore, as far as possible, to be left in the hands of the executive body. It was the desire of the Directors that the Company's remittances should be made in a way the least likely to interfere with the operations of commerce. The

interests of the merchants and those of the Company were to a certain extent identical ; and if any evidence could be afforded that another mode of remittance could be adopted, which would be attended with benefit to the merchants, and at the same time not injurious to the Company, he (the Chairman) would not be so pugnacious as to adhere to the present system ; and if any such change should be adopted, he would take care to give due notice of it, so as to prevent the consequences that might arise from any sudden departure from the established system ; but at the present moment he was not at all disposed to entertain the motion of the Honourable Proprietor. The Court of Directors were there to defend their own interests, which were identical with those of the Proprietors. They had long since anticipated the objections now taken by the Honourable Proprietor. They knew that it was necessary to continue their mode of remitting money, and that in a very short time the merchants would come into collision with the East India Company ; and they, in one of their special supplementary papers, which they submitted to the notice of the Government, stated that by the present system the operations of the East India Company would impede those of private merchants. The attention of Government was thus called to a full consideration of the question ; and yet, after that, a Bill was passed containing an enactment which rendered the Financial Agency of the Company at Canton perfectly legal. Unless Hon. Proprietors could suggest any other plan by which the Company could obtain a remittance of their funds with regularity and certainty, they ought not to interfere with the present system, the only object of which was the realization of their funds. For the reasons he had already stated he should oppose the motion, and he hoped the body of Proprietors would support him in so doing, and agree with him on a question so deeply affecting their interests.

Mr. Twining said that it appeared to him that the present plan was in some degree an experimental one on the part of the Directors, and had the effect of enhancing the price of tea in China to an extent that would be injurious to the public, who had a right to expect that every facility would be afforded for the importation of that very necessary article of consumption at a reasonable rate. If, therefore, when the trade was permanently settled (as he believed it soon would be), it should be found that the course adopted by the Directors enhanced the price of that article, he thought the subject would then become one that would afford a strong ground of claim on the consideration of the Court of Directors. The interests of the Company were certainly a matter of great importance to the Directors ; but still they ought not, in supporting those interests, to lose sight altogether of the public, who expected to realize considerable benefits from the opening of the trade of China.

Mr. Weeding replied. He said he did not consider the present as a mere question between the merchants at Lloyds and those at Canton. He was surprised at the endeavours that had been made to frighten the Proprietors by a reference to their dividends. He was happy to assure them that there was no ground for fears on the subject. In conclusion, he begged to state, that in bringing forward the present motion, he was not actuated, as some Honourable Proprietors appeared to imagine, by any desire to support any particular interest ; on the contrary, he could assure them that his only object in doing so was to promote the general interests of the East India Company ; and if he were outvoted on the question, he should submit to the decision of the Court, satisfied that he had done his duty in calling their attention to it.

The Chairman then put the resolution, which, on a show of hands, was negatived by a very considerable majority.

THE ST. HELENA SERVANTS OF THE COMPANY.

Mr. Weeding said that he wished, before the Court adjourned, to ask a question of the Chairman relative to the St. Helena officers of the Company. It would, doubtless, be recollected that he (Mr. Weeding) had on a former day made a motion in that Court on their behalf, which he was afterwards induced to withdraw on receiving an intimation from the Chairman that he would do all in his power with Government in favour of the claimants. He begged, therefore, now to ask of the Chairman whether he had done so, and what had been the result ?

The Chairman, in reply to the question of the Honourable Proprietor, begged to state that no person could feel more than he did the justice of the claims put forth by the St. Helena officers of the Company. He had presented a memorial to Government on the subject, the answer to which, he regretted to say, was unfavourable. A memorial couched in much stronger language had since been drawn up, and he trusted that that appeal would have a better effect than the former had.

Mr. Birnie strongly urged the claims of the St. Helena officers to the favourable consideration of the Government.

The Court then on the question adjourned.

PROPOSED RECALL OF THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—A numerous meeting of gentlemen interested in the Colony of South Australia was held, January 2, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern—Raikes Currie, Esq., in the Chair—for the purpose of agreeing to certain resolutions in reference to the appointment of a new Governor to this Colony, in the event of the recall of Captain Hindmarsh, R. N., which is in contemplation. It was stated that the meeting had been called because it was understood that the Colonization Commissioners were about to confer with Lord Glenelg on the appointment of a new Governor, without communicating with the large body in England interested in South Australian affairs. Now the meeting wished to gain time for the inhabitants of the Colony to express their opinion upon the fitness of the person who might be chosen. The present state of affairs in South Australia was critical. Captain Hindmarsh's conduct had occasioned serious disputes between himself and the colonists, and the appointment of a new Governor was looked for with much anxiety by the colonists. But it was imperative that some gentleman should be appointed who should possess the confidence of the colonists, and of the friends of the colony. Mr. John Hutt, brother to Mr. W. Hutt, one of the Commissioners, had offered himself. He had for some years been a Collector and Magistrate in India, and had been for the last eighteen months engaged in some of the principal duties of the Colonization Commission.

It was resolved that Mr. Hutt be proposed to Lord Glenelg as a fit and proper person to fill the expected vacancy. A deputation was then formed to wait upon his Lordship, consisting of Messrs. Todd, Wright (the Banker), Fisher, of Halifax, Gover, Knox, Wakefield, and Alderman Pirie.

HOME INCIDENTS.

BISHOP OF BOMBAY.—The Bishop of Bombay was presented to the Queen on the 20th December by Sir John Hobhouse, and kissed hands.

BISHOP OF MADRAS.—The new Bishop of Madras, the brother-in-law of Sir John Hobhouse, is prevented from proceeding to India at present, by the indisposition of Mrs. Spencer.

OVERLAND MAILS.—The Post-Office make up their mails during the present year as under:—20th January, 17th February, 17th March, 14th April, 12th May, 9th June, 7th July, 4th August, 1st September, 29th September, 27th October, 24th November, and 22d December. Postage of a single letter *via* Falmouth, 2s. 6d., and *via* Marseilles, 3s. 8½d. The French packets leave Marseilles on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month, and reach Alexandria in from 10 to 12 days. Time to be calculated from London to Marseilles, six days. This is in accordance with an arrangement between the Government and the East India Company.

NEW PAY REGULATION.—For the accommodation of the service at home, pay, after January next, is to be issued quarterly instead of half-yearly—*viz.* in the months of May, August, November, and February.

EAST INDIA COLLEGE.—Term commences on the 19th, and students are required to return to College within four days, or the term will be forfeited, unless a satisfactory statutable reason can be assigned for the delay.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, December 11.—The following papers were read:—1st. On the Soil and on the Natives at Port Phillip, by Captain M'Conochie, R. N. 2d. Extracts from a letter from the Chief Justice, Sir John Jeffcott, dated Adelaide, South Australia, 1st May. 3d. Extracts from the Journal of the brig *Rapid*, by Lieut. G. W. Field, R. N., Sept. 8, 1836. 4th. On the Political Geography and Geographical Nomenclature of Australia, by Captain Vetch, R. E.

SIR GEORGE ARTHUR.—The day previous to Sir G. Arthur's departure for the Canadas he was presented with a splendid service of plate, value £1500, by the Colony of Van Diemen's Land; the principal articles bearing the following inscription:—“To Colonel Sir George Arthur, K. C. H., this service of plate, of the value of £1500, raised by public subscription in Van Diemen's Land, is presented as a memorial of the high sense entertained by the subscribers of his zealous and able administration of the Government of that Colony for upwards of twelve years, and as a proof of their respect and regard for his public and private character.—1837.”

ADDRESS FROM MADRAS.—In the *Gazette* of 5th January is an address of condolence and congratulation to the Queen, transmitted by Lord Elphinstone.

LIEUT.-COL. MICHAEL.—It is with much regret we announce the death, on the 15th December, of Lieut.-Col. James Michael, the late highly-respected Professor at the East India College. He put a period to his existence by cutting his throat in a fit of temporary insanity.

MR. WAGHORN.—A correspondent of “the Times” a few days since argued against the necessity of parties registering those letters with Mr. Waghorn’s agents, which they were desirous of sending or receiving by the overland dispatches, and almost asserted that it was an imposition to make any charge for such registry. In reply, we have only to state two simple facts:—the letters from Bombay, 24th September, under Mr. W.’s care, reached London 22d November, and those *not* so on the 4th December! The dispatches of 25th October, transmitted by him, arrived 22d December, whilst the regular mail did not come to hand until 8th January. This will, we trust, convince parties anxious for a quick communication with India, that the small charge made for registry by Mr. Waghorn’s agents, is any thing but unprofitably disbursed.

HER MAJESTY’S FORCES IN THE EAST.

9th Foot (*Bengal*), Robert Harthill, gent., to be Assist.-Surg., v. Griffin, dec. December 29.

29th (*Mauritius*), Lieut. H. M. Cuninghame, from the 94th Foot, to be Lieut., v. Kelly, who exchanges. December 29.

35th (*Mauritius*), Thomas Teulon, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, v. Baldock, who retires. December 29.

21st (*Van Diemen’s Land*), Second Lieut. T. B. Mortimer to be First Lieut. without purchase, v. Young, dec.; J. L. Mortimer, gent., to be Second Lieut. by purchase, v. Mortimer. January 9.

WOOL.—Imports from New South Wales and Van Diemen’s Land to LONDON during 1837.

	Bales.		Bales.
John Gore & Co.....	2920	W. Wilkinson	185
Walker, Brothers	2307	J. Tingcomb.....	180
J. Montefiore	1398	A. A. Gower, Nephews, & Co.	171
R. Brooks	1224	J. Adamson	171
Donaldson & Co.	1032	W. Orr.....	169
Cooper & Co	687	Parbury & Co.	162
Warre, Brothers	600	F. Huth & Co.	156
J. Masson	568	L. Stevenson.	152
J. Hoskins	561	H. Deamistonn.....	111
Cockerell & Co.	515	J. Tetley	106
Australian Company ..	493	R. H. Davis.....	105
Foster & Smith	451	Favell & Co.	91
Enderby, Brothers ..	427	J. O’Leary	91
Buckles & Co.	415	Scott, Bell, & Co.	85
A. Willis & Co.	398	Baring, Brothers.....	84
Marsden & Flower	397	Ryan & Co.	83
Ellice, Kinnear, & Co.	379	Aspinall & Co.....	83
D. Dunbar & Son	360	J. P. Bilton	78
Reid, Irving, & Co.....	342	W. Wright	74
J. Groves	264	Sundry	1744
M. M’Arthur	236	Order.....	2022
Marjoribanks & Co.....	226		
W. Buchanan	219		
Moen, Dauncey, & Co....	191		
D. H. Weddeson	191		
		Total Bales...	22,904

To LIVERPOOL.

New South Wales ..	6993
Van Diemen’s Land ..	421

Total Bales... 7414

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM EASTERN PORTS.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Ship's Name.</i>	<i>Commander.</i>	<i>Port of Depart.</i>	<i>When sailed.</i>
Dec. 26, 1837	Esther	Douglas	Calcutta	Aug. 16, 1837.
27	Edward Barnett	Proudfoot	Ditto	" 16 ..
"	May Flower	Headley	Hobart Town. ..	" 19 ..
28	Crusader	M'Donald	Launceston	July 21 ..
29	Celt	Munro	Sydney	" 6 ..
"	Mary Hartley	Mackay	Calcutta	Aug. 16 ..
Jan. 2, 1838	Miranda	Hopper	Mauritius	Sept. 30 ..
5	Rosendalc	Friend	Calcutta	Aug. 11 ..
8	Parsee	M'Kellar	Ditto	" 30 ..
"	Faerie Queen	Holmes	Mauritius	Oct. 17 ..
"	Queen of Netherlands	Dorpt	Batavia	Sept. 12 ..
"	Hcreford	Reaburn	Calcutta	Aug. 10 ..
"	Bato .....	.. ..	Batavia	Sept. ..
11	Elvira	Sampson	Calcutta	July 30 ..

DEPARTURES TO EASTERN PORTS.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Ship's Name.</i>	<i>Commander.</i>	<i>Port of Depart.</i>	<i>Destination.</i>
Dec. 26, 1837	Seymour	Dare	Deal	Mauritius.
"	Fergusson	Robertson	Ditto	Sydney.
"	Patriot	Dunn	Ditto	Cape.
27	Thalia	Graham	Liverpool	Calcutta.
"	Frankland	Webb	Ditto	Ditto
"	William Turner	Rouls	Ditto	Bombay.
"	New Thomas	Sutherland	Plymouth	Algon Bay.
28	William Lockerby .....	.. ..	Liverpool	Cape & Mauritius
31	Cassiopeia	Windham	Ditto	Mauritius.
Jan. 4, 1838	Mary and Jane	Sanford	Deal	Cape.
5	Canton	Mordaunt	Ditto	South Australia.
6	Albatross	Westmoreland ..	Cowes	Launceston.
"	Malcolm	Eyles	Portsmouth	Madras & Calcut.
"	Aberdeenshire	Smith	Deal	Hobart Town.
"	Augustine	Perry	Ditto	Cape.
"	Logan	Follansbee	Portsmouth	China.
"	Justina	Young	Ditto	Calcutta.
"	Mary Anne	Jones	Yarmouth (I. W.)	Sydney.
7	Britannia	Gibson	Falmouth	Launceston.
"	Glenarm	Grueber	Liverpool	Cape.
8	Mary Ann Webb	Lloyd	Ditto	Calcutta.
"	Ellen	Dixon	Deal	Sydney.

PASSENGERS INWARDS.

Per Hindostan, from Madras.—Mrs. Clark; Mrs. Hallet; Miss Clark; Major Limond; Dr. Sturrock; Surgeon White; C. H. Hallett, Esq., C. S.; Capt. Colman; Capt. Chaponiere; Lieuts. Edwards, Cotton, and Bishop; Ensign Burgoyne; (Lieut. Jerningham, H. M. 54th Regt., accidentally drowned.)

Per Achilles, from Ceylon.—Mrs. Fenwick; Mrs. Carron; Dr. Longstaff; Messrs. Fenwick, Carron, and Michell, for the Cape; Mrs. Byron; Capt. Byron, late of the *Ranger*; and Mr. Park, for England.

Per William Metcalfe, from Bengal.—Mr. Burnell.

Per Barrossa, transport, from Ceylon (expected).—Mrs. Twopenny; Mrs. M'Pherson and five children; Mrs. Bull and two ditto; Mrs. Shaw and one child; Lieut.-Col. Douglas; Capts. Twopenny, Vassall, M'Pherson, and Braham; Lieuts. Hamilton, Lamert, Collins, and Brown; Adj. Bell; Assist.-Surg. Young; and Qr.-Mast. Gunn—all of H. M. 78th Regt.; Major Ricketts, H. M. 58th; 449 rank and file; thirty-two women, and seventy-six children, of H. M. 58th, 61st, 90th, 97th, and Rl. Art.

PASSENGERS OUTWARDS.

Per Semiramis (s.)—Mr. L. Hamilton and Mr. A. Robertson, for Teneriffe. Mr. Williams, Assist.-Com.-Gen., for St. Helena. Mr. Cannon, for the Cape. Mr. Pier-son, for the Mauritius. Mrs. Brucks, Miss Rind; Major Lang, H.M. 13th Drag.; Lieut. Lewis, 22d N. I.; Lieut. North, 2d Mad. Lt. Cav.; Ensign Pogson, 5th N. I.; Messrs. Stanley, Wiseman, Leckie, Morris, and Spence, for Bombay.

Per Fergusson, for Sydney.—Mrs. Wills; Mr. Sharp and family; Messrs. Richard-son, Cousins, Cousins, jun., Fulford, Nath, Carter, and Lacourt. *Steerage*.—Three families and nine individuals.

Per Mary Anne, for Sydney.—Mr. Hill, Mr. Levick, Mr. and Mrs. Makin and child.

Per Isabella, for Hobart Town.—Mr. O'Bryan (Surgeon); Mr. and Mrs. Fowell and party; Mr. Diaper. *Steerage*.—Three families and nine individuals.

Per Larkins, for Madras and Calcutta.—Mr. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Tyler, Mr. Owen, Dr. M'Farlane, Mr. Leith, Mr. Lockett, Capt. Milner, Captain Cannon, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Smallpage, Mr. Mills, Mr. Glanair, Captain and Mrs. Impey.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

Isabella, Sampson, for Hobart Town, got on shore off Hastings 24th December, was docked at Portsmouth, and found not to be damaged.

Mona, Gill, London to Mauritius, put into Bahia 29th October, with loss of bowsprit.—Sailed thence 4th November.

Briton (Whaler), Benson, ran ashore at Christmas Island October 11, 1836, and became a total wreck—crew saved. (*Sandwich Islands*, 9th August.)

Rosendale, Friend, Calcutta to London, experienced a heavy gale on 27th December in Lat. 41 N., Long. 21 W., and shipped a tremendous sea, which swept and stove the deck: she took in so much water from the deck, that the pumps were kept constantly going.

Medora, Tweedie, Sydney to London—forty-four pieces Cedar and three casks Oil have arrived from the wreck. (*Bahia*, 17th November.)

Herculean, Huxtable, Liverpool to Calcutta, at anchor to the southward of Ripley Sand, near Kedgerree, totally dismasted: a steamer has been sent to her assistance from Calcutta. (10th October.)

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Hindoo, London to Calcutta, Lat. 42 N., Long. 12 W., December 12.

Royal Admiral, London to S. Australia, Lat. 3 N., Long. 24 W., December 12.

Heywood, Llanelly to Bombay, ————— October 15.

William, Liverpool to Bombay, Lat. 38 N., Long. 17 W., November 29.

Mary Ann, London to Madras, Lat. 4 N., Long. 21 W., October 21.

Robarts, London to Calcutta, Lat. 5 N., Long. 22 W., November 28.

Orontes, London to Sydney, Lat. 37 N., Long. 13 W., December 17.

Broxbornebury, London to Calcutta, Lat. 6 N., Long. 17 W., September 7.

Neptunc, Liverpool to Sydney, Lat. 24 S., Long. 27 W., October 20.

Brilliant, Clyde to Sydney, Lat. 15 S., Long. 29 W., November 7.

Kolunteer, Liverpool to Calcutta, Lat. 15 S., Long. 29 W., November 7.

Cockermouth Castle, London to Sydney, Lat. 17 N., Long. 29 W., November 28.

Alexander Johnstone, London to Batavia, Lat. 29 N., Long. 20 W., October 14.

Sir Charles Forbes, to New South Wales—sailed from Bahia October 7.

Morning Star, London to Ceylon; at Madeira November 29.

Bengal, Calcutta to London, Lat. 29 S., Long. 40 E., October 28.

Barrossa, Ceylon to Cork, Lat. 23 N., Long. 34 W., December 15.

Lady East, Bombay to Liverpool, December 17.

Cestrian, Liverpool to Bombay, Lat. 9 N., Long. 24 W., December 3.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 22.—At Cheltenham, the lady of J. D. Devitrè, Esq., recently of the Bombay Civil Service, of a son, still-born.

28. Mrs. Lyall, of St. Helen's Place, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 23.—At Limehouse, Capt. R. P. Davison to Ellen, widow of the late Capt. W. Priestman, of the ship *Mary Hartley*.

Jan. 3.—Capt. E. Walter, 3d Bombay

Light Cavalry, of Devonshire Place, to Mary Emma, eldest daughter of J. B. Coulthard, Esq., of Binstead Hill, Hants.

DEATHS.

Oct. 22.—At sea, Lieut. Jerningham, H. M.'s 54th regt. [He fell off the poop of the ship *Hindustan*, and was drowned, though every exertion was made to save him; ship going 8 or 9 knots an hour.]

Dec. 23.—At Hastings, John Lloyd, Esq., formerly of the Secretary's Office, E. I. House, aged 67.

— In Manchester Square, John Leckie, Esq., formerly of Bombay, aged 62.

25. At Streatham, Major Gen. Tolley, C. B.

28. In Fitzroy Square, Major Alexander Orme, late of the H. E. I. C.'s service. [He served as Brigade Major in India 22 years, and returned to England in 1803.]

— At Durdham Down, near Bristol, Lieut. Thos. Walker Jones, Madras N. I. [His death was accidental, occasioned by his horse stumbling, and falling upon him, while in the act of leaping over a chain. He was killed on the spot.]

29. Suddenly, at Colnurg Place, Ken-

nington, Thos. Boyton, Esq., late of the E. I. House, aged 45.

Jan. 1.—In Connaught Terrace, W. H. Frishy, Esq., aged 42.

5. At Peckham, W. Hamilton, Esq., eldest son of Capt. W. Hamilton, of the H. E. I. C.'s late maritime service, aged 30.

8. In Jermyn Street, St. James's, Major J. L. Day, of the Bengal Army, aged 51.

9. At the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Hamilton, Surgeon, Amptill, Beds, Major Welchman, late of the E. I. C.'s service, aged 50. [His death was occasioned by accident. He had been down to Lord Tavistock's estate, for the purpose of hunting with his Lordship's hounds. On a day that the hounds did not meet, the Major, to amuse a nephew of his (a boy about 10 years old), went out to shoot small birds; when, in getting over a hedge, he left the gun in his nephew's hands, who in handing it to him through the hedge, gave the barrel end to the Major, and the gun went off, lodging its whole contents under the right arm of the unfortunate gentleman. He was two hours on the ground before assistance arrived. He died two hours afterwards. Major Welchman had been nearly 30 years in India, and had not long returned to England with a good property.]

MEMORIAL OF THE CALCUTTA BOOKSELLERS (See p. 90.)

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE GEORGE BARON AUCKLAND,
&c. &c. &c.

Governor-General in Council,

The Memorial and Petition of the undersigned Booksellers and others, of Calcutta and its vicinity, interested in, or connected with, the sale of European literature in the Town of Calcutta,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That the supply of European literature to the British Possessions in Asia, and more especially to such as are held by the Honourable East India Company in trust for the Crown of Great Britain, was for many years derived wholly from those countries in Europe which gave birth to its production, whereby authors, copyright-holders, and publishers of works of general interest, were left in the enjoyment of a more ample harvest to reward their talents, capital, and industry than the mere home demand would have yielded.

That with regard to the literature of the rest of Europe little has occurred to vary this favourable position; but that of the United Kingdom has of late years been seriously affected by the inundation of republications from the United States of America, the activity of whose press leaves very little advantage even in priority to the original publishers, while its exemption from the whole of the legitimate claims of the authors themselves, or their representatives, has for some time past enabled the American publishers, under all the disadvantages of the higher cost of labour and machinery, and inferiority of materials, to undersell the British competitors in those Colonial Possessions of the British Crown which have not vigorously interfered by measures of revenue for the protection of British interests against such inequitable competition.

Matters appear now to have arrived at that point at which a decision as to the future interests of authors and publishers becomes necessary.

Reprints at Calcutta of English writers are publicly advertised, and other undertakings of the same kind are already announced: the moment is therefore arrived for

the serious consideration of what, if any thing, is due to British authors, owners of copyrights, and publishers, and whether or not either justice to, or regard for, the promotion of literature requires any thing to be done for their protection.

Your Memorialists are quite aware that the reprint of British works in the Colonial Possessions of Great Britain herself will and ought to be regarded in a very different light from their reprint in the United States, in France, or in other foreign countries. The labour bestowed is, in the former case, essentially British labour, the capital embarked is British capital, and if the undertaking turn out profitable, the profit redounds in one way or the other to the Colony itself: at the same time your Memorialists, whilst advocating the rights of authors, and grounding their appeal to your Lordship upon this principle, cannot with any good grace ask for protection against the American reprints, if in the British Colonies the rights of English authors are not respected. It is with great hesitation that your Memorialists appear opposed to so many local interests; but they have deliberately satisfied themselves that the real interests of literature itself are deeply engaged in the question—that it is neither just to the authors, who surely are the first to be considered, nor consistent with the desire for future diligence and excellence, that the protection offered in the mother-country should be neutralized on the invasion of its colonial dependencies. If the property in a literary production be held sacred in the United Kingdom, it surely deserves equal respect in all places where the rights of property are determined by British laws and principles: one common rule of action on this as well as every other head should pervade all its dominions, and rights of authors, copyright-holders, and publishers be uniform throughout the whole.

Your Memorialists humbly represent that, as matters now stand, such is by no means the case: an author who may have composed his works in any part of India, and should there publish them, would not be protected even then as he would have been if he had published in England. He can convey no right of property to another; and, without entering into legal authorities, it is enough to say, that it is by no means established that he can enforce any exclusive right in himself. If the same works should be published in England originally, he is invested by statutes with exclusive property in them for a long period, and may assign and assure that exclusive property to another: this, at least, is a glaring incongruity, and one that can be remedied without injustice to any party. The local Legislature has the undoubted right to assimilate the law of this part of the empire to the central state, and no man can question either the justice or the policy of such equalization.

But your Memorialists humbly represent that to stop here, would leave the law still imperfect in its provisions, that the right, if not of copyright-holders and publishers, at any rate of authors and compilers, should be made to extend to the whole of the Colonial Possessions of Britain; and although it be beyond the competence of the Legislative Council of India to extend this privilege beyond its own sphere of action, yet, inasmuch as British India is the colony or possession that has to set the example of competition and infringement, it will not only be just, but creditable also, that it should be the first to impose an equitable restriction; and if any is ever to be imposed, no time can be so proper as the present moment, when the wrong is starting up, and before it shall have grown from an abuse into a right.

Your Memorialists have hitherto been urging the claims of authorship, which, they trust, your Lordship in Council will do them the justice to believe they look upon to be paramount to all claims of their own; but they must not leave unnoticed the interests that more nearly affect themselves, as the consignees and vendors to whom works of British authors and publishers have hitherto been addressed for sale in large and increasing quantities. The trade is now grown so considerable, that any sudden check would be highly injurious, not merely to your Memorialists, but to the various interests in the United Kingdom which they represent and administer; and your Memorialists confidently hope that they are not asking too much on behalf of themselves and their constituents, when they solicit that, whatever change of laws for the course of trade may be resolved upon, it may, at all events, be made with such previous notice and deliberation as will allow for the winding up of existing transactions, and the preparation for the new order of things.

Your Memorialists therefore humbly pray your Lordship in Council, in your legislative capacity, to take into your earliest and most serious consideration the rights of authors and compilers, of copyright-holders and publishers respectively, within the limits of the East India Company's territories in Asia, with a view to render the same conformable to, and in spirit with, the provisions of law in force for the time being in the United Kingdom; and, in the meantime, to protect the existing interests of consignees and vendors, and their constituents in Europe, from any

sudden or violent interruption of the course of trade that has been carried on with mutual benefit.

Your Memorialists further humbly beg leave to represent that, should your Lordship in Council determine upon any legislative enactment to protect the rights of authors in British India, a difficulty would arise in the contiguity of the foreign settlements of Serampore and Chandernagore, inasmuch as reprints might be got up there, and find their way over the whole of India, whilst the British Possessions, though they had not the dishonour of robbing authors, would have no profit in seeing reprints carried on with success in the same country, though under foreign Governments; but your Memorialists conceive that it is only necessary to bring this point to your Lordship's notice, as your Memorialists feel assured that those Governments would feel no reluctance whatever in promoting so just and laudable an object whenever solicited to interfere.

And your Memorialists will ever pray, &c.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CALCUTTA, 7TH OCTOBER, 1837.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—

Transfer Loan of 1835-6, interest payable in England, Rs 14 @ 15 Prem.

2d 5 per Cent., No. 1200 @ 12,500 $\frac{1}{4}$ " 4 "

3d " $2\frac{3}{4}$ " $3\frac{1}{4}$ "

" 4 per Cent. $1\frac{1}{4}$ " $1\frac{1}{4}$ Discount.

EXCHANGES.—Bills on London, 6 mo. sight..... 2s. 2d " 2s. 3d.

" Madras, 30 days' sight Rs. 98 " $102\frac{1}{2}$

" Bombay, 30 days' sight..... 98 " 103

Spanish Dollars $220\frac{1}{4}$ " $220\frac{3}{4}$ per 100

Sovereigns $10\frac{1}{4}$ each.

Sycee Silver Rs. $102\frac{1}{4}$ @ $104\frac{1}{2}$ per 100 Sa. Wt.

FREIGHT to London and Liverpool 63s. @ 100s. per ton.

INDIGO.—The fairest estimate we have seen gives the expected crop at 100,000 maunds. Prices range as follow—fine, Rs. 234 a 270; middling, 176 a 183; and ordinary, 154 a 170 per Fy. Md. (74lb.)

RAW SILK.—Few transactions. Rs. 8. 0 a 9. 10 per seer, (about 2 lbs.)

SALTPETRE.—Business to a considerable extent for the English market. Rs. 4 a 6. 8 per Fy. Md.

STICK LAC.—No transactions. Rs. 10. 8 @ 13 per B. Md. (about 82 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.)

SHELL LAC. Do. 17. 0 " 35 do.

LAC DYE. Do. 26. 0 " 80 do.

OPIMUM.—Shipments are in progress for China. Patna, Rs. 1150 a 1155; Benares, 1085 a 1090 per chest.

EUROPEAN GOODS.—*Alcs.*—Market fully supplied. Allsop and Bass, 40 a 45.—Barclay and Elliott, 20 a 25.—Dunbar, Hodgson, Ind and Smith, and Tement, 25 a 30 Rs. per hhd.

— *Wines and Spirits.*—Brandy, 1. 8 a 2. 4 per gal.—Madeira, 300 a 550 per pipe; 12 a 19 per doz.—Sherry, 200 a 500 per butt; 7. 8 a 17 per doz.—Port, 300 a 500 per pipe; 8 a 17 per doz.—Stocks moderate.—Gin, 1. 5 a 1. 8 per gal.—French Claret, Hock, and Champagne—Stocks scarce.

— *Metals.*—Copper, Sheet, 16 a 32 oz., 35. 6 a 35. 12 per F. M.—Tile, 14 a 84 lbs., 31. 14 a 33. 4.—Bolt, 35. 8 a 36. 8.—Stocks abundant.—Iron—Swedish flat, 5 a 5. 2.—English flat, 3 a 3. 1 per F. M. ditto.—Steel, Swedish, 6. 8 a 6. 10.—English, 5. 4 a 5. 10 per F. M.—Lead, Pig, 7. 3 a 7. 5.—Sheet, 7. 8 a 7. 12.—Stocks moderate.—Tin plates, 17. 8 a 19 per case, without sales.

— *Woollens.*—Sales of middling and coarse continue to be effected, but to a limited extent, at former prices.

— *Miscellaneous*—The following are at a large discount:—Confectionary, Crockery Ware, Hosiery, Ironmongery, Millinery, Stationary, Earthen Ware, Glass Ware; and the following are at an advance—Hardware, Oilman's Stores, Smyth's Perfumery.

MADRAS, 6TH SEPTEMBER, 1837.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—

	Rs.	Rs.
5 per Cent. Non Remit. Loan of 1825, 1½ @ 4 Prem.		
last4	"

4 per Cent. Old and New1½	Discount.
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EXCHANGES.—Bills on London, 6 months..ls. 10½d. @ 2s. 1d.

3 " ..ls. 10½d. " 2s. 0½d.

30 daysls. 10d. " 2s. 0d.

- Calcutta, 30 "102 Rs.

- Bombay, 30 "101 Rs.

Span. Dollars, 16½ @ 16½ per 35 Rs.

Sovereigns10½ " 10½ Rs. each.

EUROPEAN GOODS.—*Ales*—(all abundant) Allsop, 50; Bass, 60; Elliott, 45; Hodgson, 65 a 70 Rs. per lhd.—*Wines and Spirits*—(all abundant.) Brandy, 2 a 2½; Rum, 1½ a 2 Rs. per gallon.—Madeira, 400 a 500 per pipe.—Sherry, per butt, 300 a 400; and per dozen, 10 a 12.—Port, per dozen, 9 a 10.—English Claret, 30 a 35; French ditto, 12 a 18.—*Metals*.—Copper, Sheet, Rs. 280 a 290 per Candy (500 lb.); Tile, 240 a 245; Bolt, 230 a 240; Nails assorted, 350; all abundant.—Swedish Iron, 55 a 59; English ditto, 22 a 24; Nails assorted, 70 a 105.—Swedish Steel, 42 a 45; English ditto, 35 a 38.—Pig Lead, 42 a 45. Sheets, 50.—Stocks all small.—Tin Plates, 18 a 19 per case, abundant.—*Cotton Goods*, per piece. Cambric Muslin, Rs. 4 a 8. Fine Long Cloth, 10 a 14. Gingham, 3 a 4. Chintzes, 5 a 8.—*Woollens*.—Broad Cloth, Invoice Cost to 10 per cent. advance. Flannels, Rs. ½ a ¾ per yard.—*Miscellaneous*.—Anchors, 20 a 25 per Cwt. Bottles, 14 a 16 per 100. Canvas, 22 a 24 per bolt. Cordage, 20 a 22 per Cwt. Saddlery and Stationery, no demand.—The following are at an advance, varying from 5 to 20 per Cent. :—Cutlery, Glass Ware, Hardware, Ironmongery;—and at a like discount, Confectionary, Hats, Millinery, Oilman's Stores, and Perfumery.

BOMBAY, 23D OCTOBER, 1837.

	Rs.	Rs.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—2d 5 per Cent. Loan, 109½ @ 111½.		
3d	111½	" 112.

EXCHANGES —Bills on Calcutta, 30 days' sight.... 100 100½.

Madras, " 99 99½.

England, "ls. 9d.

Spanish Dollars, per 100.....Rs. 221 " 221½.

Sovereigns 10½ " 10¾.

FREIGHT TO ENGLAND.—45s. a 50s. per ton.

OPIUM.—Malwa, Rs. 1075 per chest.

COTTON.—Rs. 85 a 130 per Surat Candy (746½ lb.)

SALTPETRE.—Rs. 12 a 13 per bag.

EUROPEAN GOODS.—*Ales*.—Allsop and Hodgson, 45; Barclay, 40; Elliott, 35; Ind and Smith, Tennent and Bass, 55 Rs. per lhd.—*Wines and Spirits*.—Brandy, 1. 12 a 2; Gin 1. 8 per gallon.—Madeira, no demand.—Sherry, 175 a 350 per butt.—Port, 6 a 15. English Claret, 20 a 30; French ditto, 5 a 10 per dozen.—*Metals*.—Sheet Copper, 58 a 61; Tile, 50; Bolt, 55; Nails, 50 per Cwt.—Swedish Iron, 52. per S. Candy; English and Bolt, 26 per ditto; Sheet ditto, 7. 12; and Nails, 10 a 12 per Cwt.—Swedish Steel, 9.—Pig Lead, 11. 8; Sheet ditto, 15; Shot, 12 Rs. per Cwt.—Spelter, 8. 4 a 8. 8 per ditto; Tin Plates, 15. 8 a 16. per case.—*Woollens*.—Town Cloth, 6. 8; Superfine 4; Coarse, 2 Rs. per yard; and Flannel, ¾ a 1½.—*Miscellaneous*.—Anchors, 13 a 14 per Cwt. Bottles, 10 a 11 per 100. At Invoice prices, Cutlery, Hosiery, Ironmongery, and Perfumery. At a discount, Confectionary, 5 a 30; Earthen Ware, 35; Glass Ware, 40; Millinery, 25; Oilman's Stores, Saddlery, 20; Stationary, 40 per Cent. At an advance, Window Glass, 25; Hats, 25 a 30 per cent.

SINGAPORE, 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1837.

The news of the Opium remissions had not reached Singapore at this date.

CHINA, 30TH JULY, 1837.

OPIMUM.—Last quotations, Patna, 670. Benares nominally the same; but none in the Market. Malwa, 515 a 520. Deliveries in July very large, exceeding 4000 chests. All the Macao ships were in from Bombay and Damaun.

Exchanges on England had fallen to 4s. 8d., in consequence of the scarcity of bills, and the entire cessation of shipments. The Company's Agents still drawing on Calcutta at 218 Rs. per 100 Drs. A run has been made on the Company's Treasurer, and large sums in dollars for bills had been paid in during the few days preceding 27th July; but the Company's Agents had given no hint of their intention to draw on England. Samples of the new Tea had come down, and were highly spoken of; prices, it was believed, would rule reasonably.

SYDNEY.

No later arrivals than those noted in our last.

TO OUR READERS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

It is with considerable regret we have to intimate a material alteration in the mode of publishing this Work for the future. Our Second Number had been completed, and, in pursuance of the Prospectuses we had issued, and the intentions we have for a length of time announced, was on the eve of appearing, when we received information from the Stamp Office that we could not publish it without subjecting ourselves to heavy penalties. By an existing Act of Parliament, the operations of which we never for a moment contemplated could extend to the *Oriental Herald*, no Publication containing News of any kind can be issued at intervals of less than twenty-six days, without bearing a Stamp to each Sheet, similarly to a Newspaper. The Commissioners, backed by the opinion of their Solicitor, have decided that our Work comes within the meaning of the Act: we have, therefore, no other alternative than that of giving up the idea of publishing once a Fortnight, and following the usual practice of issuing a Number on the last day of every month. We are as much as ever convinced that a more frequent issue is not only desirable, but necessary; yet no feasible means exist of carrying our wishes into effect. The Price of the *Oriental Herald* will henceforth be 2s. 6d. per mensem; and it will be our constant aim to make it in every respect worthy of the continuance of the extensive and distinguished patronage it has already received.

ORIENTAL HERALD OFFICE,

8, Leadenhall Street,

13th January, 1838.

PARBURY'S

ORIENTAL HERALD.

BRITISH INDIA, AND ITS MAL-ADMINISTRATION.

*"Auber's Rise and Progress of the British Power in India,"—2 Vols. 8vo.
London, 1837—ALLEN & Co.*

It was once the boast of the Spanish Monarchs, that the sun never hid his face from their dominions; that, while his declining beams still lingered on the summits of their hills in one hemisphere, his morning rays were beginning to illumine their mountain-peaks in another; that their language, their religion, and their government had girdled the globe, and subjected the circuit of the round world to their influence: It was a proud boast; it seemed rich with the promise of increasing prosperity and extending empire, but it has led to poverty, degradation, and decay. The curse of ignorance was upon the Spanish Government and the Spanish people; the colonies became a drain upon the parent-state, instead of a source of profit; the mother-country treated the colonies as a miser does his hoard, or an impotent Pacha the inmates of his harem; Spain carefully excluded not only foreigners, but all her own subjects, save a privileged few, from her transatlantic possessions; and while she left their resources undeveloped, and their natural advantages unimproved, she took care that no others should enjoy the benefits which she knew not how to use. Had the nature and condition of the South American colonies been understood, such calamitous errors might have been avoided; but from the first voyage of Columbus to the final establishment of South American independence, the bulk of Spaniards knew just as little of the true condition of their colonies as they did of the inhabitants of the planet Jupiter—or, to use what Lord Brougham would call "the most legitimate expression for gross ignorance," as little as ordinary Englishmen do of the vast Peninsula of Hindústan, or its worshipful rulers in Leadenhall Street. No where do we find the truth of the Baconian aphorism, that "knowledge is power," more strongly exemplified than in the history of colonization; and no where do we find the acquisition of the requisite knowledge more ostentatiously and systematically neglected. Every one, indeed, is ready to acknowledge that the misfortunes of Spain are owing to colonial ignorance; but few

seem to be aware that ignorance, similar in kind, and scarcely inferior in degree, prevails at this moment in the enlightened realms of Great Britain.

Englishmen may view the map of the world with more just pride than the Spaniards of yore, and see the red lines which mark our dominions in every variety of climate, and in every division of the earth; studding the Atlantic, hemming in both the Arctic Oceans, enclosing a whole empire in India, and marking almost every place of commercial importance in the Indian and Southern Seas. But of these vast and varied possessions, of their natural advantages and of their commercial capabilities, of their mutual relations to us and to each other, every hour is fraught with proof that a melancholy ignorance prevails, and that this ignorance is constantly generating results mischievous to British interests and British honour.

Indeed, it is only now that we are beginning to enquire what are the true principles of colonization; varied as are the climates and positions of our settlements, the systems on which they were established, and the rules by which they are governed, offer us still greater diversities. In North America one large tract is assigned to the Hudson's Bay Company, whose administration is limited to the management of the fur-trade, in which they succeed very indifferently, and to keep other traders out of the market, in which, as we know to our cost, they succeed but too well. Canada, acquired by conquest, through sheer distrust of British blood and the British spirit of freedom, was maintained in all the glorious absurdity of the old feudal system of France, and then presented with a Constitution framed in utter ignorance of the state of society and tenure of property in that province:—the consequences are before us; the Canadian Constitution could be managed neither by rulers nor people; one piece of its expensive and useless machinery was always working against another, until at last it has been brought, not to a stand-still, but to a state where the parts are mutually working for each other's destruction. The provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are as little known as the interior of Africa; and our acquaintance with so old a colony as Newfoundland is unfortunately exemplified by the sacrifice of the best fishing grounds to the French and Americans.

On the western coast of Africa we have founded not colonies but cemeteries, and have, to the utmost of our power, realized the bitter irony with which the Persian poet Sadi concludes his picture of the vanity of human affairs—

Have sons, that graves with tenants might be fill'd,
And splendid palaces for ruin build.

In Australia we are engaged in preparations to astonish posterity by establishing colonies, in which "not to be corrupted is the shame;" while we are kindly preparing in the Pacific, nests of pirates, whose future exploits will, assuredly, outshine the romantic annals of all former

buccaneers and corsairs ; and in the Indian Archipelago we have given a convincing proof of our utter ignorance of the value of colonies, by abandoning Java, which to this country would probably have been worth all our eastern possessions put together.

But all our colonial follies sink into utter insignificance when compared with our treatment of Hindústan, the government of which we have resigned to the republic of Leadenhall Street, a body whose constitution necessarily involves the worst evils of the Venetian oligarchy. Their administration of the destinies of the millions confided to their care by the credulity or the folly of the British nation, has been a series of hazardous experiments, adopted successively according to the exigencies of political experience, varied by the caprice of some servants, the corruption of others and the irresponsibility of all. Were we now driven from the Peninsula, the only memorials of our sway would be a greater number of ruined villages than would have satisfied the rapacity of Sultan Mahmoud's owls, and the brick and plaister monstrosities of Calcutta, which would soon be absorbed in the jungle that flourishes in the neighbourhood of our Indian capital. The descendants of Baber, in their present state of hopeless degradation, may still point to the mosques they erected, the tanks they constructed, and the hospitals they founded. To what memorials can Englishmen point ? What roads have we formed—what bridges have we built ? We have searched through Mr. Auber's ponderous volumes, and can find nothing like a satisfactory answer.

"The wicked fleeth when no man pursueth ;" conscience does not always wait for accusations ; and we cannot avoid feeling that there is something like a presumption of guilt when the defence precedes the indictment. In the present instance, we have an elaborate vindication of the Court of Directors, published by an ex-secretary under the name of a history ; and which is not only suspicious from the time and manner of its appearance, but from its suppression of many important facts, some of which are matters of public notoriety.

There is no use in entering upon the early history of the Company, and its struggles to maintain an Indian trade ; it is far more important to regard it as an Indian power, and to commence our review of its conduct from the time it began to make territorial acquisitions. In the disruption of the Mogul empire, the French and English Authorities in India saw an opportunity for establishing their own influence in the Peninsula, of which they were not slow in availing themselves. The first proceeding of the English was sufficiently startling : they deposed the Viceroy of the Emperor of Delhi, with whom they were at peace, not only without his permission, but without making any communication to him of any kind ; and they then sold the dignity to Meer Jaffier, part of the purchase being a rich jaghire to Colonel Clive. Clive was certainly an able General and statesman ; but his patriotism was not without profit, and unfortunately it happens that his richest rewards were derived from the

most questionable part of his conduct. On his return to Europe, the Presidency of Bengal fell into less able, but more greedy hands ; the prey was struck down by the lion, and when he departed with his portion, the jackals hastened to claim their share in the plunder. Meer Jaffier was unable to satisfy them, and it was therefore resolved that he should be deposed, and his dignity once more sold to the highest bidder. Cossim Ally Khan proved himself the fittest person to be Viceroy of Bengal, by the unanswerable argument of two hundred thousand pounds distributed among the Council at Calcutta, of which sum Mr. President Vansittart received over fifty thousand pounds for his own private share. Now of this exquisite arrangement Mr. Auber does not condescend to record any particulars : he coolly tells us that " the Council concurred in the removal of Meer Jaffier," and that " he was succeeded by his son-in-law, Cossim Ally Khan !" What admirable simplicity ! Nay, he inserts, without any explanation, a letter from Mr. President Vansittart, in which that worthy personage complains, with all the strenuousness of wounded innocence, against the " imputation of interested views," in the previous arrangement we have just described. On this part of the letter Mr. Auber favours us with an edifying comment. He says, " the same motives have been attributed, more or less, to each succeeding Government, which has found extended measures terminating in new acquisitions essential to the support of the British interests in India." What a splendid specimen of the morality current in Leadenhall Street ! Mark the delicate beauty of the phrase, " extended measures ;" meaning thereby extended hands to grasp and gripe all that fraud could procure, or extortion wring. It was well known to the Court of Directors that in Bengal

Their servants still the poisonous bane imbibe,
And every hand grows callous with a bribe.

But Mr. Vansittart knew his men : he had only to declare that the arrangement would be productive of " advantages to the Company," and all enquiry into the means was at once closed.

But we have not done with this transaction. Mr. Auber praises Clive for the elevation of Meer Jaffier ; but he does not censure Mr. Vansittart for deposing him ; he assents to the election of Cossim Ally, and he is equally satisfied with his subsequent removal, and the restoration of Meer Jaffier. This setting up and pulling down of Viceroys in a country where we were only admitted on suffrance—this sale and transfer of dignities—this sporting with the destiny of millions at the behest of rapacity and corruption, becomes, in the courtly language of the worthy ex-secretary, a " system of extended measures for the support of British interests in India." The deposition of Cossim Ally was caused by his resolution not to permit the utter ruin of his subjects. The Company's servants claimed a right of trading without the payment of any taxes or duties, and thus undersold the native merchants in every market. And so bent were they

on maintaining this iniquitous advantage, that when the Viceroy of Bengal abolished the duties altogether, they protested in the most energetic terms against his right to relieve his own subjects from his own taxes.

These proceedings were "too bad," even for the Court of Directors; and they sent out Clive, who had been recently elevated to the Peerage, as President and Commander-in-Chief. In his new situation Clive was not long in discovering the great source of misgovernment and corruption in India—the irresponsibility of the Company's officers. In fact, every servant of the Company, whether civil or military, who had interest in Leadenhall Street, acted just as he pleased. Proved and recorded guilt formed no impediment to the elevation of an officer who had friends in the Directory; merit of the highest kind procured no advance in rank, unless it could command votes in the back-parlour at home. One officer, who was broken by a court-martial for mutinous conduct, which in any other service would have perilled his life, actually was made a General in the Presidency of Madras, and placed over the heads of those who remained firm to their duty, with full power to reward the guilty and punish the innocent—a power which he did not fail to exercise.

The history of our Empire in India from the time of Clive to Warren Hastings needs not to be recorded. The impeachment of the latter brought the whole series of our transactions before the eyes of astonished Europe, and furnished its historians with a parallel for the atrocities of the Spaniards in Peru and Mexico. Of the guilt or innocence of Warren Hastings we offer no opinion—the system was to blame, and not the man; indeed it is now generally known that many persons secretly supplied his prosecutors with facts and arguments, who were themselves implicated in transactions of darker and more atrocious character than any with which that unfortunate Governor was charged. The Court of Directors deemed it necessary to furnish an exasperated nation with a scapegoat; and there is no doubt that many congratulated themselves in their secret souls as the chase swept by them, while the whole hue and cry hurried onward in pursuit of one devoted victim.

Fox's India Bill forms an important epoch in the history both of Britain and of Hindústan; an epoch which has been pertinaciously and systematically misrepresented by almost all our historians, and by none more flagrantly than Mr. Peter Auber. The evidence taken at that time before a Committee of the House of Commons, demonstrated that the Government of the Company in India was a nuisance which ought to be abated. The beginning, middle, and end of every abuse, every corruption, and every crime, was the mode in which patronage was managed. No artifice was deemed too degrading, no assertion too monstrous, provided it enabled the Directors to provide for sons, brothers, and dependents. The unfortunate Hindús were plundered abroad, the Proprietors were gulled and deceived at home, the tricks of diplomacy were exhausted, and the cavils of politics worn out in defence of a system whose fruits

included all the varieties of "plague, pestilence, and famine—battle, murder, and sudden death." That an English statesman should apply his whole heart and soul to correct such a system of iniquity, is no praise ; but it is little to the credit of Lord North, that he, well aware of the magnitude of the evil, allowed it to continue without interruption. Perhaps, indeed, he was aware of a secret compact between the Court of St. James's and the Court of Leadenhall Street, and feared that his hesitation in the conduct of the American war might be too flagrantly discovered, if a fresh series of agitating debates was opened. Mr. Fox struck at the root of the evil : he at once divested the Directors of the patronage which they could not wield without abuse, and transferred it to a Board of Parliamentary Commissioners. It has been said and sung, until echo is wearied by the repetition, that Mr. Fox only sought to perpetuate his own power by erecting a kind of independent Whig Government, by which he might be enabled to counterbalance the personal dislike with which he was notoriously viewed by his obstinate Sovereign. ~~Mr. Auber~~ insinuates a repetition of this charge, which he must have known to be utterly groundless ; for he cannot be ignorant that the plan of a Parliamentary Commission was not Mr. Fox's, but Lord Clive's. After his return from India, Lord Clive was convinced that the Directors could never succeed in making their servants responsible ; because subordination was not regulated by nominal dignity, but by the amount of interest in the back-parlour. The wise rules and sagacious aphorisms propagated by the Court of Directors in their public dispatches, he designated by the coarse but emphatic phrase, "d——d humbug;" he knew that they would not be permitted to interfere with any feasible plan of peculation ; and he knew that the writers of these dispatches were just as well aware of the fact as himself. Mr. Auber, indeed, gravely quotes these moral lectures as indisputable evidence of the high and honourable principles inculcated by the Court of Directors ; he, "good easy man," receives their professions as gospel : they remind us, however, of the sermon on honesty attributed to Jonathan Wild, or the recent lectures on temperance delivered by the most notorious votary of Bacchus in the three Kingdoms. In the crisis of an empire's fate, the Court of Directors succeeded in alarming the obstinate prejudices of the King, and of the little coterie which, through the greater part of his reign, exercised a viceroyalty over him. Mr. Fox's India Bill was rejected by the House of Lords, after a debate which has no parallel in the annals of hypocrisy ; for not a single speaker on either side mooted one of the real arguments by which the fate of the measure was decided. The conclusion of the whole was, that "the country lost a good Ministry and a good Bill."

Mr. Pitt's India Bill was then brought forward, and carried. Its imperfections were not hidden from that statesman, whose greatest misfortune was, that he never was able to effect the good he intended, while he always succeeded in accomplishing the mischief he did not

design His observation to a leading member of the Court of Directors—"it was fortunate for you that your charter was made a party question," is at once a bitter censure on himself and his partisans, and a full vindication of the line of conduct pursued by Mr. Fox.

About this period a course of colonial policy was adopted, whose baneful influence will be severely felt in England to the last hour of its existence as a nation. Alarmed by the revolt and independence of America, the Court of St. James's became suspicious of its British subjects, and discouraged their efforts for colonization. The true value of colonies to such a country as Great Britain is, that they supply materials for our manufactures, and markets for our industrial products: the mere carrying trade, which it was long the great object of colonial legislation to secure, is not valuable in itself, and is of all monopolies the most precarious. But a far different estimate of Colonies was formed by the rulers of the day both in Downing Street and Leadenhall Street; they looked upon them as nurseries for sucking statesmen, as means of providing for relations, dependents, and instruments of intrigue. ~~Hence~~ the English were discouraged in Canada, and the French settlers indulged in their blind and absurd prejudices for all the abuses of the feudal system; while the colonization of India was rigidly prohibited, lest an infusion of British blood and British spirit might render the country impatient of the mercenary yoke of a Committee of Merchants.

It is certainly without a parallel in the annals of the world, that a country possessing such capabilities as India, should have been so long hermetically sealed against the enterprise of Britons, in order to prolong the abuses of patronage. Had the Peninsula been open, we should not now be dependent on America for raw cotton, nor would the country have been brought, as it was four years ago, to the very verge of bankruptcy and revolution, when the stock of cotton on hand was not adequate to three weeks' consumption, and when, if easterly winds had continued only for a single month, all the factories in Lancashire would have been closed, and the starving operatives driven to destitution and despair. To this astounding blunder the southern division of the United States owes its cotton-plantations and its rice-fields, and also the blighting curse of slavery, which is sapping the vitals of its existence. India could have supplied cotton, silks, oils, and dyes, if its productive powers had been developed by British capital and British industry—England would have opened to her manufactures the markets of central Asia, and of the further Peninsula; but both countries were deprived of these inestimable advantages, to provide patronage for the lords of Leadenhall Street.

We have now gone lightly over the first volume of Mr. Auber's vindication, in which he rests his case chiefly on general principles. In the second volume he commits himself to details, which require a more detailed examination, and one of a very different nature from that which

we have hitherto pursued. We shall therefore make it the subject of a separate article at a convenient opportunity.

. TRAVELS IN ARABIA,

By Lieut. Wellsted, F. R. S., Indian Navy.—2 Vols. 8vo. London, 1838.—MURRAY.

LIEUTENANT WELLSTED is now one of that sacred band, who with Park, Bruce, Burns, and others, have devoted their lives, their fortunes, and all the energies of their minds, to the cause of geography and of science. They have severally laid open to us portions of the globe which were before wholly unknown, despising alike personal risks, and, what are styled, the comforts of life. They threw themselves amidst hostile and savage tribes, with no other protection than that of Providence; and their ~~own~~ resources. With such men we are placed in a novel position: where the paths have been repeatedly trodden, and we have the records of other travellers before us, we have a means of ascertaining what has been done; but in the other case, where the country is wholly unknown, we have no standard, but the narrative itself, by which we can estimate its truth and value. It is fortunate, therefore, when a work like the present comes before us, that the Author approaches us with a previous well-earned reputation in the scientific world; and that that reputation should gain for him sufficiently the confidence of the Indian Government, to select him for such a delicate mission as that on which he was dispatched.

We regret the want of space compels us to be more brief than we could otherwise desire in our extracts.

After landing at Maskat, our author prepares for his journey into the interior of Omán. The Sultan of this province of Arabia dwells here, and from the amicable terms which exist between him and our Indian Government, Lieutenant Wellsted's reception was most cordial. With a liberality we have seldom heard surpassed, he afforded him every facility for travelling in the country subject to his rule.

“From his Highness (says our author) this morning I received a fine Nejd horse for my journey, a brace of greyhounds, and a gold-mounted sword, together with an intimation that so long as I remained in Omán, the best the country afforded should be mine; that all expenses of camels, guides, &c. would be defrayed by him; and that letters were preparing, under his own direction, to the Chiefs of the different districts through which I had to pass, requiring them to receive me with all possible attention. Placing on one side every consideration which might have actuated this Prince in furthering what he supposed the views of my Government to serve me, there was, on this occasion, in the style and mode in which he exhibited it, a spirit in full accordance with the truly noble character which he bears.”

“The province of Omán may now, from his exploration, be described as a desert thickly studded with oases, and containing amidst its mountains numerous fertile valleys; yet many of these are at a considerable distance from each other, and it must be admitted that the quantity of cultivated land bears but a small proportion to that which is incorrigibly barren; for the intermediate space between the oases to the westward and the great sandy desert is an arid plain, either sandy or clayey, according as the aluminous or silicious particles prevail. A few succulent herbs, which are nourished by the nightly dews, and afford but indifferent grazing to their scanty flocks, spring up here; but the large tracts occupied by the beds of the streams, have generally a layer of rounded masses of limestone, brought from the mountains, deposited on their surface, and are wholly destitute of every species of vegetation, save some dwarfish bushes on which the camel alone feeds. The soil in the Tehama, in some spots, is hard and of a bad quality; but in others, wherever water can be conveyed, it is in a high degree susceptible of cultivation. In the narrow belt bordering on the sea-shore, called Batna, large quantities of grain and vegetables are reared, and a continuous line of date-trees, often four or five miles in breadth, extends from Sīb to Khórfakán, a distance of nearly two hundred miles. Reference is repeatedly made in the Arabian authors to the palms of Omán. Much cultivation exists along the banks of the streams, and also in the vicinity of the towns. But the most remarkable features of this country are the oases, which extend from Bení-Abú-'Alí, in a continuous line, to the west-north-west. They are usually of an oblong form, lying at right angles to the streams by which they are supplied. Their size varies from a circumference of seven or eight miles to one, or even less.”

The following incident strongly reminds us of the well-known passage in Mungo Park's Travels, which is so admirably versified by the Duchess of Devonshire—“The loud wind roar'd, the rain fell fast.”—P. 172, Vol. i.

“A beautiful stream of water glided along before the door. Weary and faint from the fatigue of our day's journey, in order to enjoy the freshness of the evening breeze, I had spread my carpet beneath a tree. An Arab passing by paused to gaze upon me; and, touched by my condition, and the melancholy which was depicted in my countenance, he proffered the salutation of peace, pointed to the crystal stream, which, sparkling, held its course at my feet, and said, “Look, friend; for running water maketh the heart glad.” With his hands folded over his breast, the mute but most graceful of eastern salutations, he bowed and passed on. I was in a situation to estimate sympathy; and so much of that feeling was exhibited in the manner of this son of the desert, that I have never since recurred to the incident, trifling as it is, without emotion.”

On referring to the map which illustrates these volumes, we find the journey into the interior extended to a distance of a hundred miles; but we find he has traversed the province in every direction, amounting, as we perceive, by running our compasses over it, nearly a distance of fourteen hundred miles. This province on the south is skirted by the great Arabian desert, which prevented our enterprising traveller extending his route in that direction; and his attempt to reach Der'ayyah, the capital of the Wahhábis, was frustrated by the Arabs of Obrí, who treated him with rudeness and inhospitality, which obliged him to retrace his steps to the coast. We give the causes which impeded his further progress in his own words—

"In the meantime news having spread far and near that two Englishmen, with "a box of dollars," but in reality containing only the few clothes that we carried with us, had halted in the town, the Wahhábis and other tribes had met in deliberation, while the lower classes of the townfolk were creating noise and confusion. The Sheikh either had not the shadow of any influence, or was afraid to exercise it, and his followers evidently wished to share in the plunder. It was time to act. I called 'Ali on one side, told him to make neither noise nor confusion, but to collect the camels without delay. In the meantime he had packed up the tent, the crowd increasing every minute; the camels were ready, and we mounted on them. A leader, or some trifling incident, was now only wanting to furnish them with a pretext for an onset. They followed us with hisses and various other noises, until we got sufficiently clear to push briskly forward; and, beyond a few stones being thrown, we reached the outskirts of the town without further molestation. I had often before heard of the inhospitable character of the inhabitants of this place. The neighbouring Arabs observe, that to enter Obrí, a man must either go armed to the teeth, or as a beggar with a cloth, and that not of a decent quality, round his waist. Thus, for a second time, ended our hopes of reaching Der'ayyah from this quarter."

The second volume of the Travels contains a journey from Tór to Suez. A well-wrought and faithful description of Mount Sinai. The Gulf of 'Akaba and the Coast of Arabia.—Each of these articles is ably penned; and we strongly recommend the book to the reader, as one abounding in new and curious information, and replete with instruction and amusement.

LITERARY NOTICES.

SIMPLICITY OF LIVING.—OBSERVATIONS ON THE PRESERVATION OF HEALTH, &c. By JOHN HARRISON CURTIS, Esq. 12mo. 1838. *Renshaw.*

The mere name of Mr. Curtis, as the author of this little work, is quite sufficient to shew that it is of great utility. We recommend to our readers the remarks at page 104 and 105, as excellent advice to any one about visiting a tropical climate.

THE BRITISH COLONIZATION OF NEW ZEALAND;
Being an Account of the principal Objects and Plans of the New Zealand Association, together with Particulars concerning the Extent, Soil, and Climate, natural Productions, and native Inhabitants of New Zealand.

Published for the New Zealand Association. *By John W. Parker, West Strand.*

British Colonization must ever prove a most interesting subject to all who desire to see the Christian religion, with its train of blessings, civilization, commerce, science, and the arts, spread into distant countries, and among semi-barbarous nations. There can scarcely be any spot in the known world which excites a stronger desire to impart every advantage which our laws and institutions will afford, than New Zealand, whether we consider the misery and destitution of the people, or their eager anxiety for improvement. The little volume before us contains an immense mass of highly authenticated information concerning this too long neglected country: it has been compiled in a truly philanthropic spirit, and points out, with the clearness and force of truth, the principles on which all future colonization should be conducted.

SYNOPSIS OF INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

TRANSIT DUTIES—INDIGO PROSPECTS, &c.—*Extract from a Letter dated Calcutta, 6th October, 1837.*—"I have lately seen two gentlemen from the Upper Provinces of Bengal, connected with the Custom Department and general trade of that part of the world, and able, from their experience and intelligence, to form a correct judgment of the effect of the abolition of the Transit Duties and Town Duties on the comforts of the people, and internal prosperity: they are unanimous in their praise of the measure. The only parties who find fault with it are the wealthy Mahajuns, who, being all able to bribe the Custom-house officers sufficiently highly under the old system, suffered little or no inconvenience in the way of detention, and received more than an equivalent for the additional outlay in the monopoly acquired by them in consequence: now every petty trader can travel with his merchandize as freely as themselves. Sepoys going on furlough to their families, or returning from furlough to their duty; servants on leave also, and indeed almost all persons proceeding from one part of the country to the other, take with them some small adventure by which to turn an honest penny. I need not add how favourably such freedom must work both for the Government and governed. The great traders are, in fact, most anxious for the re-establishment of transit duties; and would, it is said, make a proposal to Government to that effect, guaranteeing a clear annual revenue, exceeding that formerly derived from them, if they entertained the most distant hope of success in such a scheme:—equal freedom of traffic should prevail throughout British India. We cannot conceive here what the Bombay Government are about. Three months have elapsed since this Government made a reference to them on this interesting subject, and it is now nearly eleven months since the first reference was made to them on the same subject: well may it be said, as is now the case with any matter submitted to it, that it is in Chancery, with little hope of a speedy release.—I am afraid this season of drought will be the cause of much distress in the Upper Provinces. Accounts from Muttra of the 20th September state the suffering there to be dreadful, and that, if rain held off twenty days longer, nothing can avert a famine, with all its usual concomitants in the shape of crime and misery. Such a season is, I believe, unprecedented; only seven inches of rain had fallen since the 1st of January. The Kurruf crop is gone, and the Rublu will also be lost if rain does not fall in fifteen days:—this is a sad picture of approaching distress; and similar accounts arrive daily from various other districts in our north-west possessions. The Indigo crop would appear to have suffered less than was at one time supposed, or at all events asserted; it is now quoted at 90,000 to 95,000 maunds, and from all I can pick up on the subject, I should say it would amount to one lac of maunds: in the meantime many an anxious face is to be seen in this city, and I wish I could believe that nothing worse than anxiety is to be apprehended."

AGRA COURT-MARTIAL.—The Court-martial for the trial of Lieut. Parker, of the European regiment, for the murder of his servant, was to hold its first sitting September 19th.

SKIRMISHING IN SHEKAWATTEE.—The *Delhi Gazette* (Sept. 20) gives the following particulars of a brush in which Major Forster and the Shekawattee Brigade have figured. In consequence of the minority of the young Rajah Pertab Sing, Majee Shakorane, the mother of the young Prince, is the temporal Regent, and has her Court and Kandars in the usual style; but the unprincipled conduct of these warthies (her advisers) was well known, and certain arrangements were made by the British Authorities previous to their quitting Shekawattee, by which the Jeypoor State was made answerable for the future good government of these petty states, as being dependent principalities of the Raja. The old plundering Kandars here took umbrage at this, as infringing their right to choose whom they pleased, whilst those placed in authority by the Jeypoor Government, and with the concurrence of ours, were ejected. In this state of things the Majee sided with the faction, and collected together a vast number of her adherents, and garrisoned the fort (which is strong) with 400 matchlocks, relying upon her resources and strength, which had always before defied the Jeypoor power. Under these circumstances, Major Forster received orders on the 2d September,

to proceed from Jeypoor with a part of his Brigade to Seekur. When he arrived, he found the gates of the town shut, and every preparation made for a defence. He clearly saw that without battering guns so strong a Fort could not be taken, excepting by a *coup de main*; and therefore resolved first to endeavour to obtain an audience of the Majee, in the hope of being able to make her listen to reason. After two days' demur an interview was granted, but without the desired effect for a considerable time; however, when Major F. got up to take his leave, and warned the Chiefs of the consequences that awaited them, the Majee reluctantly agreed to the wholesome advice offered her. Major F. demanded that the armed men should be all turned out of the Fort, excepting the old and personal guards:—she complied with this request; but the parties themselves instantly refused to go, unless they were paid their respective dues. Major F. was then compelled to draw up his company, and prepare to drive them out *vi et armis*. At this moment a four-pounder gun, with half a company and some Sawars, very opportunely arrived; this decided the business, and the Fort was evacuated forthwith: Major F. then took leave of the Majee, placing a strong guard of his men at the principal gateways. In the middle of the night, however, nearly the whole of the armed men who had been ejected during the day, had found their way back into the Fort, through some secret passage (it was supposed): this the two principal disaffected vagabonds, Hunwunt Ram and Daloo (admirers of the Majee), had effected. There was no time to be lost in adopting immediate measures to prevent further mischief, as by this time the whole of the Seekur guns were ordered into the Fort. Major F. forthwith turned out the line, sending detachments to the different gates of the town to seize the guns, whilst himself with two companies, a gun (four-pounder), and some Sawars proceeded direct to the Mahal, in the Fort, the gateway of which had been secured the day before. On his arrival he found every thing indicating a determination for a fight, the doors barricaded, matchlocks at all the loopholes, and the top of the palace covered with armed men, well protected by parapets. Having summoned the people to surrender, and, after two hours' parley, getting nothing but gross abuse and defiance, Major F. directed a fire to be opened on the principal group, and in a moment its effects became obvious, though the matchlocks were discharged at the party below very sharply; yet, it being quite dark, the injury done by the enemy was comparatively slight. The Major now prepared to blow open the principal barricade, and enter the palace. The Majee's party seeing this, and having already suffered considerably in killed and wounded, called for quarter, and agreed to deliver up the two instigators, Hunwunt Ram and Daloo, and surrender the palace to Major Forster, which was forthwith done, and thus tranquillity was established. The Fort and Town at present are in the occupation of Major Forster's troops, and will remain so until every thing is firmly settled.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—We understand, says the *Delli Gazette* (Sept. 20), that his Excellency will proceed on his tour through Hissar, Jeypore, Ajmére, Nusseerabad, Neemuch, Oodypore, and Gwalior, and somewhere contrive a meeting with his old friend Sir John Keane, from Bombay.

REWARD OF MERIT.—Ensign Kipling, of H. M.'s 44th Foot, having been promoted to that rank from the grade of Serjeant-Major of the corps, the non-commissioned officers had subscribed to present him with a sword, "as a token of their sincere esteem and regard."

FAMINE AT DELHI.—A famine was fully expected, the whole crops from want of rain being lost. The Collectors were, by latest accounts, arranging a scheme for the remission of the Government demands to a considerable extent. Every thing at and about Delhi in the shape of vegetation was dried up.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.—A general meeting of this Society was held at the Town Hall on the 3d of October; the Hon. Sir E. Ryan, President, in the chair. Amongst the large and highly respectable body who attended, the most conspicuous were the Hon. Col. Rehling, Dr. Wallich, Col. D. M'Leod, D. F. M'Leod, Esq., Capt. Carter, Professor O'Shaughnessy, Doctors Hufnagle, Drummond, Jackson, Egerton, Goodeve, and Strong, Col. Canfield, &c. Nearly all the Editors of the Calcutta Press were present. The following gentlemen, proposed at the last meeting, were elected Members of the Society:—J. A. F. Hawkins, Esq. C. S., W. D. Shaw, Esq., C. G. Mansel, Esq. C. S.; Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee, A. Gouger, Esq., R. Montgomery, Esq., C. S.; J. Collie, Esq., Capt. S. H. Hannay, A. Porteous, Esq., and G. R. Dennison, Esq. Fourteen gentlemen of the first ranks of Calcutta society were proposed for Memberships.

D. F. M'Leod, Esq., of Seonee, presented to the Society specimens of three varieties of country cotton, and of the produce of Egyptian cotton-seed received from this Society in May 1836. Also the flower and leaves of a large tree, the growth of Seonee, the bark of which is said by the natives to possess great febrifugal powers.

Of the three kinds of cotton above referred to, the *Munnooa* (green-seeded) and the *Deo* (black-seeded) were stated to be perennial plants, yielding their cotton in the hot weather, and not, as the common country annuals, at the close of the rains. These varieties are planted by the natives near their dwellings, with a view to shelter; and the produce is chiefly used for making Brahminical threads. The *Munnooa* is also cultivated extensively in fields on the ranges east of Mirzapore. The third quality of cotton, called the *Berar*, was introduced merely by way of comparison. Mr. M'Leod speaks favourably of the appearance of the Peruvian cotton-plants, from seed forwarded to Seonee by the Society.

Dr. A. Campbell, Nipal, presented a bottle of white cloverseed from a crop grown by Mr. Hodgson. Dr. Campbell mentioned the fact of the famous "*Prangoss*" of Thibet having seeded at Nipal.

From Dr. Wallich. A letter by H. Chamier, Esq., of Madras, stated that he (Mr. Chamier) "had lately introduced a new plough of a simple construction, without coulter, and exceedingly light, so much so as to be easily drawn by two common bullocks: it turns over a very large quantity of soil. The ploughs are made at the Porto Novo Works, at 10 rupees each, without the wood-work, for which another six rupees are demanded. The Government of Madras had ordered 800 of these ploughs for distribution in the interior, and the Bombay Government 400. They were recommended for Bengal use."

From Dr. W. Montgomery, of Singapore, were presented one hundred canes of Singapore growth. Had not been able to ascertain their origin—"they form part of the sea-stock of almost all native vessels. They may come perhaps from Siam, Borneo, Celebes, Java, or other neighbouring country."

Dr. Wallich, W. K. Ewart, Esq., and C. Deverinne, Esq., each communicated much valuable information on the subject of experiments made with American cotton-seed sent out by the Court of Directors some years ago:—on tobacco, senna, and soils; grasses and sub-soils, and dyes. Samples of sticklac were handed to Professor O'Shaughnessy for his opinion as to quality and character.

From C. Deverinne, Esq.—Specimens of *Upland Georgia cotton*, grown at Calipod, Jessore. The following memorandum accompanied this cotton:—"Season 1836-7. Three biggahs and eighteen cottahs of land fenced in for American cotton, sown with Upland Georgia and New Orleans cotton-seed, in the middle of May. Commenced budding and flowering in the end of July, and the fresh pods of ripe cotton were gathered on the 18th of September, 1837. Charges on the above—23½ ploughs, at 12 per rupee, 1. 15. 3.—86 ditto for sowing, 7. 2. 6.—Land-rent, at 12 per biggah, 2. 12. 6.—Coolies weeding, &c., 8. 4. 2.—Charges on two biggahs and eighteen cottahs, Rs. 20. 2. 3. Mr. Deverinne's communication was particularly well received. This gentleman also presented a very fine specimen of the "lioc" fruit, taken from a tree transplanted from the jungle into Mr. D.'s garden at Calipod. In the jungle it was growing spontaneously, and producing limes of very diminutive size. By degrees, and fostered by attention, the bush has produced abundantly fruit of equal size to that of the specimen. Nothing could be more encouraging than to demonstrate how materially all indigenous fruits may be ameliorated by judicious pruning and management.

The remaining time of the meeting was much lengthened by the introduction of a long correspondence between Mr. Assistant-Surgeon Griffith, of the Madras Establishment, and J. Bell Esq., the Society's Secretary. Mr. Griffith had stated to the Secretary that he had visited the Society's Botanic Garden, and he complained of the experimental garden or nursery being in a condition quite opposed to that sort of perfection in which it was generally understood to be. "It may, in fact, be considered," says Mr. Griffith, "a mere jungle, and the experiments to be, not to produce cotton, &c., of fine quality, but to ascertain how close plants can grow together, and to what degree of privation of free circulation of air they can submit, from being closely surrounded by trees. The cause of its bad state is, I conceive, that the Committee places too much reliance in another quarter."

These strictures by Mr. Griffiths were not combated in the Report read at the present meeting of the Society, with sufficient ability to induce him to withdraw them. The Report, however, entered on many topics for the improvement of the Botanic Garden; and on the Hon. Colonel Reeling proposing (seconded by Dr. Jackson) that it (the Report) be confirmed, the proposition was carried unanimously. Resolutions were also passed to the effect that Mr. Griffith be forwarded a copy of the Report; that "the Society do request the Members of the Nursery Committee to continue their labours; that the premium (suggested by Dr. Wallich) should be offered for the importation of the true cochineal insect in a living state from any part of the world; that Major Sleeman be presented with the Society's gold medal, as a slight acknowledgment of the estimation in which the exertions of that gentleman were held, for his

public spirit in introducing and distributing largely the *Otaheite* sugar-cane, brought by him from the Mauritius.

It was proposed by Dr. Jackson, and seconded by Mr. Bell, that each of the Society's Committees be furnished with the best standard works in their particular departments, to facilitate their enquiries.

Proposed by Captain Carter, and seconded by Captain Cracroft, that a reward of 500 Rs. and the gold medal be awarded to any person who shall successfully domesticate in the plains any indigenous (or wild) honey bees, or introduce the species already domesticated in the mountains to the north and north-east, or import the European or any other foreign honey bee. The claimant to satisfy the Society that the experiment has been successfully continued for more than one year; and not less than three full hives to be shewn.

PILGRIM TAX AT JUGUHNATH.—The *Christian Observer* for October states that some decision will soon be made on this question. "We are authorized to say," (it adds) "that a plan has just been submitted to Government by the Commission of Orissa, proposing some considerable alteration and improvement in the present unhallowed system; though we fear the measure will fall far short of what the whole Christian world have so confidently expected, from the repeated declarations of the Court of Directors. The proposed plan is nearly as follows:—

"The Government to make over all the concerns of the Temple to the management of the Khurda Raja, and allow him to collect the tax now collected by the Government, on condition of releasing the Government from all previous engagements. From the proceeds of the tax, the Raja is to support the Pilgrim Hospitals at Pooree and Cuttack, and repair the road to the amount of 10,000 Rs. annually. The Raja to be allowed to increase the tax in the cases of particularly wealthy jattrees.

"The Government, however, claim the right to the tax. They also still retain a certain power of interference, and an endowment of land on this side Pooree, worth about 20,000 Rs. a year; and finally retain the right to remove the Raja from his office for misconduct."

THE PILGRIM TAX AT CUTTACK.—The Jâtræ was held at Cuttack in July. It was stated to have been the smallest ever seen; the pilgrims from a distance were principally Bengali women. The correspondent who furnishes the account for the *Christian Observer*, from which we quote, adds—"The Government are still tampering about the Pilgrim Tax, and corresponding with those here who profit by it. I am afraid there is a disposition to play false at head-quarters. All they seem likely to do is to put *natives* in the place of *Europeans*, and still *take the money*."

THE PIRACY CASE.—In the Supreme Court, July 12, the pirates Tongul, and eight others who were convicted for piracy in August 1836, were brought up to receive sentence. Mr. Justice Grant concluded a careful and argumentative address by adjudging the prisoners the punishment of "transportation for the term of their natural lives." The Judge, in reference to the delay which had occurred in passing sentence, said "That he had been influenced by the opinions of the Counsel for the prisoners;" and he continued, "I was further influenced in delaying the sentence by a consideration which had weighed with the other Judges as well as myself—*viz.* that a doubt might be left upon the evidence through the ignorance of the prisoners, and the distance of the place of trial from their country, upon questions essential to the foundation of the jurisdiction of the Court, and to the ascertaining whether that which the prisoners had done, was an act of piracy or not." The Court had no doubt of the case of piracy being fully made out in an equitable sense, but there were points of law that favoured the prisoners; these points of law were enumerated at length, and, influenced by them, the Court passed the mitigated sentence above stated.

INSOLVENT COURT.—August 23.—*In the matter W. F. Clarke and others.*—Mr. Justice Malkin entered at great length on the general questions of law involved in the decision of this case;—"they have been recently so fully considered in the similar applications made with respect to the estate of Messrs. Cullen & Brown, that I need not again discuss them; indeed they were hardly made a matter of controversy at the bar in this case, and I do not feel under any necessity of at all adding to or qualifying the opinion I then expressed. The principles, however, now have to be applied to a case arising under rather different circumstances, and involving, as it appears to me, questions of more difficulty than most of those which existed in the former case. The result, however, will in my judgment be the same, that the claims made ought to be admitted.

"At the end of April, in the year 1827, Mr. David Clark, then the senior member of the long-established house of Fergusson & Co., retired from the partnership. He was himself in England at the time, and the different arrangements proposed appear in the first instance to have emanated from the partners here, and to have been assented

to by him, with some modifications, when he received intimation of them. At that time there were standing in the books of the house sums to the credit of the different partners to the amount of 12,85,103 rupees, of which the large portion of 8,31,030 was to the credit of Mr. David Clark, the retiring partner. A valuation was afterwards made of the accounts of the house, by which it appeared that, in the opinion of the continuing partners, there was a deficiency at the time of Rs. 6,63,512—that that was the excess of the whole claim upon the firm over the estimated value of the whole accounts. I shall presently shew that they probably estimated the real deficiency a larger amount; an amount not precisely defined, or probably even in their own minds completely ascertained, but considerably exceeding this numerical statement of deficiency. This could not make the house in the estimation of the partners an insolvent house; for the sums to the credit of the individual partners amounted to very nearly 13 lacs, and all these claims were subordinate to the creditors of the house. There was enough, in the opinion of the partners, to pay all the creditors, and leave something for the partners of the house who had any claims against it; but certainly not enough to allow Mr. David Clark to retire with eight lacs and upwards, if the sum which he was to claim from the house was to depend on a real account of the value of his interest in it. If these were the premises on which the present claim were to be determined, the utmost that his assignees could obtain by the present notion would be a reference to see to what extent, if at all, his claims could be supported. And on such a reference it would be necessary to enquire, what were the opinions of the partners as to the condition of the firm, and how far fairly or fraudulently entertained, and what was at the time, on an estimate really correct, the balance between its liabilities and resources.”

Mr. Justice Malkin then entered upon details which did not afford a much clearer view of the case than what may be understood by the foregoing. He concluded by giving judgment as follows:—

“On the whole view of these matters, it is difficult to suppose the arrangements in question soundly or wisely made; but I feel it impossible to believe them made otherwise than fairly, and the adjudication is that the claim arising out of them must be allowed.”

RESIDENTS AT SIMLA IN 1837.—Miss Fane, Mrs. Fane, Torrens, Churchill, Miss Churchill, Mrs. Faithful, Bean, Moule, Young, Miss Young, Mrs. Jones, Kershaw, Jamieson, Metcalfe, Taylor, Miss Parker, Mrs. Parish, Miss Parish, Maxwell, Mrs. Sleeman, Ross, M'Causland, Handyside, Plowden, Laughton, M'Analy, Skardon, Wymer, Croxton, M'Gregor, Hutton, Lawrence, Stewart, Dyson, Vibart, Story, Garbet, Dalrymple, Ross, and two Ladies of this name. Sir Henry Fane, Major Fane, Colonels Dunlop and Wymer, Majors Garden and Croxton, Drs. M'Leod, A. Wood, Laughton, and Pennington, Captains Mitchell, Kershaw, M'Causland, Cox, Gerard, and Woodward, Lieutenants Lawrence, Rattray, and Stewart, Ensign Conolly, Lieutenant O'Brien, Major-General White, Captains Campbell, Fane, Hay, Story, and Garrett, Lieutenants Smith, Robinson, and Hutton, Captain Barstow, Major-Generals Lumley, Torrens, and Churchill, Colonels Faithful, Morrieson, and Beresford, Major Young, Drs. Handyside, Carter, Dalrymple, Gullan, and M'Gregor, Colonel Tapp, Majors Bell, Skinner, Sleeman, R. Ross, and Stewart, Captains White, Craigie, Welchman, Christie, Dyson, Ross, Farmer, Kirby, Jones, and Garbett, Lieutenants Vibart, Arden, and Collinson, Ensign Goad, Captain Bean, R. Woodward, Esq., R. M. Bell, Esq., W. Gorton, Esq., H. Ravenshaw, Esq., H. W. Deane, Esq., Rev. J. Wilson, an American Missionary, Mr. Melville, the painter.—*Englishman*, August 7.

EXECUTION OF PEERBUX.—Peerbux, alias Calloo, was executed in August. The culprit was tried for the murder of Ojakhur, a Seikh residing in Machooa bazaar. Upon his own confession, and the circumstantial evidence of engaging the godown in which the deed was perpetrated, was he condemned. About half-past five he was taken out of the cell, and mounted the cart outside the jail without faltering. He appeared quite collected, and cried incessantly “I am innocent:”—his mother followed, and cried for pardon also. On arriving at the place of execution (a spot midway between the great Jail and the House of Correction, and facing the General Hospital), he repeated the same words, and was swung off at a quarter to six, before a large concourse of people and a strong body of the Calcutta Police. He struggled dreadfully for some time, being a slender person; and at a quarter to seven the body was taken down, to be made over to his mother, a very aged woman.

Most of the natives that are condemned for execution seldom or never employ the short time allotted them in religious meditation. Some fatality generally attends them, and they are in constant hopes of a pardon. Surely some of the Missionaries for the conversion of natives could very well devote a little of their time in bringing

these poor wretches to a sense of their situation ; instead of which, from the time they are brought out, and arrive at the fatal tree, their cries are "*I am innocent.*" The cord is immediately fixed, the cap drawn, the drop falls, and the poor wretch is launched into eternity with *a lie in his mouth.*

PUBLIC LIBRARY.—At a meeting of the Proprietors, &c. of the Calcutta Public Library, held on the 5th August, 1837—J. F. Leith, Esq., in the chair—the Curators reported the works purchased and presented during the last month. Mr. Dyce Sombre, in addition to his liberal contribution of 500 Rs. in aid of the vested fund, has presented to the Library some valuable books. It was also reported that two chests of books had arrived from England per '*Bengal,*' a list of which, together with those that have been bought and presented since the last annual meeting, will be soon given to the proprietors and subscribers.

The circulation of books, &c., during the last month, was as follows :—

Total number of works, 494. Number of Novels, 433. General Literature, 348. Periodicals, 159.

W. Kerr Ewart, Esq., has become a proprietor, and the following gentlemen have become subscribers :—

W. Adam, Esq., W. Limond, Esq., N. Paliologus, Esq., R. B. Finlayson, Esq., E. Stirling, Esq., B. Waterhouse, Esq., A. Muller, Esq.

After all deductions were made, the Library's Fund amounted to Rs. 8,538. 5. 10.

THE CALCUTTA HIGH SCHOOL REPORT FOR 1836-7.—The Seventh Annual Report to the Shareholders and Donors of this School was published August 22d. The Institution appears to have made no advance in prosperity since the 1835-6 Report. The Committee make the following statements :—On the subject of education, it is observed, with reference to the Latin and Greek languages, that the latter had not been so closely attended to as might be wished. In connection with this subject the Committee think it right to draw attention to a circumstance noticed in the Rector's Report, viz. that two of the late pupils of the High School joined the Medical College in April 1836 ; that one of them at the examination in April last received a silver medal, and the other an honorary certificate of proficiency ; and that both acknowledged the benefit they had derived, in the prosecution of their medical studies, from their previous acquaintance with Latin and Greek. With the prospect, which every day becomes stronger, that employment in the learned professions will be ultimately thrown open to young men educated in India, the advantage of such a preparatory institution as the High School becomes at once apparent. It is a step in advance perhaps of the present state of things, but not on that account the less important, as it will enable its pupils to profit by the first openings that may present themselves.

Pupils.—The total number on the school-rolls on the 31st of May, 1836, was 134 ; on the 31st of May, 1837, 135. In the course of the last twelve months sixty-three boys have entered, and sixty-two been withdrawn from school. Of the latter, five have joined Bishop's College, ten obtained employment in various situations, ten have left Calcutta, eight have been removed from inability to pay, and the rest from causes assigned in the Appendix.

Funds.—The total receipts of the year amount to Co.'s Rs. 14,868. 10. 9, and the total disbursements to Co.'s Rs. 15,371. 12. 2, leaving a balance against the institution of Co.'s Rs. 503. 1. 5. From this statement it is obvious that the most vigilant economy will be necessary to keep the receipts within the disbursements. The cash balance in the Secretary's hand on the 31st of May last amounted to Co.'s Rs. 2,521. 8. 5. This, with the monthly receipts, will enable the institution to go on for the present ; but additional shareholders, donors, and an increase of pupils are required, in order to place it on the footing contemplated by its founders, and set forth in former Reports. One shareholder, the Rev. W. Sturrock, has been added to the list during the past year.

BORE AT BARRACKPORE —On the 18th of August, says a correspondent of the *Calcutta Courier*, the most violent bore came up the river that I ever witnessed. Just under our house three coolies were occupied in carrying a large log of wood left at the water's edge during the low tide. The bore came rushing on :—two of them were frightened, dropped the beam of wood, and fled ; the third fell with the beam of wood on his neck, and when the water subsided, he was taken up stone dead. I was not ten yards off during the transaction. A little higher up, opposite the large bungalow next door, a large dinghee was tied ; in it, under the matting, were three women : it was *macadamised*, and the struggles of the women, who were thus unceremoniously ejected from their frail tenement, were ludicrous in the extreme—only one of them was hurt.

, **ANOTHER CHILD DESTROYED BY A JACKAL.** —August 4.—Another child

has been killed by a jackall in Shaumpooker Division, not far from the scene of the first. The present one is a child of three years old. The extensive jungles about that part of the town ought to be cut down, either by the landlords of the estates or by the Police. They are further the depositories of stolen articles, and enable thieves to enter houses with perfect security; added to this, the destruction of life by jackalls secreted there, renders it imperative on the Police to pass some order to prevent a recurrence of the kind. A mere simple order to clear away the jungles would be attended to by the landlord, if sent by the Police.

Madras.

OPERATION OF THE LATE CHARTER.—The Madras Government was preparing a Petition similar to that of Bombay, addressed to Parliament on the subject of the present crippled state of the minor Presidencies from the operation of the late Charter.

MISSIONARY ITEM.—(September 21.)—The Rev. J. F. Goldstein, of the University of Berlin, had arrived at Madras, having lately received ordination from the Bishop of Calcutta.

THE 4TH, OR KING'S OWN.—This regiment arrived from Sydney at Madras, in the *Adam Lodge*, on the 30th of September. The passage was made in fifty-four days.

CASUALTIES.—The *Madras Spectator*, October 7th, reports the following casualties:—The *Brig Catherine* arrived from Escapily (Oct. 6th) with the loss of her fore-topmast and bulwarks, having been run foul of by the *Ambassador* on the night of the 4th, off Pulicat. The *Scobrow* lost her topmasts in a smart gale off the Gulf of Manaar (same date), and the Captain was nearly drowned by the upsetting of a boat at Trevandrum, on the Malabar coast. Mrs. Taylor, the E. I. Co.'s Astronomer's lady, was in the boat at the time, but she escaped without any serious injury.

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM THE BITE OF A SEA-SNAKE.—A melancholy accident occurred on board the *Algerine*, off Madras, October 10. It appears that a sea-snake, the bite of which has generally been considered innocuous, had been hauled on board with a boat-hook, and deposited in a bucket, in which act, or in that of attempting to take it up, a marine received a bite in the hand. The unfortunate man was seized with vomiting shortly after, and in two hours became a corpse.

THE QUARTERLY CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The Hon. Sir R. Comyn and Sir E. Gambier opened these Sessions October 10. The Calendar was very light.

STEAM MEETING.—We take the following from the *Conservative* of the 6th of October:—

“The following Resolutions were adopted by the Madras Steam Committee for submission to the meeting lately convened by the Sheriff:—

“That this meeting view with surprise and disappointment the conduct of William Crawford, Esq., M.P. for the City of London, who, having undertaken to present to the House of Commons a Petition of the inhabitants of Madras, has neither done so, nor afforded any explanation which can lead this meeting to view such proceedings on his part in any other light than that of a most unjustifiable neglect of the trust committed to Mr. Crawford by the inhabitants of Madras, which he had accepted.

“That the Chairman of the Committee be requested to convey to the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and the Court of Directors, the thanks of the inhabitants of Madras, for the establishment of a monthly steam communication between Great Britain and India.

“That the thanks of this meeting are particularly due to the President of the Indian Board for his most gratifying and unqualified support of the comprehensive scheme.

“That it is the opinion of this meeting that, as the British Government and the East India Company have actually consented to incur the expense of a monthly communication between England and Bombay, its extension to Madras, Ceylon, and Calcutta may now be looked upon, not as an additional expense to the established plan, but as its most powerful auxiliary in a financial point of view; and this meeting are fully convinced that the returns from the passengers, parcels, &c., by an extension of the present plan to Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta, will not only cover the expense of such extension, but will in all probability leave a surplus to be applied in diminution of the present sanctioned expenditure for communication with Bombay.

“ That memorials to the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and the Court of Directors, be prepared (accompanied by a copy of the Committee's Report), pressing upon these Authorities in the most earnest manner the extension of their plan, so as to embrace a communication by steam with Madras and Calcutta as well as Bombay.

“ That the thanks of this meeting are due to Captain Grindlay, for his valuable services in promoting the cause of steam communication between England and India, and that the Steam Committee be empowered to make to him, out of the funds placed at their disposal by the inhabitants of Madras, a suitable remuneration for his services.

“ That the thanks of this meeting are due to Captain Barber and Major Head for their great exertions in the cause of steam communication, and this meeting renews the pledge given at the meeting of the 23d of January last, to support, by taking shares in, any Joint Stock Company possessing a charter which shall be formed in England under the auspices of the Committee, of which Major Head is chairman, for the accomplishment of a scheme of steam communication which shall secure to Madras the advantage of a direct communication from the Red Sea; and that with a view to ascertain the probable amount which the Madras community will contribute in aid of such an undertaking, the Committee be requested to circulate a subscription list, in which parties may insert the sum to the extent of which they will take shares, subject, on the part of such of the officers of Government as are restricted from trade, to the sanction of the Government in this respect, which there can be little doubt will be granted.

“ That the Chairman of the meeting be requested to forward the Memorial to the President of the India Board with an assurance that, as Sir John Hobhouse is of opinion, ‘ that it will be very possible, and, indeed, very easy, to obtain all the objects which are sought for by a more extended plan of communicating with the three Presidencies by means of steam,’ the inhabitants of Madras trust that the President of the India Board will never relax his exertions to obtain the completion of this extended plan, which will be hailed by all Her Majesty's subjects in this part of India with the most lively satisfaction.”

BANGALORE.—It is stated that rumours are afloat in Bangalore that unexpected disclosures are likely to be elicited by the Canara Commissioners, and that certain native Chiefs, hitherto unsuspected, are spoken of as having aided in the late insurrection. A native General Court-martial has been ordered to assemble at Mercara, on certain individuals of the 4th regiment N. I., on charges arising out of circumstances connected with the trial of an officer of that corps.—*Madras Conservative*, Oct. 13.

CHOLERA.—The 45th N. I., which quitted the Presidency a few weeks since on route for Paulgautcherry, have been attacked by cholera on the march. The cases were not very numerous, but the lady of Captain Wyllie has fallen a victim to this cruel disease.—*Madras United Service Gazette*, October 11.

TANJORE GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Several gentlemen, holders of Government promissory notes of the Tanjore Debt, made, in March last, a representation to the Government, requesting that the Accountant-General and Sub-Treasurer, as Government agents, might be authorized to receive such notes upon the same terms as other Government promissory notes. They further suggest that similar precautions, with a view to prevent forgery, as are in use in other Government notes, ought to be adopted in regard to the notes of the Tanjore Debt. We are glad to observe that the address has been favourably received.—*Madras Courier*.

CURRENCY AT MADRAS.—A petition has been presented to the Joint Committee, from a number of respectable natives, shewing the heavy loss to individuals from the present state of the currency. The points chiefly dwelt on are—the circulation of a variety of currencies, such as—Arcot rupees, fanams, and cash; Madras rupees, annas, and pie:—next the want of small silver coin (single and double annas), whereby the inhabitants of Madras are supposed in the aggregate to lose per diem nearly Rupees 10,000, by batta paid to Shroffs—an evil likely to increase, as, by the new Act, half-rupees are the smallest coins allowed to be struck in the Calcutta Mint.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.—The *Madras Conservative* remarks, it is no small encouragement to the advocates of steam, to observe the great competition which has already arisen in Bengal, from the privilege of using the Iron Steamers. It has become so great, that the Comptroller has been obliged publicly to invite suggestions as to the best means of preventing a repetition of the disappointments which have already occurred. The numerous passengers by the last Bombay steamer had engaged her accommodations long (many weeks we believe) before her departure; and the letters, dispatched by the “*Atalanta*” exceeded, by hundreds, the number sent off in August. These are facts which must tell strongly in our favour, if properly brought before the notice of the public.

Bombay.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The Memorial to the Court of Directors, praying that a certain portion of the Bombay revenue should be set aside to meet the required improvements in our internal communication, was dispatched by the *Atalanta*. It had obtained 510 signatures, and those consisting of the most influential persons, European and native, in the Presidency.

SANATORY REGULATIONS AT BEYROUT.—Advices from Beyrout state that certain resolutions had been made by the Sanatory Direction with respect to vessels and cargoes arriving from Christian countries, which, having sailed with free pratique, should have touched or communicated during their voyage with ports suspected of plague. However, cases and bales of merchandise from Europe, repacked in a material not susceptible of contagion, *head-stamped* by the Custom House of the port of departure, and furnished with certificates, &c., would be admitted to free pratique immediately upon arrival, without being subjected to the operation of the *espuyo*, which was to be enforced on the merchandise of other nations.

WILLIAM THE FOURTH'S NAVAL PRESENT TO THE IMAUM OF MUSCAT.—Captain Cogan, of the Indian Navy, who arrived in London (overland route) from India, on the 18th of December, gives the following particulars of his delivering over to the Imaum of Muscat, at Zanzibar, the royal yacht, “Prince Regent,” the present from His late Majesty William the Fourth. On the 25th of May the Imaum, accompanied by his eldest son and principal Chiefs, received the present in person, when all the honours due to a Sovereign Prince were shewn His Highness. Three frigates and four sloops of His Highness’s then at the anchorage, hoisted the British Union at the main, and in respect to our nation, saluted us with twenty-one guns. His Highness, having inspected the splendid cabins of the yacht, expressed much astonishment and gratification at the decorations, and at the ingenuity and excellence of the workmanship displayed in all the arrangements. He spoke of the British King and people with a seemingly real affection. He presented Captain Cogan with a handsome sword, and on the spot conferred on him the honour of Khan, or Noble. The officers and crew of the “Prince Regent” were treated with the greatest kindness during their stay at Zanzibar, and the *Piedmontese*, of thirty-six guns, was fitted out for their conveyance to Bombay, in which they sailed on the 7th of June. The Imaum, it is believed, has commissioned Captain Cogan to enter on certain commercial arrangements in England, which will probably benefit both nations.

Ceylon.

(Our Accounts are to the 5th of October.)

THE BURGHERS.—An Address to the Governor from the Burghers was to be presented on the 7th of October.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A new Horticultural and Agricultural Society had been instituted, supported by a considerable number of native subscribers, and was likely to answer well.

NEW MAP OF CEYLON.—Colonel Fraser (Deputy Quarter-Master-General) was busily engaged in a survey of Ceylon, with a view of forming a new and complete map of the island.

SIR WILMOT HORTON AND THE PRESS.—A novel description of literary warfare had sprung up during August, between the Editor of the *Colombo Observer* and the friends of the late Governor. The discussion owed its rise to certain irascible editorial remarks, induced by some presumed underhanded proceedings on the part of the Governor’s satellites, which had occurred in the course of the month, with reference to the late meeting of the Burghers to present an Address to Sir Wilmot Horton on his return to England. In an editorial remark of the 20th of August, the Editor of the *Colombo Observer* acknowledges that he had so far lost his temper as to have “sent a friend” to one Mr. John Staples (a prime mover in the discussion), requesting that gentleman’s withdrawal of “language he was not justified in using.” The request was stated to have been complied with. It would seem that the *Colombo Observer*’s opposition to the Governor has been propelled rather by its well-known envy of the *Ceylon Chronicle* (the Government paper), than by the actual merits of the question at issue. The principal assumptions of the *Colombo Observer*, antecedent to the above discussion, were that

stealth and secrecy had been practised in obtaining signatures for the Address to the Governor, and that a system of intimidation had been resorted to on the occasion." These assertions having been satisfactorily proved to be false, the discussion was closed by the erring Editor's apology for telling the assumed "*lies*."

EDITORIAL ORTHOGRAPHY.—The *Colombo Observer* having been taken to task by the *Ceylon Chronicle* for *bad spelling*, retaliates by observing, "we know our orthography is occasionally had enough in all conscience, but we would recommend the *Ceylon Chronicle* to look at home. In a recent article on *education*, the Editor spells the word *superintendence*—superintendence, and expense—*expence*. We admit we have often written *e'er*, under the idea that it was an abbreviation of the word *ever*, instead of the word *before*," &c. &c. These orthographical strictures occupy a *leading article* of the *Colombo Observer*!!

A FIELD DAY.—A grand review of the five regiments, and the Artillery, at Colombo, took place on the Galle Face on the 12th August.

A BUSYBODY.—A Mr. T. Smith, teacher of the Colombo Academy, had, at the late meeting of the Burghers, endeavoured to lower his Excellency's public character in various ways, but in particular by stating that, so far from his deserving any credit with respect to the institution of the Colombo Academy, a matter which had been under discussion, he (the Governor) had received instructions from the Secretary of State to found a College for the native and Burgher population, which instructions he had not carried into effect, &c. The Governor, through Mr. Anstruther, replied to Mr. Smith, by stating that certain of his (Mr. S.'s) own letters which had been sent to the Government House, contained at once a refutation of the slanders in question. Sir W. Horton, having entered at great length into Mr. Smith's conduct, and given indisputable vouchers of his mendacity—having, also, alluded to the fact that this Mr. Smith had been promoted by him from the Colonial Secretary's Office to be teacher of the Colombo Academy, concluded a most just representation of the case by giving it as his opinion that "statements such as those advanced by Mr. Smith, could not but be considered as statements calculated to excite distrust and dissatisfaction amongst the Burgher class, and to expose Her Majesty's representatives to undeserved odium." It was fully expected that Mr. T. Smith (as aforesaid) had effectually paved the way for his discharge from a very comfortable and well-paid office.

TRUCULENCY.—"At the very time," says the *Ceylon Chronicle* (August 3), "that the Editor of the *Observer* was penning such remarkable (opposition) effusions as his late letters to the Governor, the consistent Editor had applied for the vacant situation of Secretary to the School Commission, in the gift of His Excellency." [The Editor of the *Observer*, however, denies the hard impeachment "with some reason," by explaining that his application for the Secretaryship was made to the President of the School Commission, and not to the Governor, who, he believed, had little or no influence over the appointment.]

Burmah.

THE EXPECTED WAR.—ACCOUNTS PRO AND CON.—The *Englishman*, Oct. 3, revives the rumour of a war with Burmah in the following paragraph, and contradicts it in one which follows it below:—Extract of a Letter dated Akyab, 5th September. Intelligence has just arrived from the Burmah frontier, which has produced a good deal of agitation within the last day or two. The Burman troops have driven in the sentinels, and crossed over into Arracan in large numbers. They are now within a few miles of Sandoway, not far from Khyook Phyoo, and are reported to be committing great excesses. The few military men in Akyab (only four or five of them) are hurrying off to put themselves at the head of the handful of native troops at their disposal, to endeavour to resist the Burmans; but their numbers are so small that there is little hope of their succeeding.

CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.—The latest intelligence from Munnipore, Rangoon, Akyab, and Moulmein, published in the *Englishman* of 7th October, gives the most favourable accounts of the disposition of the Burmese towards the British. All was quiet, and no idea of a war with the latter was entertained. The brush near Sandoway (converted by a Missionary Correspondent of the *Christian Observer* into an attack on outposts), proved to be nothing more than one of the very common incursions of dacoits. The reported assemblage of a force at Nayatgain was a mere party of observation, sent to ascertain (says the *Englishman*) whether the rumours spread of the hostile intentions of the British had any foundation in fact. A letter from Munnipore, received in Calcutta, states that the new King has given earnest of his good

feeling towards the British (for which credit is given him in Dr. Bayfield's Historical Review of the Political Relations between the Government of Ava and India), by restoring to an office of great distinction and responsibility in that quarter a Meywoon, who was removed by the late Sovereign for his supposed too favourable feeling towards the British Government.

Singapore.

MARCH OF INTELLECT.—The *Singapore Chronicle*, August 12, has the following:—A party of fourteen English and Chinese gentlemen had proceeded round the Island in the East India Company's steamer *Diana*, Captain Congalton. The steamer started with the party at half-past six in the morning, proceeding to the westward through New Harbour; entered the Old Straits about ten o'clock; passed through to the eastward, and about three p. m. reached the east end of the island, opposite the mouth of the Jehore river. It being too early to return to the anchorage of Singapore, the *Diana* stood away to the eastward till six p. m. towards the Romania Islands; and after a pleasant cruise, anchored again in our roadstead about nine o'clock. The scenery, in passing through the Old Straits between Singapore and the main-land, is represented as very beautiful. The bright green mangrove-tree growing into the smooth blue water, called forth ideas of oriental luxuriance; but the eye more fondly rested on the occasional wreath of smoke that betrayed the abode of a Chinese squatter or Mulayan fisherman. On the north-eastern extremity of this island a settlement has been formed by certain of the worthies who were frightened away from Gallang by the visit of H. M.'s ship *Andromache*. It is to be hoped they are now, instead of being *fishers-of-men* as heretofore, simply fishermen. An apparently large river flows into the Old Straits from the Peninsula, the very name of which is said to be unknown to any one on board! Might not the gun-boats be employed in surveying places so very close to Singapore, instead of being laid up for days and weeks, the crews eating the rice of *John Company*, sleeping all day, fiddling and love-making all night to the nut-brown maids of the Sampans in the river.

Dutch India.

BATAVIA, 12th September.—**COMMERCE.**—The embarrassments which the commerce of Europe and the United States has lately experienced, were severely felt at Batavia at the above date. Stocks were accumulating. Parcels of private Coffee had been offered at twenty-six dollars. Spices were dearer, the Government having few or none.

China.

Accounts from China to the beginning of August give some interesting items of commercial news, which will be found under our Money-Market Heading. We add the following additional intelligence:—

THE OPIUM TRADE.—The vessels employed in the eastward trade were constantly on the move. Another stoppage was expected. A certain Mandarin was throwing difficulties in the way of the smugglers, which were likely to produce great annoyance. Serious affrays had taken place between the boats' crews and the Mandarin's people. It was stated, however, that the Viceroy and Hoppo would not give up any of their share to satisfy this new hand in the trade.

THE WEATHER.—There had been much rain for many days, which was acceptable, as it kept away the expected Typhons.

Mauritius.

IMPORTATION OF EAST INDIA COFFEE.—A few numbers of the *Cornet* have arrived, dated the 17th, 19th, and 22d August. In one of them is a letter from the Board of Trade at home, on the subject of relaxing the prohibition against the importation of East India Coffee into the Island. Mr. Poulett Thomson states that the subject shall become a matter of consideration, and that he was in hopes some modification in the restrictions would shortly be made.

* Cape of Good Hope.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, (OCTOBER 2).—Dutch Church Bill.—(Draft.)—The Auditor-General presented certain petitions, setting forth very serious allegations as to the injurious tendency of this Bill if passed into law. The petitions having been read, the Bill was rejected.

Marriage Bill.—(Draft.)—A petition was presented from the Directors of the Clergymen's Widow's Fund, praying that the further consideration of this Bill be postponed until after the meeting of the Synod. The Attorney-General would not oppose the prayer of this petition. After a spirited debate, the second reading of the Bill was postponed *sine die*.

De Roos's Entail Releasement Bill.—(Draft.)—Read a second time.

Post Office Bill.—(Draft.)—By this Bill a few alterations are made in the Table of "Rates of Postage;" and it provides "that all printed Newspapers and Journals arriving from abroad, addressed to any person residing in this Colony, shall be delivered at the Post-office of the port where the vessel conveying the same shall arrive, free of postage. And all unbound books forwarded by the inland post, shall be chargeable at and after the rate of letters."—*Read for the first time.*

Estates' Association Limitation Bill.—(Draft.)—This Bill enacts that the powers granted to the South African Association for the administration and settlement of Estates, shall be limited to a period of — years (to be fixed by the Council). Mr. Ross feared this Bill, if passed, would give rise to some difficulty with regard to the Administration of entailed estates. The Governor said the Bill had been brought forward in consequence of a dispatch from the Secretary of State, conveying H. M.'s approval of the ordinance passed by Council for incorporating and establishing this Association, which dispatch also instructed His Excellency to propose the enactment of a supplementary ordinance as above.—*Read a first time.*

Council adjourned to 30th October.

LUNAR ECLIPSE.—On the night of the 13th October, the public of the Cape witnessed with great curiosity a total eclipse of the moon.

GOVERNMENT POLICY.—The Press of the Cape seems by the latest arrivals to join more lustily than ever in the cry for political redress, which has resounded from nearly all the British settlements for many years past. Lord Glenelg's name is in particular bad odour at the Cape.

Circassia.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF THREE CIRCASSIAN ENVOYS.—A late letter from Constantinople states that three Envoys from the Court of Circassia, who had arrived there on their way to England, had disappeared from thence most suddenly, and under very mysterious circumstances.

Persia.

BRITISH COMMERCE IN PERSIA.—By arrivals from Tabriz to Constantinople, dated from the latter place the 27th December, we find that a Treaty of Commerce between England and Persia has been concluded; and it has been sent to the camp before Herat for the ratification of the Shah. The British trade will be considerably benefited by this treaty.

MINISTERIAL QUARREL.—An open rupture was expected to take place between the two Ministers, Akiff Pasha and Redsched Bey, certain differences on political matters having occurred between them.

MOHAMED SCHAH.—Eastern Persia was stated to have risen in arms against Mohamed Schah, and he has been obliged to demand assistance from the Divan. Russia it was believed would assist him; she has, in fact, been for some time increasing her naval forces in the Caspian Sea, and concentrating an army on that point, in expectation of such an event. The aid afforded the insurgent provinces by the King of Lahore, being, it is supposed, granted at the instigation of England, it was deemed natural that Russia should station an imposing force on that frontier.

Egypt.

COLONEL VYSE'S OPERATIONS AT THE PYRAMIDS.—By advices from Cairo to Bombay (September), we learn that Colonel Vyse's operations at the Pyramids proceed with great activity. In the Great Pyramid he has succeeded in discovering no less than three new chambers, in character and dimensions exactly resembling what is called Davidson's Chamber, rising in succession above that, and supposed to have been intended to take off the superincumbent weight or pressure of the building from the grand chamber below. Each of these new chambers is about forty feet long, seventeen feet wide, and four feet high. The Colonel is pushing his researches upwards to see the finale of this chain of chambers, and in the hope of their probably gaining some clue to other disclosures. Besides these operations, he is engaged in forcing an entrance into the small pyramid, in piercing the Sphinx, and in extensive operations among the surrounding tombs, whence much will be extracted, and much revealed, that cannot fail to be exceedingly interesting to all admirers of Egyptian lore.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—Accounts to 7th December state that Ibrahim Pacha had proceeded to Latakia, Swedia, and Scanderoon, remaining at these places only a sufficient time to inspect the condition of the troops composing the garrisons; and which, it is said, he found in the most efficient state of discipline. On his return he landed at Swedia, and proceeded at once to Antioch, where he passes the winter. Mahomed Ali Pacha has left Cairo for Upper Egypt for the winter, on account of his health, having been suffering from a carbuncle on his neck, which rendered an operation necessary, and which at one time threatened serious consequences.

THE FIRST STEAM-VESSEL BUILT IN EGYPT.—A new steamer-constructed by the Pacha's ship-builder, Mahomed Effendi, had left the port on an experimental trip, and was found to realize the most sanguine anticipations of the builder and the engineers. The engines are of English manufacture.

REPORTED FRESH DEFEAT OF THE PACHA'S FORCES IN ARABIA.—A report to this effect had been spread. It was affirmed that a greater part of the Arnoot division of the army had been destroyed, and that Ismail Pacha, Commander-in-Chief, escaped with a small escort.

IMPORTATION OF CORN FREE OF DUTY.—The importation of Corn free of duty has lately been allowed in Egypt. This fact speaks for itself as to the state of the country.

PLAGUE AT ODESSA.—No case of plague had occurred in this city since the 17th December.

MEHEMET ALI.—On the 11th December, Mehemet Ali was reported to be at Cairo, collecting troops to oppose the Abyssinians and Arabians, and to reinforce his army in Syria. 5000 infantry, and 2000 artillerymen had recently been shipped for the latter destination, where he has ordered a levy *en masse*. It was feared that a rupture between him and the Porte was at hand.

THE FRENCH FLEET AT SMYRNA.—It was stated that the greater part of the French Fleet had sailed from this harbour previous to the 16th December.

ASIATIC REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—(Continued from p. 111).

TROOP ALLOWANCES.—HEAD QUARTERS, SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 20.—A reference having been made to Government on the subject of Officers of Cav. or Horse Art. retaining the troop contracts whilst in temp. command of their regiments or brigades, the decision of Government is against the practice altogether.

(Signed, &c.) J. R. LUMLEY, Major-Gen., &c., &c.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.—(Continued from p. 113).

ECCLESIASTICAL.

By the Government of Agra, Oct. 2.—The services of the Rev. C. Rawlins, A.B., attached to Ghazepore station, placed at disposal of the Governor of Bengal.

MILITARY.

July 31.—Lient. W. Carnegy, 58th N. I., furlough on med. cert.

Sept. 19.—Capt. M. G. White, 66th

N. I., leave from 14th August to 14th December, to Pres. prep. to furlough.

19. Brev. Capt. H. Moore, 34th N. I., leave from 1st October to 1st April, 1838, prep. to furlough.

Sept. 26.—Ensign F. P. Rivers, recently admitted to do duty with 15th reg. N. I., at Barrackpore.

— Ensign E. D. Watson, recently admitted, to do duty with 70th reg. N. I., at Barrackpore.

— Ensign M. P. Whish, recently admitted, to do duty with 9th reg. N. I., at Barrackpore.

— Ensign P. H. Bristow removed at his own request from 72d to 62d N. I., as junior of his rank.

— Brev. Capt. F. Thomas, 73d reg. N. I., leave from 17th October to 16th January 1838, to Pres. on private affairs prep. to furlough (Europe).

— Lieut. J. Shaw, 2d N. I., leave from 25th July to 1st October, in extension to Pres. on med. cert.

— Ensign H. Ramsay, 53d reg. N. I., leave from 13th September to 10th November, to remain at Almorah on private affairs.

— Lieut. W. R. Barnes, 27th N. I., to Pres., from 25th Sept. to 25th Jan., 1838, on med. cert. prep. to furl. to Europe.

— Major T. Chalwick, Art., removed from 3d to 2d Bat., and to join the headquarters of the Bat. at Nusseerabad.

— Major T. Lumsden (on Staff employ) removed from 2d to 3d Bat.

— Major P. L. Pew, 4th Bat. Art., to command of Neemuch Div. of Art.

— Major T. Croxton (new prom.) to 6th Bat. Art.

— Capt. T. Hickman, from 2d Comp. 1st Bat. Art., to 3d Comp. 2d Bat., and to accompany the drafts of the season to the Upper Provinces.

— Capt. A. Wilson, from 3d Comp. 2d Bat., to 1st Bat. Art.

— Capt. A. Humfrey (new prom.) on furl., to 3d Comp. 1st Bat.

— First Lieut. J. Trower, from 3d Comp. 1st Bat. to 1st Troop 2d Brigade.

— First Lieut. A. Fitzgerald, from 1st troop 2d Brig. to 5th Comp. 7th Bat.

— First Lieut. V. Eyre (new prom.) to 3d Comp. 1st Bat.

— Second Lieut. H. A. Carleton, from 3d Comp. 5th Bat. to 4th Comp. 6th Bat.

26. Second Lieut. T. Brougham (brought on effective strength) to 3d Comp. 2d Bat., and to accompany the drafts to the Upper Provinces.

— Capt. G. H. Cox, Inv. Estab., leave from 15th Oct. to 15th April, 1838, to visit Cawnpore on private affairs.

— Lieut. H. A. Shuckburgh, 40th reg. N. I., leave from 1st Oct. to 1st Oct. 1838, to visit the Hills north of Deyrah on med. cert.

27. Lieut. R. H. Baldwin, 4th Comp. 1st Bat. Art., to proceed to Arracan, and assume command of Art. attached to Arracan Local Bat. (*confirmed*).

— Capt. E. C. T. B. Hughes, 4th Comp. 2d Bat., to receive charge of field battery attached to 3d Comp. at Kurnaul; *confirmed* as a temporary arrangement.

— Brev. Capt. J. H. Macdonald, Adj., 6th Bat. Art., *confirmed* in Appt. to act on Division Staff, Cawnpore, in room of Brev. Capt. J. Turton, on leave.

— 2d Lieut. J. L. C. Richardson, 2d Comp., to act as Adj. and Quartm. to 5th Bat., in room of Brev. Capt. J. Turton, *confirmed* as temp. arrangement.

— Lieut.-Col. T. Dundass (on furl.) removed from the 5th to the 16th regt. N. I.

— Lieut.-Col. J. Charter (new prom.) to 5th regt. N. I.

— Cornet E. Pattison (lately brought on effective strength) posted to 8th regt. L. C.

Sept. 30.—First Lieut. Fitzgerald, 7th Bat. Art., leave from 1st Nov., prep. to furlough, Europe.

— Lieut. B. W. D. Cooke, 56th regt. N. I., from 30th Sept. to 31st March, 1838, to visit Cherra Poonjee on med. cert.

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MEDICAL.

Sept. 26.—Assist.-Surg. H. Maclean, Mairwarrah Local Battalion, leave from 1st Nov. to 1st March, 1838, to Pres. prep. to furlough to Europe.

— Assist.-Surg. W. S. Spencer, 4th Bat. Art., 14th N. I., leave from 1st Nov. to 1st March, 1838, to Pres. prep. to Europe on private affairs.

27. Assist.-Surg. A. Davidson, M. D., 1st L. C., *confirmed* in appointment to perform med. duties of Artillery div., Neemuch, as temp. arrangement.

MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.

Sept. 19.—The 45th N. I., with field pieces attached, to march from Seetapore on 16th Oct. towards Shahjehampore, to be there stationed, relieving the wing of 59th regt. N. I., which will join its Head Quarters at Moradabad.

19. The 63d regt. N. I. to march for Sultanpore, Oude, on 15th Nov., towards Mhow, instead of date specified in general order of 12th July.

— The 57th N. I. to remain at Be-

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.—(*Continued from p. 115.*)

BIRTHS.

Sept. 20.—At Neemuch, the lady of Lieut. Moir, 28th N. I., of a son, (still-born).

25. At Bandah, the lady of H. Sill, Esq., Civ. Assist.-Surg., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Sept. 26.—At Bareilly, J. Worrall, Esq. M.D., 4th Loral Horse, to Elizabeth Diana Tydd, grand-niece of the late Sir George and Lady Tydd, of Clifton.

DEATHS.

Aug. 20.—At Beerbhoom, Marion Elizabeth, only child of G. Ray, Esq., Assist.-Surg. E. I. C's. Estab.

Sept. 19.—At Moradabad, of consumption, Isabella, the wife of Mr. W. Cawood, aged 19.

Oct. 3.—At Beerbhoom, Mrs. E. Rawson, wife of G. Ray, Esq., Assist.-Surg. E. I. C's. Estab.

10. Eliz. Frances, lady of Ludovick Carmichael, Esq.

Madras.

APPOINTMENTS, &c. &c. &c.—(*Continued from p. 116.*)

CIVIL.

Aug. 29.—J. C. Scott, Esq., Act. and Crim. Judge of Malabar, took charge of the Court at that station, from M. P. Daniell, Esq., Act. Reg., on 21st Aug.

— F. H. Crozier, Esq., Act. Head. Assist. to Coll., and Magistrate of Ganjam, leave for a month, on private affairs.

Sept. 22.—Narsimma Sastry, Pundit Sndr Ameen of the Zillah Court of Malabar, to be ditto of Zillah Court of Compaconum, v. Vydenadu Sastry, who is appointed Pundit Sndr Ameen of Zillah Court of Malabar, v. Narsimma Sastry.

MILITARY.

Aug. 28.—Lieut. G. Briggs, H. Art., leave from 1st to 30th Sept. to Bangalore.

— Ensign G. F. Sagoon, 30th N. I., from 23d Aug. to 1st Nov. to Bellary, on sick cert.

— Ensign G. N. Smith, 1st, doing duty with 16th reg., to proceed to join his corps.

Sept. 19.—Cornets M. H. O. Smith and the Hon. D. Kennedy, 1st L. C., to proceed after 1st Oct. to Secunderabad, and from thence join their corps with a detachment of the Madras Europ. Reg. about to march from Pres. to Kandy.

20. Ensigns T. Clerk, 34th Light Inf., W. H. Tanner, 42d reg., G. Harkness, 25th reg., C. Gib, 31st L. I., C. B. Gib, 37th reg., W. Bayly, 37th reg., F. Young, 24th reg., all doing duty with regiments at the Presidency and Palaveram, to hold themselves ready to join their corps with detachment of Madras Eur. reg., under command of Capt. Samford.

— Cornet D. I. T. King, of 4th, doing duty with 6th L. C., to join his reg. at Arcot after 1st Oct.

— Cornet G. Lennox, 4th L. C., doing duty with Rt. Hon. the Governor's body guard, to join his reg. after 1st Oct.

22. Ensigns J. C. Freese, 32d reg., R. S. Wilson, 52d reg., G. Aitkin, 20th reg., W. T. Williams, 32d reg., M. Price, 52d reg., all doing duty with regts. at Presidency and Palaveram, to join their corps after 1st Oct.

— Ensign C. C. McCallum, 7th reg., to accompany the party to Colar, and thence proceed to Bellary to join.

— Ensign S. A. Boleau, 43d, doing duty with 29th reg., to join his corps after 1st Oct.

— Lieut. R. Cotton, 37th reg., furlough from 15th Oct., 1837, to 15th Oct., 1838, to Bellary.

Oct. 5.—Lieut. A. De Bults, Superintending Engr. South Division, leave to Calcutta from Oct. 5, 1837, to Jan. 31, 1838.

6. Capt. H. Millingen, 2d N. V. Bat., to reside and draw pay at Quilon, on sick cert. for six months from date of his quitting Guntoor.

SHIPPING ARRIVAL.

Sept. 26.—Adelaide, from Calcutta.

SHIPPING DEPARTURE.

Sept. 27.—Adelaide, for London.

Bombay.**GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.**—(Continued from p. 118).

OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN NAVY, October 4.—The Court of Directors have requested (by letter dated 7th June, 1837) that Officers of the Indian Navy returning home on furlough, be supplied with the following papers by the Bombay Government, *viz.*—Certificates of leave of absence; of length of service; of the date to which pay has been issued; that Government has no demand on the officers; of the date of sailing. The Court stated that, for want of these documents, it had experienced inconvenience from the absence of information respecting officers of the I. N.

THE BERENICE STEAMER.—*Marine Department, October 18.*—A notification of the above date states, that the repairs of the Berenice steamer were near completion, and that the vessel would be ready for sea by 30th November. She was to take her departure to Suez on that day; and should any failure occur "in the casting of the remaining pieces required to finish the repairs, it is more than probable" (continues the Notification) "that the *Atalanta* will return in sufficient time to be dispatched in her stead."

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, FURLONGHS, CHANGES, &c.

(Continued from p. 120.)

CIVIL.

Oct. 4.—Mr. J. Buchanan, Assistant to Collector of Tanna, leave of absence for one month (to Presidency for health).

Mr. R. T. Webb, acting register of sudders dewanee and fonjdaree adawlut, extension of leave for one month on med. cert.

11. Mr. B. Noton, Assay Master, resumed his duties in Assay Department on 1st October.

12. Mr. R. Mills, revenue department, on deputation into the districts from 4th October.

13. Lieut. G. Fulljames, superintending boring experiments Guzerat, leave for a month to Presidency on duty.

16. Mr. A. St. John Richardson attached to Tanna Collectorate.

— Mr. A. Hornby, extension of leave for a month, (to remain at Pres.) for health.

18. *Azum Peshtunjee Isfundiarjee* to be Moonsiff at Broach, in the Zillah of Surat.

MILITARY.

Sept. 25.—Ensign W. Ponsonby, 22d reg. N. I., leave for six weeks on sick cert.

29. Brev. Capt. R. Bouchier, of the Staff, on leave for five weeks on med. cert.

Oct. 2.—Brev. Capt. W. T. Whitley, Art., to be Adj. to 2d troop 1st brigade, vice Brett prom., date of appointment 8th Sept.

— Lieut. A. F. Rowan to act as Adj. to ditto ditto, during Captain Whitley's absence.

— Lieut. R. H. Young, 2d or grenadier reg. N. I., to act as Adj. during Lieut. Clarke's absence on sick cert.

— Lieut. O. D. Ottley, Eur. reg., extension of leave for six months for health.

5. Lieut. W. Jones placed on effective

strength from 28th July 1834, v. Bulkley (prom).

— Lieut. H. James ditto ditto from 27th October 1837, vice Westley (prom).

— Lieut. H. Ash to take rank, vice Coventry dec., date 22d March 1837.

— Brigadier R. A. Willis, commanding at Ahmednuggur, on leave for a month to Pres. on urgent private affairs.

— Lieut. J. Jackson, 25th N. I., confirmed in appointment as Adj. to that reg. during Brev. Capt. Woodburn's absence on sick cert.

— Lieut. H. Boyé, 22d N. I., confirmed in app. to act as Interp. to 10th N. I., from 1st October.

— Ensign St. Vincent, 10th N. I., ditto ditto as Quarterm. to do. do.

The officer commanding the Engineer Corps to have charge of the operations of boring for water at Poona, subject to the Chief Engineer's directions. The pioneers employed on that duty to return to headquarters.

6. Lieut. Munbees (of Eng.), leave of absence dated 14th September, cancelled at his own request.

9. Brev. Capt. J. H. Hall, 26th N. I., to act temporarily as Adj. to detach. of that reg. at Dhoolia, Bhodur, and Bhurjaum, (300 rank and file) confirmed.

By the death of Capt. Hudson, 2d Grenadier Bombay N. I. (*See Home Obituary*), Lieut. S. V. W. Hart succeeds to a Captaincy.

NAVAL.

Oct. 7.—Mr. Purser Charlton leave (to proceed down the coast) for one month.

— Mr. Sutherland to act for Mr. Charlton during his absence.

12. Capt. J. Crawford to retire on pension of £800 from 8th April 1837, consequent on the death of Capt. J. Jeakes,

which has occasioned a vacancy in the retired list of Senior Officers.

MEDICAL.

Oct. 13.—Assist. Surg. Elliott, Civil Surg. at Dhoolia, leave to visit Presidency for three months on urgent private affairs, from 1st November.

— Assist. Surg. Ritchie on general duty, to perform Mr. Elliott's duties during his absence.

BIRTH.—(*Continued from p. 121.*)

Oct. 7.—At Baroda, the lady of Capt. F. Williams, 2d Grenadier Regiment, of a son.

DEATHS.

Oct. 18.—J. Williams, Esq., Political Commissioner for Guzerat, and Resident at Baroda.

Lately.—Lieut. R. F. Bouchier, 4th N.I.

Singapore.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

August 18.—Eleanor, from Penang.

— Zephyr, from Borneo.

— Amelia, from Batavia.

19. Slains Castle, from Bombay.

(*Continued from page 123.*)

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

August 15.—Theodore, for China.

17. Harlequin, for ditto.

— Blakeley, for ditto.

19. John Dare, for Calcutta.

20. Jamaica, for China.

21. Sir H. Compton, for ditto.

The Sir John Beresford, Columbian, and Hero were to sail for London 17th Sept., the last wanting light freight and filling-up with Hides, Pepper, and Gambier. (Subsequent accounts state her arrival at St. Helena on 19th Nov.)

Penang.

(*Continued from page 123.*)

SHIPPING ARRIVAL.

Ann, from Bombay.

China.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

(*Previously to 29th August.*)

Isabella Robertson, from Calcutta.

Mavis, from ditto.

Charlotte, from Bombay.

Lowjee Family, from ditto.

Lord Castlereagh, from ditto.

Charles Grant, from ditto.

Glenelg, from ditto.

Ardasseer, from ditto.

Cornwallis, from ditto.

Fairlie, from Java.

Rose, from Lima.

Psyche, from Calcutta.

Rob Roy, from ditto.

Ruhy, from ditto.

Brooklyn, from Batavia.

Enfield, from Manilla.

Governor Finlay, not stated.

Diana, ditto.

Francis Stanton (Amer.), from Sumatra.

30. Buckinghamshire, from Bombay.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

(*Previously to 29th August.*)

Formidable, for Manilla.

Hinda, for ditto.

Asia (Amer.), for Batavia.

Emily June, for Calcutta.

Cowasjee Family, for ditto.

Bombay Castle, for Bombay.

Champlain, for New York.

Duncan (Amer.) for New York (at St.

Helena, 27th Nov.)

Ships at Whampoa—

Scaleby Castle—Earl Balcarras.

At Lintin—

Eleanor—Rosalind.

Fairlie to leave Whampoa early in September, for Kapsingmoon and Manilla.

Cape.

(*Continued from page 125.*)

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

October 30.—Barrossa, for Cork, from Simon's Bay.

November 1.—Charles Carter, for St. Helena, from Table Bay.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

EUPHRATES EXPEDITION.—(*January 22.*)—The Marquess of Lansdowne moved, "That a humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to direct that there be laid upon the table copies of papers, or extracts from dispatches received in reference to the Euphrates Expedition, and the loss of the Tigris Steamer."—Agreed to.

PETITION FROM INDIA.—(*January 26.*)—Mr. Ward presented a Petition from Madras and Calcutta, signed by 2000 persons, complaining of the Legislative Council having repealed the power of appeal from the Provincial Courts to the Supreme Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, in causes of less than Rs. 4000; and gave notice that on the 6th of February he should bring the subject before the House.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—This Society held a general meeting on the 6th instant—Mr. Professor Wilson in the Chair. The following communications were read—

1.—The translation by John Shakespear, Esq. of an Arabic inscription brought from some of the islands in the China seas. The matter of the inscription was a string of invocations to the Deity, such as are used by the Mahomedans, and was headed by the '*bismillah*.' It was chiefly remarkable for the curious way in which the Arabic characters had been contorted so as to range in even lines, like the Hebrew or Chinese; and its decipherment evidences no little ingenuity in the translator.

2.—Extract of a letter from Lieut. G. Fulljames, of the Bombay Army, relating an important discovery of organic fossil remains in the Island of Perim, near the entrance of the Red Sea; and giving some account of the geological characteristics of the island. The writer also stated, that while boring at Gogah, in the Gulf of Cambay, he had found symptoms of coal, which if realized, would manifestly be of great service in the steam navigation to India.

3.—A paper by Dr. Stevenson of Bombay, on the Ante-Brahminical worship of the Hindus. The writer observed that many persons, supposed all Hindus, followed Brahminism, or some modification of it; but from his own observation, and from the traditions existing among the Brahmins themselves, he was convinced that Brahmanism had by no means extended itself over the whole population, but that there was a different form of idolatry amongst them which must have preceded the Hindu creed. In the Deccan the worship of the *Vetal* existed to a great extent. According to the writer of the paper, and to the opinion of some of the members present, *Vetal* was a generic term for evil spirits; and that the worship of the *Vetal* consisted of supplications to these deities, extorted through fear of dreaded evils from them, and in votive offerings to some shapeless stones, intended as their representatives. In the principal towns Brahminism generally obtained; but in the villages the simple worship of demons seemed to prevail, which worship was always deprecatory, and never expressive of gratitude for benefits received.

The Bishop of Calcutta; — Jahnstone, Esq.; Lieut.-Gen. W. Thornton; and Thomas Fox, Esq., were elected members of the Society.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—*Expedition to the N. W. Coast of Australia.*—A communication, dated from Cape Town, October the 10th, from Messrs. Grey & Lushington, who are exploring the north-western coast of Australia, was read at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in London, held January 8th. The party quitted England in July last, on board H. M.'s ship Beagle. Having touched at the Canary Islands, they ascended the Peak of Teneriffe, and visited some of the caves in that island. Steering thence to Bahia in Brazil, they procured many useful vegetables and plants; among others, the South American yam, which they conveyed to the Cape of Good Hope, where, owing to the uncertain quality of the potato crops, they may eventually become of great service to the colony, particularly in supplying whalers. Arriving at the Cape on the 21st of September, they freighted a schooner of about 170 tons, and completed their party to eleven in number. Mr. Grey writes on the 10th of October—"We bear with us to the shores of New Holland all the most useful plants of the tropical parts of South America; among others, the seed of the cotton-plant; also a collection of seeds from the Island of Teneriffe and the Cape of Good Hope. The vessel that brings our horses from the Island of Timor shall have every spare inch of room fitted up with young coconut trees, and other fruit-trees from that island; every useful animal which is likely to succeed in the northern parts of Australia, such as goats, sheep, the Timor pony, &c., shall be introduced by us into the country, and whenever we can possibly spare them, be turned loose in situations fitted for them." Great benefit it is believed will be thus conferred upon the natives of Australia; and they would probably be fitted to receive a far greater degree of civilization than that they had heretofore experienced.

Border Emigration from the Cape of Good Hope.—Another interesting paper followed the above.—"On the emigration of the Border Colonists, from the journal of a visit to the chief Moselekatse in South Africa, in May 1837, by Capt. Harris, E. I. C. Engrs." This paper gives us an instance of a body of between five and 6000 persons having with one accord recklessly plunged into the pathless wilds of the interior of South Africa, seeking out for themselves another dwelling place in a strange and inhospitable soil. By the most recent accounts, the emigrants had advanced from Thaba Unchu in the direction of the Vaal River, and in May last upwards of 1000 waggons and 1600 efficient men were assembled near the confluence of the branches of the Vet River. Five hundred farmers were preparing to march, to arrange matters with Moselekatse (the Kaffre Chief), or completely to subvert his power; after which they would proceed to Zout-hans-berg, lying between the 26th and 27th parallels of lat. Here the corner-stone of a city is to be laid, and a new Amsterdam will rear its head in the very heart of the wilderness. (See *Cape Synopsis*, p. 109.)

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.—Mr. Waghorn has stated that he had “received a positive communication from France, that from the 1st of December, the Marseilles steamers were to come direct from thence to Malta, not touching at any ports of Italy, by which three whole days will be saved.” Now so far from this being the case, the French Government, at the time Mr. Waghorn refers to, arranged that the steamers should touch at the *additional* port of Genoa from the 1st of December.

Such erroneous information, stated in such a positive manner, will lead persons astray with respect both to passengers and letters, and too great publicity cannot be given to correct it.

Passengers for India or Egypt preferring the route of Marseilles, might embark there for *Malta*, whence they can proceed on in the British packet conveying the mails *direct* to Alexandria, instead of touching at Syra, and thereby avoid the risk of arriving too late at Alexandria to proceed on to Suez.

The mails for India are dispatched from Malta on the following days:—March 9; April 6; May 4; June 1; June 29; July 27; August 24;—and from Alexandria for Malta, January 30, arriving in London February 26; February 27, ditto March 26; March 27, ditto April 23; April 24, ditto May 21; May 22, ditto June 18; June 19, ditto July 16; July 17, ditto August 13; August 14, ditto September 10; September 11, ditto October 8.

By the French steamers the passage-money from Marseilles to		} with six francs a day additional for meals.
Malta, is	248 francs	
Malta to Alexandria	290 "	
Or from Marseilles to Alexandria	538 "	

The charge by the British packet from Malta to Alexandria is £12 sterling, including meals.

NEW ARRANGEMENT FOR THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT STEAM PACKETS,
Commenced the 1st December, 1837.

Depart from MARSEILLES on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every Month.

MARSEILLES TO ALEXANDRIA.

Depart from Marseilles for Malta.	Touch at Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, and Naples.	Arrive at Malta from Marseilles.	Another Steamer departs from Malta for Syra.	Arrive at Syra from Malta.	Another Steamer departs from Syra for Alexandria.	Arrive at Alexandria from Syra.
At Noon.	—	At 1 P.M.	At 5 P.M.	At 7 A.M.	At 1 P.M.	At 5 A.M.
1	—	7	8	11	11	14
11	—	17	18	21	21	24
21	—	27	28	1	1	4

ALEXANDRIA TO MARSEILLES.

Depart from Alexandria for Syra.	Arrive at Syra from Alexandria.	Another Steamer departs from Syra for Malta.	Arrive at Malta from Syra.	Another Steamer (<i>in pratique</i>) departs from Malta for Marseilles.	Touch at Naples, Civita Vecchia, Leghorn, and Genoa.	Arrive at Marseilles from Malta.
At 5 A.M.	At 5 A.M.	At 1 P.M.	At 3 P.M.	—	At 8 A.M.	At 1 P.M.
17	20	20	23	24	—	30
27	30	30	3	4	—	10
7	10	10	13	14	—	20

To arrive in time at Marseilles, Letters from London must be dispatched six days previously to the 1st, 11th, and 21st of the Month.

The Steamers arriving at Malta from the Levant do not, by the present arrangement, proceed on, as heretofore, to Marseilles, but land their Mails and Passengers at Malta. After fumigation, the Letters are sent on to Marseilles by other Steamers *in pratique*, and the Passengers are required to perform their Quarantine (about twenty days) at Marseilles; but they are permitted to embark for England in the British Packet after ten days are expired.

RETIREMENT OF JOHN MORRIS, Esq.—This gentleman who has had a seat in the East India Direction for twenty-two years, disqualified on the 17th January. The ballot for his successor is appointed for the 30th, at which Sir Henry Willock will, it is understood, be elected without opposition. The following gentlemen have also signified their intentions of putting up for the Direction whenever subsequent vacancies shall occur :—Col. Galloway, Col. Sykes, J. C. Whiteman, Esq., J. W. Hogg, Esq., A. Robertson, Esq., Sir J. Bryant, Col. Mills, and John Fraser, Esq.

RUMOURED RELIEFS OF REGIMENTS.—It is reported that the 6th, 16th, 49th, 54th, and 55th regiments, whose services in India have been each from seventeen to nineteen years, will shortly be relieved, and that an additional regiment will be sent both to New South Wales and the Cape of Good Hope.

* * Since the above was in print, a rumour has reached us to the effect that our Home resources are believed to be unable to afford these reliefs. This statement also applies to the reliefs promised to the 58th and 61st regiments, which embarked for Ceylon in 1828, and the 72d regiment, which embarked for the Cape in 1828.

BREVEIT.—Gent. Cadets J. R. Becher and J. S. Alexander, E. I. C.'s service, to have temp. rank of Ensign during period of their being placed under command of Col. Pasley, of Royal Engineers, at Chatham, for field instructions in the art of sapping and mining.—January 19.

OPIMUM TRADE.—*Prize Essay.*—The sum of £100 has been transmitted from Canton by the Editor of the *Chinese Repository* to the Committee of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, to be appropriated as a premium for the best Essay on the Opium Trade, shewing its effects on the commercial, political, and moral interests of the nations and individuals connected therewith, and pointing out the course they ought to pursue in regard to it. The MS. of each candidate is not to contain less than forty, or more than one hundred 8vo. pages of type.

VACANT APPOINTMENTS IN INDIA.—The following appointments are now reported vacant in India :—The Governorship of Bombay, by the recall of Sir Robert Grant; and Ditto of Madras, by the recall of Lord Elphinstone. Mr. Stenart, M.P., one of the Lords of the Treasury, is spoken of as likely to be the new Governor of Bombay, the value of which appointment is £10,000 per annum. Lord Elphinstone cannot be here before the end of September, and will probably return in one of the ships of Admiral Sir F. Maitland's squadron.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

4th Foot (Madras) Assist. Surg. W. Parry to be Assist. Surg. to the Forces, vice Thompson, promoted in 6th Foot, Jan. 19.

4th Foot (Madras) G. W. F. Hunter, M. D., to be Assist. Surg., vice Parry, appointed on Staff, Jan. 19.

49th Foot, (Bengal) Ensign R. A. Seymour to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Robinson, who retires. R. Blackall, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Seymour, Jan. 19.

75th Foot, (Cape of Good Hope) Ens. G. W. C. Stuart to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Brahazon, retired. Gent. Cadet St. T. T. Gore, Royal Mil. College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Stuart, Jan. 19.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PASSENGERS INWARDS.

Per Parsee, from Calcutta.—Mr. J. H. Mackay.

Per Elvira, from ditto, W. T. Dry, Esq.; Mr. Kemp.

Per Firefly, from Alexandria, arrived at Malta, 9th January.—Capt. and Mrs. Davis; Capt. and Mrs. Oliphant and family; Mrs. Payne; Mr. Waghorn; Capt. Alladice; and Messrs. Factor, Schiff, Joseph, Custance, and Atkins.

PASSENGERS OUTWARDS.

Per British Sovereign, for Sydney.—Mrs. Polack and family; Messrs. C. Gore; R. Hewitson; C. Hamilton; Le Gay Holthouse; W. Finch; Burton, and Jarrett. *Stcerage.*—Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs; Miss Chace; Mrs. Hunter; Mrs. Good and child; Messrs. Solomon and Davidson: three Shepherds, and three Servants.

Per Duke of Northumberland, for Madras and Calcutta.—Capt. and Mrs. Mullen, M. 20th N. I.; Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Fennell; Lieut. D. Strettell, M. 20th N. I.

Messrs. E. Jones, Sexton, and Dobie; Lieut. Morgell, M. Art.; Miss Stafford, Miss Hughes; Dr. Auchinleck; Messrs. Leith and Mowberry.

Per Bolton, for Madras and Calcutta.—Major Benson; Messrs. Trower, Powell, and Gwynne, H. M. 16th Lancers; Messrs. Nepean, Bruce, Bott, Selby, Crossman, Gordon, and Lyall; Messrs. Vanrennan and W. Young.

Per Claudine, for Cape and Madras.—Dr. Griffiths, Sister, and two Servants; Mr. Robertson and Wife; Mr. Brown; Dr. Jones; Rev. — Burke, for Madras; Capt. Beck, Messrs. Phillips, Southey, Jeremiah, and Campbell.

Per La Belle Alliance, for Cape, Madras, and Calcutta.—For Calcutta, Mrs. H. C. Watts, child, and servant; Mr. Faithful.—For Madras, two Misses Poulton, Misses Smith and Evans, Capt. Moore, Mr. Shakespeare, Dr. Porteous.—For Cape, Baron Von Ludwig, three Misses Ludwig, Mesdames M'Donald and Brown, Dr. Kraufs, and Messrs. Lecocque and Jervis.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Orontes, London to New South Wales, at Madeira, December 3.

Red Rover, London to Singapore, Lat. 3 N., December 3.

Emelia, London to Bombay—sailed from Rio October 22.

Paragon, Liverpool to Calcutta, Lat. 35 S., Long. 23 E., November 12.

Zoe, Marseilles to Mauritius, Lat. 33 S., Long. 16 E., November 14.

ARRIVALS FROM EASTERN PORTS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Commander.	Port of Depart.	When sailed.
Jan. 25, 1838	Lady East	Emery	Bombay	Sept. 7, 1837
27	Hortensia	Reed	Mauritius	Oct. 19, "
"	Java	Peters	Batavia	1, "
29	Dumfries	Thompson	Batavia	13, "

DEPARTURES TO EASTERN PORTS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Commander.	Port of Depart.	Destination.
Jan. 9, 1838	Isabella	Sampson	Portsmouth	Hobart Town.
11	Java	Todd	Deal	Bombay.
"	Velocity	Hall	Ditto	Cape & Manilla.
"	British Sovereign	Browne	Ditto	New South Wales.
"	Duncan	Wardle	Greenock	Ditto
12	Magnash	Case	Deal	Cape.
"	General Palmer	Down	Portsmouth	Bombay.
"	Renown	Gordon	Deal	New South Wales.
13	Rosalind	Little	Liverpool	Calcutta.
14	Comala	M'Neil	Ditto	Bat. & Singapore.
15	Sultana	Lyell	Ditto	V.D.L. & N.S.W.
"	Lord Charles Spencer	Spence	Deal	St. Helena.
"	Mary Kliza	Patterson	Ditto	Mauritius.
"	Jane Shirreffs	Monson	Ditto	Ditto.
"	Mary Mallaby	Crocker	Ditto	Ditto.
16	Argos	Kidson	Ditto	St. Hel. & Maurt.
"	Larkins	Ingram	Portsmouth	Madras & Calcut.
17	Thomas Lowry	Buttley	Liverpool	Singapore & China
"	Duke of Northumber.	Wood	Portsmouth	Madras & Calcut.
18	Bolton	Young	Ditto	Ditto.
20	Claudine	Kemp	Ditto	Cape & Madras.
21	Stratford	Lane	Deal	Mauritius.
22	Somersetshire	Jackson	Liverpool	Bombay.
24	Crusader	Wickham	Ditto	Ditto.
"	Hopkinson	Stephens	Ditto	Ditto.
25	Imogen	Riley	Ditto	Calcutta.
26	John Dugdale . . . . .	. . . . .	Ditto	Singapore.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 15.—At Blackwall, the lady of H. Green, Esq., of a son.

— At Lewisham, the lady of Herbert Maynard, Esq., late of the Bengal army, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 7.—At Camberwell, James Lattie, Esq., of Fifeshire, to Jane, fifth daughter of Capt. J. Abbott, of E. I. C. S.

Jan. 10.—At Alverstoke, Hants, Capt.

A. Vincent, to Elizabeth, third daughter of Rear-Admiral Katon, of Anglesea.

11. At Inverness, Capt. R. Shireff, 2d Madras N. I., to Jane Dorothea Stratton, youngest daughter of the late H. R. Duff, Esq., of Muirtown.

15. W. Budd, Esq. to Sarah Susannah, relict of the late Capt. Thomas Marshall, of the Beng. Art.

16. At Bath, Capt. R. Taylor, 65th

Bengal N. I., to Charlotte Helen, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Delpratt, Esq., of Jamaica.

— S. Rose, Esq., of the Mauritius, to Lydia Augusta Sophia, only daughter of George Webb, Esq., of Wilton Street, Grosvenor Place.

20. J. H. Peart, Esq., E. I. Co.'s Service, to Emily Anne, only child of D. G. Lubé, Esq., of Cockenstown, Kildare.

24. At Camberwell, C. A. Crosswell, Esq., North Brixton, to Rosa Henrietta, only daughter of the late Captain J. R. Oliver, E. I. Co.'s Service.

DEATHS.

Jan. 5.—At Huitlesham Hall, Suffolk, Rear Admiral Robert Mansell, of Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire.

10. At Canterbury, aged 81, Charlotte Louisa, widow of the late Thomas Dashwood, Esq., Bengal Civil Service.

12. Mr. W. Thomas, aged 82, formerly of the Stationery Office, E. I. House.

17. John Alexander, eldest son of John Nesbitt Shaw, Esq., of the Civil Service Bombay, aged 8 years.

20. S. Edenborough, Esq., of Layton, Essex, and Milk Street, Cheapside, aged 59.

— At Frogmore Lodge, Herts, Capt. Robert Hudson, 2d Grenadier Bombay N. I., aged 28.

24. Mrs. Villiers Pearce, aged 34. Her death was accelerated by privations and sufferings during a voyage round the world, and travels in the interior of New South Wales.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

(Continued from Page 134.)

The only later intelligence than that contained in pages 134 to 136 of the present Number is from

CHINA, 29TH AUGUST, 1837.

EXCHANGES.—On London at 6 months' sight 4s. 8d. @ 4s. 9d.

— Bengal at 30 days' sight.. 216 " 218 Co.'s Rs. ₹ 100 Sp. Drs.

— Bombay 30 days' sight.. 218 " — " —

Sycee Silver at Lintin 5½ @ 6 per Cent. premium

OPIMUM.—No business doing in the Canton Market. At Macao sales of Malwa and Patna are being made in small quantities. Deliveries to 22d August :— Patna, 309 ; Benares, 54 ; Malwa, 1303. Total, 1666 chests. Deliveries from 1st April to 1st August, 10328 chests. Value, Drs. 5,894,577. Stock, 1st August, 9176½ chests.

TEA.—Further musters of Congou have been received, but no prices have yet been spoken of. Exports to Great Britain, 1st October, 1836, to 15th June, 1837—29,022,666 lbs. Black, and 8,818,800 lbs. Green.—Ditto to British Colonies to 11th April 1837—Black, 902,933 lbs. ; Green, 1,427,066.

LONDON.

INDIGO.—The January Sales commenced the 16th and, closed the 24th instant. The quantity declared for sale was 8000 chests ; 5200 of which were bought in, and 2800 disposed of ; viz. 1200 for home consumption, and 1600 for export. Owing to want of orders from Russia and other Markets, the fine qualities were generally bought in ; those sold bringing last Sale's prices to 3d. advance ; other qualities averaged 6d. advance on October prices. Since the Sale 130 chests have been taken at the buying-in prices.

WOOL.—The Sales of Colonial and other Wools commenced 16th January, and terminated the 24th. Besides Continental descriptions, there were put up 5400 bales of Van Diemen's Land and Australian, 200 Cape, and 400 East Indian. Attendance of buyers numerous, and biddings animated. The condition of the Colonial Wools was very good, and they realized an advance upon the September Sales of 4d. on combing, and 3d. to 4d. per lb. on clothing qualities : viz. Australian fine Flocks, 2s. 6d. @ 2s. 8d. : good, 1s. 10d. @ 2s. : middling, 1s. 6d. @ 1s. 8d. : low, 1s. 2d. @ 1s. 3d. : and in the grease, 11d. : Van Diemen's Land fine Flocks 2s. 2d. @ 2s. 5d. : middling to good, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 11½d. : ordinary, and in the grease, 10½d. to 1s. 2d.

STOCKS AND SHARES—29TH JANUARY.

Bengal 5 p Cent. Transfer Loan, registered at the East India House ... 2s. 3d. per Sicca Rupee.	East India Dock Stock 106¾ ex Dividend.
India Stock 263½ . 4½	Australasia Banking Comp. £40 paid, 58½ p Share.
Do. Bonds, to be renewed 30th June, 56s., 56s. Prem to be paid off 30th June, 15s. Pr. buyers.	Do. Do. 20 " 39 "
	Australian Agricultural Co. 27 . 10 pd. 33 . 5 "
	Van Diemen's Land Comp. 17 " 10½ "

PARBURY'S ORIENTAL HERALD.

BRITISH INDIA, AND ITS MAL-ADMINISTRATION.

AUBER'S BRITISH POWER IN INDIA.

(CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 137.)

BEFORE entering upon the history of the Company under the new system established by Mr. Pitt's Bill, it will be convenient to cast back a glance at the measure proposed by his rival, Mr. Fox, that we may be able to comprehend the nature of the difficulty which the British Legislature was compelled to solve, and the means taken for its solution. The difficulty was to remedy the misgovernment of India ; and to the fact of that misgovernment we have the decisive evidence of Mr. Grant, the father of Lord Glenelg. In his "Observations on the State of Society among the Asiatic Subjects of Great Britain," the most valuable work on India which has yet appeared, we find the following honest confession—"Our accession to the government of it (Bengal) has been productive of prodigious changes ; and if we take the result of them for thirty years together, from the elevation of Meer Jaffier, we shall be compelled to allow that, at the end of that long period, the country and the people were not in so good a condition as that in which we found them."—As this valuable document is lost in the vast mass of papers furnished to the Committee of the House of Commons in 1832, we shall make one more extract, which merits serious attention :—"Persons who remember the state of the country in 1769 and 1787, the thirtieth year of the Revolution, think that it exhibited more appearance of opulence at the former period than at the latter ; and it is clearly acknowledged in the Bengal Records, not only that the country declined in the twelve years anterior to 1769, but that various causes of its decline continued to operate after the calamity of the famine, though perhaps with less activity. It will likewise be granted, that the wars in which we were engaged subsequent to that event, were unfavourable to internal prosperity ; and whatever may be urged in vindication of our Governments, as to the grounds on which they were undertaken, yet with respect to wars of offence, not

even a remote necessity or interest of the people of Bengal can be pleaded for making that people parties to them."

"But, exclusive of all local mismanagement, the nature of that subjection in which Bengal is placed to this country will alone account for a wonderful change in its internal state. All the offices of trust, civil and military, and the first lines of commerce, are in the hands of foreigners who, after a temporary residence, remove with their acquisitions in constant succession. The government is foreign. Of *native* rulers even the *rapacious* exactions went again into circulation; and the tribute formerly paid to Delhi, passing chiefly by the medium of private commerce, when a general communication throughout the empire gave Bengal great advantages, was little felt. But the tribute paid to us extracts every year a large portion of the produce of that country without the least return. It may not perhaps be too much to say, that in the thirty years following the acquisition of the Bengal provinces, this nation, by public and private channels, derived from them alone, exclusive of the other eastern dependencies, and of the profits of goods remitted, fifty millions sterling."

To these startling facts we must add what we have fully proved in our preceding article on this subject, that the Republic of Leadenhall Street, that wretched parody and burlesque of the Venetian oligarchy in the worst age of its misgovernment, wanted power to restrain the speculation and profligacy of its own servants; may more, that powerful factions directly encouraged favourites to evil practices, by not only shielding, but rewarding notorious delinquency. We gave the example of Sir Robert Fletcher, on whom, through the influence of the Johnstone party, honours were conferred for convicted guilt, and the highest military rank became the prize of mutiny.

It is therefore undeniable that, when the British Parliament was compelled to interfere in 1783, the government of India by the Company had grown into a misance which ought to have been abated. There is no use in mincing matters, or hunting for delicate phrases; for language does not furnish terms strong enough to depict the mal-administration of the "Wise Men of the East," Chair, Deputy Chair, Committees, and Courts included.

The merit of Fox's Bill was, that it went directly to the root of the evil, and took away the patronage from the hands by which it was notoriously abused. On the other hand, Pitt's measures left the source of all the mischief just as it was; but formed a Board of Control to check its progress. Now any man may understand the difference between the two measures by a familiar illustration. It was necessary to put an end to plunder. "Turn the thieves out of doors!" said Fox; "slap the door in their faces, and bolt and bar it, to keep them outside."—"Oh no!" said Pitt, "the fellows are not so very bad, though it must be confessed that they have not a very good name. Thieving is an ugly word—*convey, the*

wise it call, as Ancient Pistol, who was an ancestor of some of my good friends here, very justly calls it. Let them stay where they are ; and we will hire drunken Barnaby, the retired watchman, who has been out of place this twelve months, and is sadly in want of a job, to keep a sharp look-out after the rogues." An idiot may determine the relative merit of the two courses.

Even Mr. Auber is sorely puzzled by the measure which received the sanction of the Legislature. "It was fortunate," he says, "for the Company that their interests had been made a party question !" Oh Peter ! Peter ! verily this is denying your masters with a vengeance !—After forcing us to wade through more than seven hundred mortal pages of vindication in your first volume, you absolutely record a plea of guilty in the second. Why, you are worse than the celebrated Irish lawyer, who never attempted to defend a criminal without ensuring the conviction of his client !

Having sufficiently illustrated the profound wisdom which dictated the sagacious expedient of hiring drunken Barnaby as a watchman—that is, of establishing such an efficient body as a Board of Control, we must now turn our attention to the practical working of the measure. Mr. Dundas acted the part of Barnaby with rather more energy than could have been reasonably expected. It is said that on a monument erected to his honour in Scotland, through the malice or stupidity of the artist, a cluster of bees is introduced, emblematic of the swarms of relations and retainers he contrived, in his various positions as Minister, to fasten upon the British public. However that may be, we find that the very first dispute between the rogues and the watchman—or, to lay aside metaphors, between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control—arose on the question of patronage. The Minister wished to raise four European regiments for service in India. The Court of Directors saw that the proposal was rank with a host of petty jobs at the Company's expense, and refused compliance. Mr. Pitt, enraged that the Court should so soon forget his extraordinary concessions when the Charter was renewed, took decisive measures, and early in 1788 introduced an explanatory Act into Parliament, which he carried through both Houses, but only by an unusual exertion of ministerial influence. He had the mortification to find himself opposed by many who had hitherto been his staunch supporters, and to be laughed at by every body for becoming the dupe of the Lords of Leadenhall Street.

The war with Tippoo Sultan which soon ensued, shewed that Mr. Dundas had taken a more correct view of public affairs than the Court of Directors. Mr. Auber dwells largely on the sagacity with which Lord Cornwallis at this period predicted the ambitious designs of revolutionary France :—the compliment is just as little deserved as that of impartiality by Mr. Peter Auber himself. Every body knows that the Court of

Versailles coveted India, and hated England just as intensely as the Jacobin Clubs of Paris. Sharing in the belief that the power and resources of Great Britain were irretrievably ruined by the loss of the American Colonies, the Ministers of Louis XVI. only waited for an opportunity of trying once more their fortune in Hindústan. France and England had played no very honourable game for the same stake:—England won; and it required no very great exertion of prophetic skill to discover that the losers would have their revenge if they could.

In 1793 the East India Charter was renewed:—on this occasion salaries were assigned to the Commissioners of the Board of Control, and a power of superintending the appointments made by the Directors in India granted to that body. Mr. Pitt thus commenced to acquire gradually and indirectly that patronage against which he had raised a successful outcry in 1783. But a good understanding had now been established between the Minister and the Court of Directors, and the subject excited very little controversy. This, however, did not arise from carelessness on the part of the Directors respecting the slightest portion of the enormous patronage at their disposal:—they very soon shewed that they were resolved not to abate one jot of their pretensions; and thus involved themselves in angry controversies with Lord Mornington, afterwards Marquess of Wellesley, the Governor-General of India, and Lord Clive, afterwards Earl of Powis, Governor of Madras.

When the Marquess of Wellesley reached India, he found almost every department of the Government in great confusion. Lord Teignmouth, the preceding Governor, had been long in the service of the Company:—he was a complete master of details, and his services, while plain Mr. Shore, in arranging the financial accounts had been recognised and acknowledged; but he possessed the talents of a clerk rather than those of a statesman:—he could comprehend the importance of the parties and interests in Leadenhall Street; he thoroughly understood the management of the Council of Calcutta; but he could no more appreciate enlarged views of policy than a pigny could grasp an elephant.

The Marquess of Wellesley was soon involved in a quarrel with the subordinate functionaries at Madras—a Presidency in which the Company's servants had long been remarkable for their total defiance of superior authority: a circumstance no way surprising; for it was to this settlement that the patronized Sir Robert Fletcher was sent as Commander-in-Chief, and it was here that he, with some other worthies of the same class, actually arrested Lord Pigot, the Governor of Madras, and broke the heart of that high-minded upright nobleman by such an unparalleled and unredressed insult. But the Marquess of Wellesley was not a person likely to submit to the dictation of what may be called a *bureaucracy*; instead of obedience to his orders, he received from General Harris a memorandum prepared by Mr. Josias Webbe, Secretary

to the Government of Madras, in which that gentleman discusses the political state of India with rather less ability than could be expected from the politicians described by Shakespeare—

I saw a smith stand with his hammer, thus,
The whilst his iron did on the anvil cool,
With open mouth swallowing a tailor's news ;
Who, with his shears and measure in his hand,
Standing on slippers (which his nimble haste
Had falsely thrust upon contrary feet),
Told of a many thousand warlike French.

To this memorandum the Marquess paid little attention until he found it embodied in General Harris's public letter (July 10, 1798). He then replied, "Although no man accepts with more gratitude any correction of his own opinions, I feel an instinctive repugnance to any remarks evidently originating in a spirit of discontent and faction ; I therefore read in a very cursory manner the memorandum which you had so justly described :—I leave you then to judge with what astonishment and concern I found the whole substance of that memorandum recalled to my memory by your public letter of the 10th of July."—The letter from which we have quoted, is dated on the 16th of August. Soon after it was dispatched, his Lordship received a letter from General Harris, dated the 7th of August, in which that officer enclosed a Minute, recommending compliance with the orders of the Governor-General. On the 19th of August the Marquess of Wellesley thus wrote to General Harris:—"My letter of the 16th of August will have informed you how essential a plan to the very existence of the British Empire in India would have been defeated if your honourable firmness had not overcome the suggestions of an opposition which would have persuaded you to violate the law, under the specious pretence of executing the spirit, by disobeying the letter, of the orders of the Governor-General in Council. This opposition I am resolved to crush : I possess sufficient powers to do so, and I will exert these powers to the extreme point of their extent, rather than suffer the smallest particle of my plans for the public service to be frustrated by such unworthy means. With this view, my earnest request to you is, that you will communicate to me without delay the names of those who have arrogated to themselves the power of governing the empire committed to my charge. The ignorance and weakness of this self-constituted Government will have already appeared to you from the papers which I transmitted to you on the 18th of July."

Now all that need be said on these letters by way of comment is, that "the self-constituted Government," thus convicted of mutiny, ignorance, arrogance, and weakness, was the Government of the Company's servants ; and that, but for the interference of the Government of

the Crown, the evils resulting from the *bureaucracy* would have been irreparable. When Lord Clive came to assume the Government of Madras, he found a letter from the Governor-General, strongly pointing out the mischief likely to arise from the impertinent interference of these subordinate functionaries. In this stage of the controversy the Court of Directors abandoned its servants. The Marquess of Wellesley was the friend and favourite of Mr. Pitt. That Minister had just touched the summit of his greatness ; and the contest between the “ eagle towering in his pride of place,” and the “ mousing owls” of Leadenhall Street, was not likely to terminate in the mode recorded in the tragedy of Macbeth. The complete overthrow of Tippoo, and the capture of Seringapatam, surrounded the Wellesley Administration with a blaze of glory too bright to be obscured by the exhalations from such stagnant pools as the coteries of clerks and secret committees.

But ere long the jealousy with which the Company viewed the approximation to good government in India was too great to be concealed. In truth, the administration of the Company's affairs at home was a series of jobs, profitable to certain parties, but exceedingly injurious to the property and interests of the general body of Proprietors ; while their main object abroad was to screen the peculations of the favourites of whatever party for the time predominated in Leadenhall Street. The shipping interest, as it was called, predominated in the Court of Proprietors, and, with the selfish policy of shortsighted cunning, endeavoured to establish a monopoly within a monopoly. This was too much even for Mr. Peter Auber ; for on this occasion his gentle spirit is so far roused, that in recording the transaction, he musters courage enough “ to hint a fault, and hesitate dislike.” Now, these ship-proprietors insisted on the absolute exclusion from British commerce of all vessels built in India ; and, sooth to say, their claims to such a monopoly were not one whit more absurd than the claims of the Company itself. Unfortunately for them, however, some glimmerings of common sense began about this time to dispel the glorious mass of absurdities respecting the protection of commerce, which formed so large a portion of what very grave legislators were accustomed to call “ the wisdom of our ancestors.” The statesmen of the day were sufficiently enlightened to discover that the direct effect of this exclusion would be to throw a large portion, and eventually the whole, of the India trade into the hands of foreigners. Hereupon the section of the Proprietary, calling itself the “ Shipping Interest,” had recourse to a Trade's Union, and so inflamed the ship-carpenters employed on the river Thames, that these deluded men raised very formidable riots at a time when the whole country was thrown into alarm by the mutiny of the Nore. We, however, are far from joining in the reprobation which, at a later period, the Court of Directors heaped upon the unfortunate Shipbuilders and Proprietors, seeing that they had only followed, at an humble distance, the example set by the Directors themselves

in opposing Mr. Fox's India Bill. Indeed, the Lords of Leadenhall Street obviously felt that such was the case; for they advocated all the claims of the Shipping Interest, and adopted all the absurdities vented by its supporters as long as they could, and that was until they were about to be stigmatized, by the all but unanimous voice of the nation, as mischievous idiots.

This was not the only cause of dispute between the Court of Directors and the Governor-General. The Marquess of Wellesley established a College at Calcutta for the education of Civilians, and made certain regulations by which merit would in some degree become a principal recommendation to employment. This was an interference with patronage not to be endured. The Court of Directors believed it the most monstrous thing in the world, that merit should interfere with favouritism; but the worthy gentlemen had sufficient wisdom to disguise their motives, and so they made a Minute full of sycophantic adulation of the Governor-General's intentions, but ending with a condemnation of the project on account of its expense! It is scarcely necessary to expose this paltry, flimsy excuse. Hayleybury has cost the Company far more than would have supported a far more efficient institution at Fort William; for Hayleybury is managed on the plan originally devised by an eccentric Irish nobleman, whose farming establishment consisted of seventeen overseers and one labourer! Every body must see that the opposition to the College arose entirely from the grasping spirit of patronage. Of this we have now to give a more striking illustration.

Mr. Webbe, whom we have already introduced in rather an unfavourable light, was in reality an upright and intelligent man, misled at first by the circumstances of his position. When he discovered his error, he had the manliness to adopt an opposite course, and to support with equal energy and zeal the line of policy adopted by the Marquess of Wellesley and Lord Clive. This honourable conduct appears to have been regarded as a species of desertion by the intriguing functionaries at Madras. Letters were sent home to those who filled the same office in the Leadenhall oligarchy which the Council of Ten held in the Venetian; and peremptory orders were sent to Lord Clive, directing him to remove Mr. Webbe from the office of Chief Secretary, which he had so long held, and appoint him to some other station. The Court also directed that Lord Clive's appointment of Mr. Falconer to the Board of Revenue should be annulled, and that the vacancy should be supplied by Mr. Place.

Of Mr. Falconer's fitness or unfitness for office we find no record; but in the first letter from the Marquess of Wellesley to Lord Clive we find the following notice of Mr. Place:—"The administration of the Company's Jaghire under Mr. Lionel Place has been a subject of great animosity and party at Fort St. George. Your Lordship's notice will of course be immediately directed to it. Mr. Place (whom I did not see at Madras),

as I am informed, is a man of considerable talents, and great zeal in the public service. He certainly has been engaged in a most invidious and difficult duty, in the execution of which he has encountered, with great spirit and perseverance, the combined influence of all the Dubashes in Madras, and has succeeded in effecting a considerable augmentation of the revenue of the Jaghire. On the other hand, I should apprise your Lordship that repeated complaints were made to me of his rigorous treatment of the renters and cultivators of the soil subject to his authority; and doubts were suggested with respect to the justice of his settlement of the land revenue.

“I had not sufficient time at Madras to enable me to enter into the investigation of the charges against Mr. Place; and my intention in what I have said upon this subject is merely to draw your Lordship’s notice to it.”

On this we shall make no further comment than to mention that Lord Clive resigned the Government of Madras, rather than become, as he conceived, the instrument of injustice.

Another source of contention was the appointment of Mr. Henry Wellesley to the Court of Oude, which the Directors regarded as a direct interference with the profits of their servants and favourites. Mr. Bosanquet actually wrote to the Marquess in the following terms:—
“I think it my duty to tell you that the Court are not well pleased that they hear so little from you, and also view with some jealousy the choice you have made of your brother to regulate the Government of Oude; so many of the old servants being upon the spot, who must have been at least as well qualified as your brother to take this situation.”

Notwithstanding these discouragements, the Marquess of Wellesley, supported by the Ministers of the Crown, triumphed over the Court of Directors, and retained his situation. It was well for the Company that such was the result; else the war with France in Europe, and that with the Mahrattas in India, would, in all human probability, have put an end to the British supremacy over Hindústan.

It is not necessary to extend our review farther. We have said enough to convince all reasonable men of the enormous absurdity of entrusting the administration of a mighty empire to a Company of Merchants. We are not disposed to speak harshly of individuals: the fault is not in the men, but in the system. Indeed, we are disposed to believe that of late the administration of the Company has produced rather less evil, and a trifle more of good, than might naturally be expected. But the whole system is bad from beginning to end: as Fouché said, “It is worse than a crime—it is a blunder:” it is obviously bad in principle, and we have shewn it to be at least equally bad in practice. The sooner, therefore, we get rid of it altogether, the better will it be for India, for England, and for the general interests of humanity and civilization.

THE EAST INDIA VOYAGER.

BY MISS EMMA ROBERTS.

No. III.—DESULTORY REMARKS.

AMID the multitudes of children, the offspring of Anglo-Indian parents, sent home to England for their education, and who are, should no unforeseen circumstance occur to prevent it, destined to return to the land of their birth, very few, if any, are so fortunate as to receive instruction upon points which would be very serviceable for their future guidance. Young men enter the Indian army, and young ladies return to their families, without knowing any thing at all about the country which they are going to visit; and probably without the slightest acquaintance with the language which it is necessary that they should speak, in order to be able to give a single direction to their servants. Upon their arrival in England, children generally can converse very fluently in Hindostanee; and it would not be difficult to the persons to whom their education is entrusted, to keep up this knowledge by the assistance of the works of Gilchrist, published for the purpose of enabling tyros going to India, to acquire a complete knowledge of the language without the aid of a teacher. Hindostanee is, however, usually forgotten in the first six months; and the beau ideal respecting India, which has been so long entertained, still filling the minds of people who know nothing at all about it, a few showy accomplishments are alone considered necessary for the female part of the community. Useful knowledge seems indeed to be wholly omitted in the education of young ladies, who in most cases are left to pick it up in the best way they can; and those who have the advantage of private tuition at home, may contrive to obtain some acquaintance with domestic economy, and the means of rendering themselves in some degree independent of the assistance of others. Young people who come to England merely for their education, usually spend the whole period of their sojourn at school, where they have little, if any opportunity of acquiring that homely species of knowledge, which, though not in the slightest degree incompatible with the cultivation of the mind, appears to be considered quite derogatory to gentlewomen. The indolent lives which ladies are reported to lead in India, the crowds of servants, or, as it is sometimes supposed, slaves, entertained to do their bidding, seem to render it unnecessary that they should attain any art excepting that of amusing themselves; but although the fair sex are not called upon to perform any thing akin to domestic drudgery, and may, if they please, entirely relinquish the cares of housekeeping, their own comfort, and their appearance also, will be much enhanced by active and industrious habits, and an acquaintance with useful things. Not to shock prejudice too much at the onset, we will commence with the accomplish-

ments which are the most desirable for a residence in India. In order to render music available, an acquaintance with it should not be of a superficial nature : a slight knowledge of the art is very soon lost, while there is little chance of improvement ; whereas persons who possess real musical tastes, and have cultivated their talents to advantage, can generally manage to draw a musical society around them, and thus find a delightful method of beguiling time, which otherwise would lag heavily upon hand. Drawing is perhaps the more independent and more useful accomplishment of the two. There never can be wanting subjects for the pencil in a country, and amid a people so truly picturesque ; but for these also it will be necessary to study under a good master, and to understand the principles of the art ; for there is little in the way of tuition to be found in India, and no paintings from which amateurs can take hints for their improvement.—Floricultural and horticultural knowledge will be found extremely useful, leading to pursuits which amuse while they elevate the mind. Persons who are condemned to a wandering life in India—and there are few comparatively who are settled at Calcutta or any large station for more than a limited period—are often compelled either to lay out new ground for gardens, or to be content with native gardeners who have had no opportunities of improvement. In such circumstances the garden which may be superintended in person before sunrise and after sunset, will be made much more productive by an acquaintance with the nature and best methods of cultivating plants. In the cold weather a very considerable portion of the day may, in the Upper Provinces of Bengal, be spent in the garden ; and this being the season in which European vegetables and flowers arrive at perfection, the interest of the plantation is much heightened. Although there is some difficulty in raising English flowers in India, still it is to be overcome ; and the superiority of the gardens which boast these beautiful exotics is so great, that it is worth taking pains to secure it. Fresh seeds brought out from England are necessary to keep up the stock ; for all foreign productions soon dwindle in the gardens of India, if propagated from their own seeds ; but when it is not possible to obtain supplies from the country where they flourish in the fullest perfection, exchanges may be made with much advantage with gardens at distant stations. Mignonette will blow very freely in India, and exhale its richest perfume both morning and evening ; while balsams, which grow wild over the country, and many other flowers, both indigenous and imported, may be much improved, and rendered double, by cultivation. Generally speaking, the hollyhocks, dahlias, and other favourites of home-scenes shock our eyes by their miserable appearance, their stunted growth, and single flowers ; for where the climate has done so much for vegetation, the hand of the cultivator is suffered to relax, and, with some exceptions, we find flowers, natives of Asiatic countries, arriving at fuller perfection in England than in the land of their birth. The parterres in India, though very superb,

are more indebted to shrubs than to the smaller families of plants, annuals, perennials, &c. which bloom so beautifully in our flower-beds in England. There are at present no collections of dahlias in India which comprise the numerous varieties known in Europe. The ordinary kind, which is very common, is the double purple; crimson is more rare, while other sorts are very seldom seen. The dahlia is readily propagated by seed; but the preferable method is by slips planted at the end of the rains, which root freely, and produce larger flowers than those produced by seed. Floricultural and horticultural knowledge will enable the parties possessing it to make very interesting experiments in the improvement of native and foreign products; while it will prevent those attempts which are rendered abortive by the ignorance of the projector, who is compelled to trust entirely to his own fancies, and may consequently fall into errors which entirely defeat the object in view.—The care and management of birds will be found a useful branch of knowledge, and also the best method of rearing poultry. In some parts of India, Guinea fowl will thrive exceedingly well, while in others it is scarcely possible to rear the young broods: there is also great difficulty in breeding turkeys; and it is obvious, therefore, that some acquaintance with this portion of domestic economy may be turned to good account. As a general rule with regard to poultry of every kind, garlick should be given in all cases where the mortality is expected to be great: it should be put down the throats of young birds in small quantities like peppercorns; but care must be taken not to give any thing of the kind during the fattening process, or otherwise the flesh will be uneatable:—the eggs of laying hens will also taste of garlick; the fowls, therefore, must not be allowed indiscriminate access to this powerful root, for they will eat freely of it, soon becoming fond of a vegetable which diffuses warmth and strength throughout their bodies.—Excellent butter may be made in India, if care be taken that the cows be well fed. Where they can get plenty of lucerne and other nourishing grasses, their milk is rich, and easily churned into the very best description of butter; but under less favourable circumstances it will never attain the proper degree of consistence. It is necessary, in order to ensure proper attention to live stock, that the master or mistress should themselves see these animals fed. The task is one which does not involve much trouble. It is only necessary to order the cattle, sheep, and goats to be driven up, just before the sun disappears, to the front of one of the verandahs of the house, where the party may be seated at their ease, while the cows eat their trusses of grass, and the sheep and goats are fed from a trough with the grain which the bunneah, or grain-dealer, will weigh out for them. This is not one of the things which it is prudent to entrust to servants in India; for though implicit confidence may be placed in many individuals, generally speaking there is a risk of carelessness, or of the appropriation of the money charged for the food by the purveyor. Good veal is a desideratum

in most of the farm yards in India ; yet there appears to be no good reason why the calves should not be as well fattened as those in England : little attention is paid to the subject ; though young men who desire to be thought very learned in horses, might be expected to contrive to gain some acquaintance with the method of breeding cattle. There is a mixture of flour, milk, and gin made into boluses, which is given to calves in England with great advantage, and which is worthy of a trial in India ; while, however trifling the knowledge that is previously obtained of domestic concerns may be, to those who pitch their tents amid the natives of a foreign country every item will be found of importance. The people of India, though a very teachable race, and easily falling into the methods proposed to them by Europeans, are proverbially deficient in every thing relating to the present system of agriculture. Englishmen are very apt to blame the ignorance and unskilfulness of those who serve them, without considering that they ought to have taken care to make themselves acquainted, while at home, with the details of arrangements which are essential to their own comfort in a foreign land. The native mode of living in India differs so widely from ours, that it is astonishing, when we consider how small a portion of the community is formed by Europeans, that we find so much already done to our hands : servants in any number, well acquainted with our ways and habits, our style of living, cookery, &c. are always attainable. The bread eaten by the natives differs very widely from our own, and the food both of Moham-medans and Hindus is prepared in a very different manner ; but, taught by the parties who first established themselves in the country, the native domestics have reached a very high degree of perfection in many branches of culinary art formerly perfectly unknown. It is a generally received opinion amid people who have never been in the country, that neither bread nor butter are made in India ; and though the heat of the climate might afford some reason for the latter supposition, the former has nothing better for its support than the fact of cases of Le Mann's biscuits being amongst the exports. There are many bakers in India who might compete with Le Mann himself, the variety and excellence of the fancy-bread produced at many tables not being to be surpassed ; while, if the slightest pains are taken to instruct the cooks or the confectioners in the method of preparing European novelties, the teacher will be certain to be rewarded by complete success. Every thing that requires reformation at an Anglo-Indian's table, or in any large Indian establishment, is entirely owing to the indolence or ignorance of the heads of the family. If they are content to leave the management wholly to native servants, they will of course take care to have their own way ; and it certainly requires no small degree of judgment to decide on what points interference would be advantageous, and when it is best to leave the domestics to their own devices. Nothing very essential can be done on the part of the European masters without an adequate

acquaintance with the language; and those who are too idle to set seriously about its attainment, must be content to relinquish all their arrangements to the will of others, and to adopt ways and measures which may be diametrically opposed to their own inclinations.

Amid the whole number of Indian servants, the ayah, or lady's maid, is the least efficient out of the bathing-room, which is her peculiar province. In nine cases out of ten she knows little or nothing of her business, and will not be at the trouble to learn, and, though a necessary appendage, contrives to render herself as useless as possible. Her acquaintance with dressing hair extends no farther than brushing and plaiting; and, generally speaking, she is very awkward at the processes of pinning, tying bows, hooking, or buttoning, and she seldom or ever knows how to fold up a gown: a lady therefore who goes out to India, ought to be as independent as possible in all these particulars, for otherwise her patience will be sorely tried. An ayah having rumped and crumpled her mistress's gown into the most terrible figure possible, carries it off to the *Istree Wallah*, or ironer, to have it smoothed out again; and these frequent ironings prove very detrimental to silk dresses, which are, however, scarcely wearable without them. It is ten to one whether the ayah ever knows where any thing under her charge has been placed: it has consequently to be hunted for throughout the whole wardrobe, and is probably found at last in a most misused condition, while carelessness and inattention are manifested in all that she undertakes. There are, of course, some exceptions, but unfortunately few, in comparison to the idle and dissipated native women who enter an European establishment. The Portuguese who are Christians, and certainly a far better class, make very superior ayahs; but these persons are not easily attainable out of Calcutta, and as their wages are higher than those given to a Mohammedan woman, it is only ladies, who need not regard expense, who can secure their services. An European waiting maid is out of the question, excepting in the family of a Governor, Commander-in-Chief, or some functionary of nearly equal rank, and it therefore becomes necessary to make the best of what is to be had; and those ladies who know how every thing ought to be done, and can give their instructions accordingly, have the greatest chance of being well served. The cause of the general worthlessness of ayahs in India arises from the impossibility of getting a respectable Moosulmanee woman to outrage all her feelings of propriety by engaging in a service in which she will be required to mix indiscriminately with men: it is only those who have fallen into a disreputable mode of life, and have little or no character to lose, who can be induced to take service in an European family, and it is not from such persons that industrious habits can be expected. Many have not even learned to thread a needle; and the greater number seem to think of nothing but smoking and gossiping with the men-servants. The needlework of the domestic establishment

in India is performed by a tailor, or *dirzee*, as he is called; and those men who are employed upon the wardrobes of ladies, are usually very expert, but they undertake nothing beyond the mere sewing, hemming, stitching, and copying departments. They will make a gown from a given pattern with tolerable accuracy; but they do not consider it to be their business to try it on; and they would refuse if required to do so, on the plea of indecorum, which it is rather curious should come from them instead of the lady. On this account some acquaintance with the method of cutting out a gown, and trying it on, will be found very important in India; for the expense of having new dresses from the *Marchands de Mode* of the Presidencies is too great for the majority of female residents; while, without the lady can contrive to assist in the manufacture, books and prints of fashions are totally useless. A gown made by a *dirzee* who is left entirely to his own skill and discretion, is usually pulled to pieces, and put together again so frequently, that it looks old before it has been worn; and in many places in the Provinces there is absolutely no remedy, no European woman being to be found throughout the whole station capable of affording the slightest assistance. The art of cutting out and fitting on, although so necessary, is very difficult of acquirement in India, where the circle may be so small as to furnish no one person able or willing to give the necessary instructions; while there is nothing to prevent a young lady in England from obtaining a sufficient acquaintance with the process, to enable her to make a fashionable appearance. The toil is not great, since the executive may always be left to the tailor, who will follow the directions given with great accuracy.

The millinery art, though not quite so essential, since a single hat or cap will suffice where many gowns are necessary, is very advantageous to those who study the graces of the toilet in India. To be able to trim, and modify, and alter, will be found most useful when at the distance of perhaps a hundred miles from any person who can perform these constantly required services. At all the large stations men may be found who undertake to make hats and bonnets after any given patterns, but who are totally unequal to the task of placing feathers, bows, or any other ornament in their proper positions, taste and elegance being quite out of the question. If the lady herself cannot supply this omission, she must be content to make a very poor figure in the circle in which she moves. It has been said that people must be born milliners, to succeed in an art which requires a very peculiar and perhaps unattainable talent; but though it may be difficult or impossible to excel, a certain degree of dexterity may be arrived at, which will turn to good account in places where nothing very much better can be found. As an Indian voyage is seldom undertaken without a few months of previous preparation, ladies, who have not the prospect of being permanently settled at one of the three Presidencies, should endeavour to render themselves acquainted

with this very useful branch of feminine economy; for, however ingenious they may be, and equal to remedy all deficiencies of the kind, their natural cleverness will be much assisted by a little practical knowledge. India has been for so long a period represented as a perfect paradise for women, that it is difficult to dissipate an idea which seems to have gained possession of every mind; and certainly rich ladies, either at the Presidencies or elsewhere, may obtain every thing they can want, and nearly every thing they can wish for. The rich, however, form a very small portion of Anglo-Indian society; by far the greater number of the wives and daughters of European families being restricted within very limited means. Cheap materials, which are frequently attainable, will be of very little use to such persons, unless they have some skill in the art of making them up; and though it is esteemed little less than high treason to find fault with the toilets of Anglo-Indian ladies, truth compels me to say that there is great room for improvement, more especially in the Upper Provinces. Girls who go out to their parents, under the idea that they will find their wants supplied with the same readiness as at home, will be much disappointed; and though there are many resources which may be rendered available as substitutes, active habits, and a readiness at contrivance, are necessary to bring them into the service. There are so very few methods for the employment of the time of the softer sex in India, that a more than ordinary devotion of it to the subject of dress is not only pardonable, but praiseworthy, especially as many causes operate to induce negligence. The indulgence of the indolence which the oppressive nature of the climate is so apt to produce, is but too frequently attended by an unwillingness to give up the comfort of a loose and careless attire for the restraints of the toilet. When this habit is suffered to grow upon the parties who have given way to it, they are indisposed to receive company in a morning; and the interests of society suffer very considerably from the seclusion of the female portion of a family in their chambers. So much of the happiness of life in India depends upon the exertions of the ladies, that they should consider very deeply, before they go out, the responsibility which they incur while becoming such important members of the community: every accomplishment and every useful and amiable quality will have a wide field for its display; and there can be no doubt that the exertion of female influence will always be productive of the happiest results. Where the ladies of a Station patronize public amusements, and encourage social visiting, the gentlemen seldom or ever abandon themselves to gambling, or any other destructive pursuit; and a ready concurrence with any scheme proposed for the furtherance of harmless entertainment, forms one of the best means of keeping society together, since a capricious temper, caprice, or the want of inclination to oblige in one single individual may often mar the happiest arrangements which a limited society can propose. Single women—spinsters as they are universally termed in

India—have not much in their power beyond the effect produced by pleasing manners ; and the slightest departure from established and often arbitrary rule subjects them to so much remark, that their situation is not so agreeable as in England, where they enjoy numerous innocent privileges denied to them in the East ; but when they marry, or if they go out married, the case is very different, and they may, if they choose to exert themselves, make a considerable reformation in the affairs of the household. It is a singular thing that while Anglo-Indians put themselves very frequently to considerable inconvenience by unnecessary deference to native opinion, they should have lessened the respectability of European ladies in their eyes, by customs which cannot fail to be disagreeable to English women, and to which they can only be reconciled under the idea that they are inevitable. In an Anglo-Indian establishment a certain class of men-servants, the bearers, have nearly constant access into the sleeping apartments : they make the beds, dust the furniture, take charge of the lamps, and are so frequently called upon during the day to perform one or other of these offices, that they seem to think themselves privileged to walk in and out whenever they please.

How such a custom could ever have originated it is difficult to say, since every body, in the slightest degree acquainted with the native character, must have known that nothing could be more likely to shock its prejudices than so unnecessary an invasion of female privacy. No native of India could be persuaded that the ladies in England do not suffer their footmen to enter their bedchambers ; and as women servants are kept in every family, there seems no good reason why they should not be made to perform the work which, to our great scandal, now devolves upon the men. Too little attention has hitherto been paid to the opinion which the natives of India may form of our character from the conduct we pursue when settled amongst them. Considering our own customs to be very superior to those which obtain in Asia, we should be exceedingly wrong were we to take up any of their absurd notions regarding the regulation of society, or to relinquish dancing merely because they view it in a different light ; but why we should actually adopt customs which are, or ought to be, equally revolting to us as to them, appears to be perfectly unaccountable. In consequence, perhaps, of the bearers proving better servants than the ayahs, they have been permitted to usurp their places ; and the custom of employing them in the bedchambers of ladies as well as of gentlemen seems now to be almost invariably established. There appears, however, to be no absolute necessity for its continuance, a little female resolution alone being wanted to cause the abolition of a practice which involves so many indecorums. Anglo-Indian ladies are most justly celebrated for the propriety of their conduct ; generally speaking, nothing can be more blameless than their manners both in public and in private : why, therefore, when they shew themselves thus anxious to uphold the dignity of the sex in the eyes of their own

country people, should they be so careless of the impressions which they may make upon the surrounding natives? There are other and numerous items connected with an Anglo-Indian establishment which are susceptible of great improvement, and in which a lady may interfere with great advantage. Hitherto the sole management has, in most houses, been at the entire discretion of the master of the family, who has been content to leave it entirely to the servants, and who has usually deprecated every kind of innovation on the part of the wife. Fashions have grown up in this way, and become so deeply rooted, that it is seldom that a stranger can muster sufficient courage to alter or abolish them; and though many are both expensive and unnecessary, while others are exceedingly barbarous, they are still retained, on the score of custom, with unyielding tenacity. Women, however, if they choose to exert themselves, can always manage to become the mistresses of the domestic department; and that they have not already succeeded in producing a new order of things, is entirely owing to their youth and inexperience at the period of their landing in India. Knowing little or nothing concerning the domestic economy at home, they perpetuate the defects of the system pursued in their new residence, by a blind adoption of every custom, good, bad, or indifferent; while those who go out at a later period of life, are too few to effect much in the way of improvement.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

(From the *Journal des Debats*, February 3.)

WE extract from the *St. Petersburg Gazette* the following statistical notices of the military organization of China, one on which we have hitherto had little information. These, which appear to be given with much accuracy, are addressed from Kiakhta to the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg by the monk Hyacinth, a corresponding member of that Academy.

The small town of Kiakhta, where the Russian monk resides, is in the government of Irkoutsk, at the extremity of Eastern Siberia, on the frontiers of China, opposite Muimatchin, a Chinese town, 360 leagues west of Peking. Kiakhta is the sole point of union for the whole caravan trade between the two empires; all is done by barter; the amount of value of business is estimated at from 8,000,000*l.* to 10,000,000*l.* a-year (say from £320,000 to £400,000). The Chinese city is better built than the Russian; each has a garrison and a citadel. The Russian missionaries at Peking have a preparatory residence at Kiakhta. The English traveller Cochrane visited in 1820 an establishment of British missionaries, which had been formed at Kiakhta, but up to that period without any success.

" KIAKHTA, AUG. 21, 1837.

" The population of China increases annually, but in an uncertain ratio. According to the census made in 1812 it was found to amount to 361,691,000 souls. In this number there are eight military banners composed of Mantchous, Moguls, and Chinese, without reckoning the foreign tribes dependent on China: these are in general counted by families, of which there are in all 188,123.

" Each family or house receives from the proper local authority a tablet called the 'door tablet,' on which to write down the inhabitants of the house. On changing the tablet, the names of those no longer existing in the house are effaced, and those of new comers added. These tablets are renewed every year. On a change of residence, one is obliged to give notice to the authorities to receive a new tablet. Ten houses form what is called a *pchai*, under the inspection of a *pchaitcheu* (inspector of 10 houses); 10 *pchais* form a *zsja*, under the direction of a *zsjutschan*; 10 *zsjas* form a *bao*, with a chief called a *baotschen*. The Chinese residing out of the empire are organized in the same manner.

" These various functionaries are chosen by the people for a fixed time. They must be heads of families, and know how to read and write. They are charged to watch over the morals of the people of their district; that is to say, they are to watch that no one gains a livelihood by dishonest means, and to make reports on all suspected persons. These functionaries have the same duties in both towns and villages: they are charged to prepare every year a list of the population. In this list are comprised every inhabitant of the same place, without any distinction, provided they have a fixed residence, be they of the learned professions, merchants, traders, agriculturists, artisans, or public servants, civil and military.

" These lists are first sent to the administration of the department, who by their means prepares a general list for the department, which is forwarded to the administration of the province or district. This last in their turn, after having done their work, forward them to the Chancery, who thereupon make a statement for the Department of Finance. The registers of the military domiciliated are forwarded to their respective authorities; and the Finance Department, after having prepared their different lists (the totality of the population), on yellow paper, presents this document to the Emperor.

" By the lists of 1812 the cultivated land in all the governments, including that of the Mantchou country, reached 7,915,251 arpens.

" The Mantchous and the Moguls, who came with them into China, form a separate military corps, divided by banners. Every banner has three divisions: the divisions are of several companies, each of 150 men. The Mantchous at Pekin form 681 companies, the Moguls 204, and the Chinese 266; the Mantchous and Moguls in garrison in the different Governments are composed of 840 companies; these with the Dacir own

the Solons, and the Tongese in Obuntschen, and the preceding, make a total of 2,088 companies, or 313,200 men, of from 16 to 60 years of age.

“ At Peking there are in each division a chief, two aides, a colonel, and a chief of the companies. The Mantchous and the Moguls form the garrison, under the command of the chiefs of the corps.

“ Every two years an inscription is made for the military service. Every male having attained the age of sixteen is registered. Two lists are generally prepared, one of which remains in the Chancery of the department, and the other is forwarded to the Department of Finance.

“ Mogul is divided into the South, the North, and Chuchonor; the Moguls form Aimaks; the Aimaks' banners commanded by Tschasaks. The banners are divided into regiments, and the regiments into squadrons. The Aimak is a race distinct from the rest of the people; what is termed a banner is a division or a principality. Some Aimaks are divided into several divisions.

“ The Moguls of the south occupy a country extending along the great wall from the frontier of the Mantchous to Ordos; they form twenty-four Aimaks divided into forty-eight banners.

“ The Moguls of the north are called Calchas; they inhabit the country to the north of the great wall, from Arguni on the west, to the frontiers of Tschungaria, and form four Aimaks, subdivided into eighty-six banners. The wandering Moguls dispersed to the west of Ordos belong to several Aimaks, and form thirty-four banners.

“ The Moguls of Chuchonor lead a wandering life towards the Lake Chuchonor; they form three Aimaks, divided into twenty-nine banners. The Moguls, who are directly subjects of China, have no Tschasaks, but are under the orders of the Chinese commanders. Among these are to be reckoned the Tschachares and the Tumotes, who lead a wandering life beyond the Kulgan, between the Ordos and the Dolonnor. Every regiment has six squadrons, and each squadron 150 men, of whom fifty perform the military service, while the others have nothing to do.

“ The whole of the squadrons are composed of 274,275 men, without minors, sick, and invalids.

“ Every banner is commanded by a Prince, who has under his orders a Lieutenant; every squadron has six sub-officers; every ten tents or families have an Inspector. A census is made once in three years, in which are included all the males from eighteen to sixty years of age.

“ The Tosolaktchz and the Techangins are charged with this duty, and send their reports to Peking. The Princes and officers are answerable for all persons who may conceal themselves to avoid registration. When military officers or inspectors are guilty of such concealment, they are punished with whip.

Orient.

"The Chinese troops are composed of two classes—the one the Mantchous and the Moguls who came into China; the second, of the natives of the country alone. The first are under different banners, and are called the banner troops; the others have a green flag, and are called the troops of the green flag. The first garrison the most important places of the empire; the second perform duty in the interior of the country. The first are composed of 266,000 men.

"Nothing has been published on the subject of the population of Turkestan or Thibet. In this latter country there are 3,000 regular troops; the number of irregulars is not known. At Kaschgar, in Turkestan, there are 500 native soldiers. The garrisons of the towns are Chinese, but they are not numerous, and come from the province of Gan su."—*Times*.

INFRINGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT IN INDIA.

Since the appearance of the article on this subject in our last Number, we have had handed to us the reply of the Governor-General in Council to the Memorial then given, and insert the same beneath. We lament the view taken of the matter by his Lordship; and it now only remains for authors and copyright holders to take steps themselves to protect their property, since it is very clear the Indian Government will not assist them. We cannot doubt but that the Bills to be brought before Parliament by Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, M.P., and Mr. P. Thomson, M.P., will make reference to the piracies now carrying on in India.

(No. 378.)

To W. SMITH, Esq., *constituted Attorney of Messrs. ——— & Co.*

SIR,

Legislative.

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 30th ultimo, with its accompanying Memorial from the Booksellers and others in Calcutta, touching the copyright of British authors, and soliciting a legislative enactment to protect that right in India.

2. In reply, I am directed to acquaint you that the Governor-General in Council has not failed to afford to the subject of the Memorial that deliberate attention which its great importance demands; but I am directed to add, that the question is full of difficulties, some of which indeed, have been well and clearly pointed out by the Memorialists themselves.

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3. The impression of his Lordship in Council is, that a right of a copy which is valid in England, is valid also in British India; and if such a right be invaded, the person aggrieved may apply for redress to the Supreme Court of Common Law, or of a Court of Equity. If so, his Lordship in Council does not conceive that any change in the substance of the law as it respects works published in England is required. He is decidedly of opinion, that the reprinting of new English publications ought not to be made a punishable offence, and that no person other than the proprietor of the copyright, or the authorized agent of such proprietor, ought to be allowed to institute legal proceedings for an invasion of the copyright. His Lordship in Council may regret that many copies of a valuable book should, in consequence of the appearance of a cheap edition, be left in the hands of a bookseller; but this is not an evil of such a description as to call for legal redress. It is an evil incident to all commercial speculation;—it is an evil which may be caused, and has often been caused, by cheap reprints of books in which there is no right of copy. The loss of the bookseller in such a case is loss without injury. The only person who suffers any injury is the proprietor of the copyright; and if he thinks fit to tolerate the invasion of his privilege, no other person can, with propriety, be permitted to vindicate that privilege.

4. If the Memorialists can suggest to his Lordship in Council any measure which may tend to make it easier for the proprietors of works published in England to resort to the civil remedy now given to them by law, his Lordship in Council will take the question into his most serious consideration; at the same time, his Lordship in Council, while he readily admits the importance of protecting literary property from invasion, cannot but feel that there are some peculiarities in the situation of this country which must not be neglected:—at home the supply of copies of a new work is certain and speedy; and even where the public curiosity is most strongly excited, never falls below the demand for more than a few days. In this country the case is widely different. The distance of India from England necessarily renders the supply of valuable European works irregular, and sometimes insufficient. A single copy of a new publication of the highest interest, may arrive overland several months before any other makes its appearance; and it seems hard that the whole English society of India should be compelled to wait for such a publication till a supply arrives by the Cape. Still more strongly does his Lordship in Council feel respecting the native population. It is the avowed object of the Government to introduce the people of this country to a knowledge of English literature and science through the medium of the English language. The efforts which have been made for this purpose have been greatly facilitated by cheap reprints of useful English manuals, and would be seriously impeded if it were necessary to import all the necessary books of education from England. His Lordship in Council

will therefore feel it to be his duty, before he adopts any new measure for the protection of proprietors of copyright, to consider also whether the interests of the public do not require additional protection.

5. As to the propriety of granting a right of copy to the authors of books published in India, if they do not already possess such a right, his Lordship in Council fully agrees with the Memorialists, and will consider of the best means of effecting what they desire. But as the law of copyright has recently engaged, and will in all probability further engage, the attention of Parliament, it is desirable that, on a question of this description, the measures of the Local Legislature should not interfere with any arrangements made at home: his Lordship in Council is therefore disposed to postpone for a few months the consideration of the whole subject. In the meantime I am directed to suggest that it may be expedient for the Memorialists to make application without delay to Parliament, which alone is competent to legislate comprehensively on the subject.

6. A copy of this Correspondence will be transmitted by an early opportunity for the consideration of the Court of Directors.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Council Chamber,
the 16th October, 1837.

(Signed) W. H. MACNAGHTEN,
Secretary to the Governor of India.

LITERARY NOTICES.

COLONIZATION: being Remarks on Colonization in general, with an Examination of the Proposals of the Association which has been formed for colonizing New Zealand. By JOHN BEECHAM. Second Edition.—*Hatchard.*

This pamphlet cannot but be perused with considerable interest, now that the affairs of New Zealand, and the proposed Company for colonizing that country, are exciting so much of public attention. The examination of the Proposals of the said Association is a very fair one; and to those who have read their book, which we noticed in our last Number, the present brochure must be a necessary appendage, to enable them to form a correct judgment between such conflicting statements and opinions.

A VIEW OF THE COUNTRY, and of the temporary Erections near the Site for the proposed TOWN of ADELAIDE, in SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—*Smith, Elder, & Co.*

This is the first of a series of Views of the new Colony of South Australia; and so interesting is the place represented to be, that we shall

not be surprised to find that many who have made up their minds to emigrate, but have not fixed upon the *locale*, will be decided by an inspection of the Print before us. Should the town of Adelaide make the rapid advancement that is anticipated, this representation of it in its earliest infancy must, in a few years, cause pleasing reminiscences to those who have been instrumental thereto. When we state that Colonel Light is the artist, we need not add that its execution is all that it should be.

SELECTIONS FROM THE BOSTAN OF SADI.—Intended for the Use of Students of the Persian Language. By FORBES FALCONER, M.A., Member of the Asiatic Society of Paris, and Professor of Oriental Languages in University College, London.—London, 1838, small 8vo. Allen & Co.

This beautiful little volume is well worthy the attention of Persian students. It prepares the way for the perusal of Persian MSS., which present continued difficulties to the beginner; and whilst it includes the most usual contractions, gives the diacritical points, &c. with accuracy. The student who desires to grapple with the difficulties of the Persian style, would do well to take advantage of Mr. Falconer's labours. He will thus avoid much future embarrassment, and become familiar with the kind of alphabetical character which he will meet with in his progress.

COLLOQUIES.—Imaginary Conversations between a Phrenologist and the Shade of Dugald Stewart. By J. SLADE, M.D., F.G.S. &c. Foolscap 8vo, 1838.

The object of this work is to introduce the interesting subject of Phrenology in a pleasing manner to the reader. The Phrenologist supposes himself to be rambling about some of the beautiful scenery of that far-famed County, Devonshire, and meeting the shade of Stewart, with whom he converses. The introduction of the spirit of our celebrated philosopher is extremely well managed. The imagination of the Phrenologist is highly excited by the beautiful and grand scenes that surround him; and while thus excited, the spirit becomes *visible*. Various meetings take place between these conversationalists; and the descriptions of scenery are most graphic, often presenting a picture to the eye which yet does not equal the original when it is drawn. The author has derived the idea of thus embodying his opinions from Landor and Southey; and though he may be one moment soaring to some imaginative height, the next finds him descending to reason and sober reflection, dwelling upon some abstruse and metaphysical point connected with mind, morals, or religion. To relieve the dryness of debate, various poetical notices are introduced, and many poetical thoughts delivered in prose. Altogether, we are disposed to think most highly of this performance—for the fund of useful information it contains—for the interesting manner in which that information is imparted, and from comparatively abstruse

subjects being brought within the comprehension of the meanest intellect. Many anecdotes are also scattered about the volume, chiefly phrenological, which give it life. Appended to these Colloquies is a faithful portrait of Stewart.

OPHTHALMIA.—The various Inflammations of the Conjunctiva, or Mucous Membrane of the Eye. By J. SLADE, M. D., F. G. S. &c. 8vo, 1838.

The author of this Treatise evidently intends that it shall be made useful to private families as well as the profession; and as it is free from those technicalities which render the perusal of many scientific works tedious and heavy—and as the whole work is systematically and well arranged, the diseases accurately but briefly described, the treatment simplified, and the language easy and polished, he has, we are sure, accomplished the object he aimed at. We hail this little work with the more pleasure, as the arrangement is new, and obviously a great improvement upon the old system of recognising the diseases of which it treats; nor is the circumstance of the author having been attached to two Hospitals, one of which is devoted entirely to eye-diseases, its least recommendation. We can recommend the whole Treatise to our connections in India with confidence; and would willingly extend our remarks upon it, if circumstances permitted, for its great practical utility.

A DICTIONARY OF THE HOK-KEEN DIALECT OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE. By W. H. MEDHURST, Batavia. 1 Vol. 4to.

We rejoice to see works multiplying on China. Notwithstanding its exclusive wall, we now and then get a peep at the Celestial Empire, and “the Great Unknown” will soon become well known to the western world. It appears that though the written medium of China is one and the same throughout that and the neighbouring countries, yet the spoken dialects differ in every province and department of the Empire. The valuable Dictionary published by *Dr. Morrison* was illustrative of the Mandarin, or Court Dialect; the present one of the Hok-Kéen tongue. We can easily conceive that the author must have been at an immense deal of trouble to ascertain and mark every slight variation of accent belonging to 12,000 characters, and hope that his work may prove useful in facilitating the intercourse between China and Europe; particularly as the inhabitants of Hok-Kéen are the most enterprising and commercial part of China’s population, and, since the trade is extending up the coast, come most frequently in contact with Europeans. We understand that the printing of the work was undertaken by the Select Committee of the Hon. East India Company in China, in 1831; but delayed, in order to get out some other works previously, when their Charter expiring, it was stopped altogether. The use of their types was however afforded, and a hundred subscribers having been obtained in Canton, Messrs. Oliphant & Co. advanced the money for its completion.

SYNOPSIS OF INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—The Right Honourable the Governor-General embarked for the Western Provinces on the morning of 21st October. His Lordship was attended to the Ghaut by the Members of Council, Secretaries, and many other Civilians and Military Officers, &c., who assembled for the purpose at Government House. Thence the procession started punctually at a quarter past six, H. M.'s troops forming a street all the way to Chandpaul Ghaut, which presented a very lively scene, being crowded with carriages and a large concourse of persons, including many ladies; and when the boat left the shore, the universal demonstrations of respect and regard were feelingly acknowledged by his Lordship and his sisters. The whole party is distributed in two steamers, Lord Auckland and his family occupying the Soornna Flat, towed by the Megna; and the Secretaries and their families proceeding in the Matabhanga Flat, towed by the Lord William Bentinck. The embarkation and passing the Fort, and subsequently the installation of the Honourable Mr. Ross as President of the Council and Deputy Governor of Bengal, gave occasion for a good deal of firing of salutes, all which was over by half-past eight. [The appointments that have taken place in consequence of the departure of Lord Auckland, will be found in our Register department.]

PROGRESS OF THE GOVERNOR.—Lord Auckland and suite reached Commercolly 26th October; Monghyr, 2d November; and proceeded on from Dinapore, all well at daylight on the morning of the 10th November. The vessels are reported in excellent working order.

THE BURMESE WAR.—Although various *pro* and *con* accounts were floating about the different Presidencies during October and November, it may, we think, be decidedly asserted that no war will take place with Burmah. However, the most important of the reports anticipating hostilities, describes the new King of Burmah as openly expressing his determination not to abide by the treaties entered into with the late Government. "He has refused to confer with any but crowned heads, and waits only until he has collected a sufficient force, to commence hostilities against the English." This is but the rumour. Troops had been ordered to Moulmein and Sylhet to guard the frontiers, as stated in other parts of the Synopsis. Colonel Burney had returned to Calcutta, and was to leave in the Jellinghee steamer on the 15th November in search of the Governor-General, in order to communicate to him the real state of the matter, and enable his Lordship to take decided measures with regard to our relations with the Burmese power. The papers remark upon the miserable accommodations afforded this valuable officer for his voyage up the river, when at the same time a fine craft was unemployed, waiting the orders of the Bishop.

MILITARY FLOGGING.—Circular No. 1714.

Adjutant General's Office,
Head Quarters, Simla, 20th October, 1837.

SIR,

I have the honour, by direction of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to inform you that, according to the decisions of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council, corporal punishment by the lash is not among the punishments that may be awarded by a Court-Martial, or inflicted on drummers and musicians attached to any part of the Native Army. It is to be understood that this communication is not to be published in Orders, but is merely made for your guidance.

I have, &c.

J. R. LUMLEY, Major-General,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

To the Officer commanding ———th Regiment.

The *Englishman* of 15th November is very severe upon the above document, as well for the private manner of its promulgation as for daring to neutralize an Act of Parliament, and the Queen's Articles of War; contending that the Supreme Government of India have no more right to annul the power of an European Court-Martial than they have to abrogate the Charter itself.

Oriental Herald.—Vol. I.—No. III.

(C)

INSOLVENT ESTATE OF CRUTTENDEN & Co.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Estate of Cruttenden, Mackillop, & Co., from the 1st of May to the 31st of October, 1837.

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
By Balance of the 30th April, 1837,			To advances for the Manufacture of		
Co.'s Rs.....	8577	5 6	Indigo, Co.'s Rs.	166037	2 5
Indigo Factories sold	238313	14 1	Dividends paid.....	308675	9 8
Realized from Debtors	161892	12 0	Life Insurance Premia	36551	9 0
Proceeds of Steamer "Emulous"	21039	6 6	Deposited in the Union		
Money borrowed	192216	7 0	Bank	478358	0 8
Money lent, repaid.....	5585	4 10	Less drawn	472745	4 7
Rents realized	16769	10 10	Compromised the preferable Claim of		
Refund of Sums paid in anticipation			the Oriental Insurance Office for ...	35000	0 0
of Dividends.....	5427	3 8	Annuities secured by Mortgage	6293	5 4
Office Furniture sold	117	0 9	Law Charges.....	1150	12 0
Realized on account of Parties not			Advertisements.....	421	7 7
Debtors to the Estate, to be refunded.	1282	8 6	Repairs, Assessment, Ground Rent,		
			Durwan's Wages, &c.....	5328	9 10
			Payments in anticipation of Divi-		
			dends	204	12 7
			Paid Sums realized on account of Par-		
			ties not Debtors to the Estate.....	54524	7 4
			Postages and petty Charges.....	174	1 5
			Balance, as per Account	31227	0 5
Co.'s Rs.	651221	9 8	Co.'s Rs.	651221	9 8

Errors excepted.

Calcutta, 1st November, 1837.

T. HOLROYD, Assignee of
CRUTTENDEN, MACKILLOP, & Co.'s Estate.

(A Copy)

Published (as filed by the Assignee) for the information of all concerned.

P. O'HANLON, Examiner.

Office of Examiner, 7th November, 1837.

Messrs. Waddington & Wilson, Attles

INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MACKINTOSH & Co.

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements appertaining to the Estate of the late Firm of Mackintosh & Co., from the 1st of May to the 31st of October, 1837.

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
Cash Balance on 30th April, 1837	19780	3 11	Advances for the manufacturing of In-		
Sale of landed Property	62152	9 5	digo.....	16305	0 0
Rents of Ditto	506	0 0	Life Insurance Premia	8694	7 7
Remittances from Dr. Constituents ...	81064	7 1	Assessment, Durwan's Wages, Ground		
Miscellaneous Recoveries	331	3 0	Rent, &c.	1079	0 4
Sale of Indigo Factory	800	0 0	Advertisements	122	7 3
Drawn from the Union			Law Charges.....	11565	4 5
Bank.....	146755	14 8	Paid Sums realized on account of Par-		
Less deposited	145637	15 8	ties not Debtors to the Estate.....	4652	2 9
Money lent, repaid	16716	0 6	Miscellaneous Charges	268	1 4
Ditto borrowed	17140	5 0	Office Establishments.....	3031	15 10
			Dividends paid.....	128695	5 7
			Balance	25193	8 10
Co.'s Rs	199608	5 11	Co.'s Rs.	199608	5 11

Errors excepted.

Calcutta, 31st October, 1837.

T. HOLROYD, Assignee of MACKINTOSH & Co.

(A Copy.)

Published (as filed by the Assignee) for the information of all concerned.

P. O'HANLON, Examiner.

Office of Examiner, 7th November, 1837.

Messrs. Collier, Bird, & Grant, Attles

INSOLVENT ESTATE OF ALEXANDER & Co.

Abstract of the Accounts of Alexander & Co.'s Estate, from the 1st of May to the 31st of October, 1837.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance of the 30th April, 1837, Co.'s Rs.....	1540 14 6	Advances for the Manufacture of Indigo, Co.'s Rs.	50298 0 9
Drawn from the Union Bank.....	238009 3 10	Law Charges.....	17425 9 10
Less deposited	235965 10 11—	Dividends paid.....	89580 14 10
Recoveries from Debtors	77011 4 10	Paid to the Bank of Bengal Proceeds of mortgaged Property.....	35276 8 7
Money borrowed	79939 14 10	Remittance to the London Assignees, to meet 2d Dividends payable there.	28235 4 9
Landed Property sold	87376 8 7	Discharged Arrears of Government Revenue due by the Kotubpore Talook.	13882 6 8
Refund of Indigo Advances.....	50447 1 2	Office Establishment	4007 12 11
Realized Sum paid in anticipation of Dividends	22 11 5	Paid Sums realized on account of Parties not Debtors to the Estate.....	5421 6 0
Proceeds of Sundries	167 12 0	Assessments, Ground Rents, Durwan's Wages, Repairs, &c.....	389 12 8
Rents realized	503 11 0	Advertisements, Postages, and incidental Charges.....	213 4 5
		Balance of the 31st October, 1837 ..	4322 6 7
Co's Rs.	249053 7 3	Co's Rs.	249053 7 3

Errors excepted.

Calcutta, 1st November, 1837.

T. HOLROYD, for Self and W. C. Hurry.

Assignees of ALEXANDER & Co.'s Estate.

(A Copy.)

Published (as filed by the Assignees) for the information of all concerned.

P. O'HANLON, Examiner

Office of Examiner, 7th November, 1837.

Messrs. White, Boyle, & Thomas, Att'ys

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.—The Commander-in-Chief commenced his tour on the 27th October. He had reached Barr, and would regulate his march from thence so as to arrive at Hansi on 15th November. Colonel Alves has, it is said, made a remonstrance against the said tour taking place during the present dearth in Rajpootana. The Agra Ukhbar adds, "The remonstrance has certainly not been made without good reason; for the presence of a large camp must considerably add to the want of food at present existing."

SIR CHARLES GREY.—It was expected in Calcutta that Sir Charles Grey, formerly Chief Justice of that Presidency, would succeed Mr. Macaulay, whose proposed return to England is mentioned in another part of the Synopsis.

MURDER OF ENSIGN BLENKINSOP.—Extract of a letter, dated Chybassa in Singbroom, 29th September, 1837:—Ensign Blenkinsop, of the 34th N. I., in temporary charge of the detachment in Singbroom, during the absence on leave of Captain Armstrong, was murdered at daybreak by a suwar of the 5th Local Horse, whom he had ordered to drill for most insubordinate conduct. About five o'clock A.M. the suwar presented himself at Ensign Blenkinsop's quarters, informing his bearer that he came as orderly of the day. The bearer went out to a short distance, and returning after a few minutes, found his master lying in a corner of the bungalow bathed in his blood. The doctor was immediately sent for, and on arrival found him in the pangs of death, occasioned by four wounds on the head, of great length, two of them penetrating the brain to the depth of two inches and a half. A punctured wound was also observed on the neck, but not of a dangerous description: three of the fingers of the left hand had been cut off, the same hand almost separated at the wrist, and the head of the arm-bone of the right side was exposed by a large wound at the upper part of the arm. A long sharp knife and a sword were found, belonging to the suwar. It was supposed that he first attempted to murder his officer while asleep, by stabbing him in the neck with the knife; that Ensign Blenkinsop had started out of his bed; that while defending his head, his hands had been disabled, and then the other

wounds had been inflicted, which deprived him of life. The murderer fled after committing the sanguinary deed, but was observed by the European corporal in charge of the guns, who at the same time heard the alarm of the murder. He pursued him, calling out, in passing, the bazaar-guard; but finding that he was unable to gain upon him, he ordered a sepoy to fire, who shot him through the abdomen. He unfortunately died before his evidence could be taken. Ensign Blenkinsop was of a mild and temperate disposition, kind and attentive to the complaints of all under his command, and looked with a steadfast eye to a brighter world on high. He was the oldest Ensign in the Bengal Army, having served the Company for eleven years.

MILITARY BANK DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Military Bank have declared a further dividend of five per cent. The remaining properties will be put up to auction early next month; and it is expected the proceeds will realize sufficient to give a further dividend of twenty per cent., making a total dividend of about twelve annas in the rupee.

DEATH OF JUDGE MALKIN.—We announce with deep regret the death of Sir Benjamin Malkin, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Supreme Court at Calcutta. His Lordship expired about half-past five on Saturday afternoon, the 21st October, from the effects of a severe attack of dysentery, and his remains were interred in the Cathedral churchyard at five P. M. of the following day. The Chief Justice and a numerous attendance of friends exhibited the respect which the late Sir Benjamin Malkin's public and private virtues so justly entitled him to. He was an impartial judge and worthy man.

CAPTAIN BURNES.—Captain Burnes arrived at Cabool in October, and held friendly intercourse with the people.—By Dost Mahomed's order, the chiefs and nobles constantly attend on him, but the Kuzzilbashs have not yet made their appearance, in obedience to the direction of Mahomed Ukhbar Kkan. When the Cabool Chief heard this, he sent for the Sirdars of that tribe, and told them, that if they were desirous of serving him, they must attend the Sahib, otherwise they should all be dismissed. Captain Burnes interceded for them with Dost Mahomed, and succeeded in reconciling all parties.

FATAL DUEL.—A slight misunderstanding took place at Kurnaul on the morning of the 15th October, between Capt. Keating, of H. M. 13th Light Infantry, and Capt. Hughes, of the Artillery. Ineffectual attempts were made to reconcile the parties, and they met on the evening of the same day. Captain H. received his adversary's ball in his right side, and it passed through his liver, bowels, and spleen, lodging in the left side. He had strength to drive his buggy home, but died at nine P. M. next day. Lieut. Jennings, of H. M. Light Infantry, was the friend of Captain Keating, and Lieut. Timbrell, Art., of Captain H. The latter was only on a short visit to Kurnaul, and was much esteemed. The affair it was expected would lead to some investigation, as presenting some unusual features.—By later advices, we find that Lieuts. Keating and Jennings had been arraigned before a Court-Martial at Kurnaul, for ungentlemanlike conduct, in refusing an explanation, both verbal and written, offered by the late Captain Hughes. The case for the prosecution had closed on the 16th November, and the prisoners had commenced their defence. The second of the deceased had stated that the duel was not a fair one. The Court would not permit any matter connected with the capital crime to be entered into; the charge received from Head Quarters being merely that of unofficer and ungentlemanlike conduct, as before stated; neither would they receive Lieut. Timbrell's evidence of the serious impressions as to the cause of Lieut. Keating's treatment of him, which the late Captain Hughes, when dying, submitted to him.

BRIGADE-MAJOR.—*Barrackpore.*—Major Cowslade, of the 70th N. I., has resigned this situation, to join his regiment ordered to the frontier: he is succeeded by Captain Ludlow, 12th N. I. Lieut. Robertson, also of the 70th N. I., who had been appointed Interpreter to the 50th N. I. at Dacca, has relinquished that preferment, and accompanied his own regiment to Sylhet.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.—The *Englishman* of Nov. 11 gives the following list of parties going to England or to the Cape during the cold season:—Sir C. T. Metcalfe; Capt. and Mrs. Higginson; Capt. M. G. White; W. Macan, Esq.; J. Macculloch, Esq.; J. Macdonald, Esq.; Maj.-Gen. White; W. Fraser, Esq.; Dr. Agnew; Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Siddons; J. Lamb, Esq. & Mrs. Lamb; Lieut. Fitzgerald (Art.) and Mrs. Fitzgerald; Colonel Tickell; Capt. Roberts and Lady (Cape); Lieut. Lonax; Mr. and Mrs. Gough (Cape); Hon. T. B. Macmurray; Mr. and Mrs. Trevelyan; Mrs. Col. Peckett; Miss Beckwith; Col. and Mrs. Craner; J. J. Harvey, Esq., C. S.; Ensign M'Mahon; J. S. Stopford, Esq.; Mrs. Place; Capt. Cotton, 67th N. I.; Lieut. Hudson, 67th N. I.; Lieut. Brooke, H. M. 31st; W. Martin, Esq., C. S.; T. P. Woodcock, Esq., C. S.; Major Hall (3d Buffs) and Mrs. Hall; J. F. Sim, Esq.; Rev. T. and Mrs. Robertson; Hon. Mr. Ramsay;

W. Hepburn, Esq.; Major Blake; N. Alexander, Esq.; D. C. Smyth, Esq.; H. P. Russell, Esq., C. S.; Hon. Mr. Melville; W. Syers, Esq.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Nursery Committee took place at the Botanical Garden on the 20th October, and proceeded to visit the Nursery, which continues in a thriving condition. The Otaheite sugar-cane is looking very healthy, and doing well; the produce also is very satisfactory. The Singapore cane, received from Dr. Montgomerie, and the China cane have grown up most luxuriantly. The charge brought against the Secretary by Mr. Griffith (see page 149) has been entirely set at rest.

TAX ON CARRIAGES.—It is reported that Government are about to levy a tax upon all conveyances, in proportion to the number of horses used. The proceeds to go to the repair and watering of the roads of Calcutta.

CURNIN FUND.—Lient. Siddons, Eng., has subscribed 16, and Capt. Ramsay, of the Thug Department, Rs. 32 to this fund.

CIVIL FUND.—The meeting of Subscribers to the Civil Fund was postponed from 30th Sept. to 25th Nov., in consequence of not more than 150 having voted on the subject of the new Rules, and consequently it not being deemed expedient to come to any final resolution on the proposed changes. The Secretary was directed to address a letter to each subscriber who had not answered the requisition, soliciting him to do so.

JOINT STOCK STEAM COMPANY.—This Company does not progress quite so satisfactorily as could be wished. Our last report (page 44) gave on the 30th Sept. 1498 shares, out of the proposed 7000, taken by 304 persons. Our latest accounts now (18th Nov.) give the total as 2101 shares, subscribed by 548 parties; at Madras, 28 individuals had taken 99 shares.

INDIGO FACTORIES.—Sonaparrah in Furreedpore, and Bullecah in Sarun, are still advertised for sale, on account of the Estate of Alexander & Co.; also the Buxar Indigo and Sugar concern, on account of Mackintosh & Co.'s Estate.

RUNJEET SINGH.—The Maharajah has been particular in his enquiries from the Nepaul Ambassadors as to the qualities of Matabur Sing, the great friend and War Minister of the Nepaul Raj; and upon hearing that he was a very able and brave officer, desired that an interview with him might be contrived. The ambassadors answered that the General could not possibly leave Nepaul without the consent of the Rajah.

MR. ELLIOT.—Mr. Elliot has tendered his resignation of the Kotwalship of Delhi, and it has been accepted by the Authority to whom it was presented.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—The Police are much complained of for permitting a number of European vagrants to infest the Bazaars, extorting money from parties visiting the place; as also for allowing many people afflicted with leprosy to a disgusting degree, to haunt the same regions.

COMMERCIAL.—Extract of a letter from Calcutta to a commercial House at Bordeaux, dated 17th Nov. 1837:—Owing to unfavourable accounts from China, where the Opium trade seems to have called all the attention of the Government, and its prohibition all their energy, our money market is not in a very favourable condition. The exports of the year to China exceed in value 2,000,000; and as sales were almost impossible by the last advices, we are apprehensive that the greater part of that amount will be kept out of its usual channel for a considerable time. This circumstance will naturally act on the price of Indigo; and although nothing can be said of a decisive nature, yet we perceive a very great change in the opinions here: prices must go under Rs. 200, even if the October Sale was more favourable than that of July, of which there is no doubt, unless, indeed, that large funds be sent out from England. The crops are generally estimated at less than 100,000 maunds; the dye in general of a better quality than last year; the remaining stock of last year's crop is 5,500 maunds, part of which will go to Havre per Diana, to sail next month. Exchange is keeping low, say 2s. to 2s. 0½d. per Company's rupee; but negotiations not easily made, owing to the scarcity of money.

MEERUT.—*The Races for 1838.*—The following purses for nine Races were to be given by the Northern Indian Turf Club:—A purse of Rs. 1000 added to a Sweepstakes of 20 gold mohurs each, for all maiden Arabs—heats two miles—8-7 each. A gold cup, or a piece of plate, value Rs. 1000, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 gold mohurs, for all Arabs, 8-10 each, three miles. A gold cup, or a piece of plate, value Rs. 1000, for all Cape and C. bred horses, and 20 gold mohurs—heats, two miles.

Three Agra Races, and Three Allyghur Races.—A gold cup, or piece of plate, or purse of Rs. 1000, with 30 gold mohur Sweepstakes, for the principal races (with first-rate horses), and purses of 50 gold mohurs for the second best horses.

THE ZEMINDARY ASSOCIATION.—On the 10th of November a preliminary meeting of the principal Zemindars residing in and near Calcutta was held at the Hindoo College, for the purpose of considering the propriety of forming an Association among those who are interested in the soil, the object of which would be to defend and promote the landed interests of the country, in the same manner as the Chamber of Commerce has been instituted for the commercial interests. After a good deal of desultory conversation, in which the various points connected with the subject were considered, the resumption of operations occupying no inconsiderable portion of attention, the meeting came to the resolution that the landed interests of the country ought to unite and protect themselves by every legitimate means in their power. They then proceeded to elect a Provisional Committee, for the purpose of preparing a sketch and a set of rules for the Association, and the following gentlemen were nominated:—Rajah Radhacanth Deb Bahadoor, Baboo Ramcomul Sen, Baboo Bhobanychurn Mitter, and Baboo Prossono Comar Tagore. The only instruction with which the members of this Provisional Committee were charged was, that in preparing the rules, they should bear in mind that the Association was intended to embrace people of all descriptions, without reference to caste, country, or complexion; and, rejecting all exclusiveness, was to be based on the most universal and liberal principles, the only qualification necessary to become its members being the possession of interest in the soil of the country. When the Provisional Committee have finished their work, a general public meeting will be called to reconsider the rules, and establish the Association.

SIR C. METCALFE.—It is stated that a steamer was to be at Allahabad on the 15th of January for Sir Charles Metcalfe, and he was therefore expected in Calcutta about the 1st of February.

MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.—The 70th and 73d N. I. left Barrackpore on the morning of the 14th November, on their way to Dacca and Sylhet.—The 3d and 32d N. I., under the orders of Col. Stacy, marched into Allahabad on the 7th of November.—The 68th N. I., which was ordered to proceed to Allahabad on the relief, has been detained at Saugor for service in the Bhopaul State, and has been completed for that purpose in service ammunition and small-arm equipment.—The 2d troop, 3d Brigade Horse Artillery, were to leave Mhow on the 2d November, *via* Saugor, for Cawnpore.—The 71st N. I. arrived at Agra November 2, en route from Cawnpore to Neemuch, and encamped near the church.—Four companies of the Sylhet Lt. Inf. are detached for employment in Eastern Cochar, which, with a detachment of Native Artillery from Dum Dum, for the service of the boat-guns in Assam, are placed under the command of First Lieut. Innes.

EMPEROR OF DEHLI.—The new Emperor, as all new ones now do, has commenced his career with economy, reducing the salaries of some of his retainers, and dismissing others. He probably thinks this will recommend him to the paltry economists of Leadenhall Street.—*Agra Ukhar, October 19.*

ASIATIC SOCIETY.—At the meeting of this Society of November 1, the two gold medals presented by the London Geological Society to Captain Cautley and Dr. Falconer were exhibited. The Curatorship of the Museum has been offered to M. Cosma de Koros, who had not arrived in Calcutta. Five new members were elected, and four more proposed.

MORTALITY AT MHOW.—The Foot and Horse Artillery had lost several men lately, ten in one week, which was considered strange, the climate being the finest in India. The Foot Artillery were still sickly, and had been ordered to move out of barracks for a change.

CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENTS.—The following gentlemen had applied for pensions, besides five or six others not mentioned:—Messrs. W. Maxwell, H. Walters, C. C. Hyde, Esq., G. J. Siddons, W. H. Valpy, John Masters, David Masters, and F. Donnithorne. A serious loss would be sustained by the service from the departure of these gentlemen.

MAIL COACH FROM CALCUTTA TO MEERUT.—A Calcutta paper of 1st of November states that Government had applied for an estimate to ascertain the probable expense of establishing a mail between Calcutta and Meerut, a distance of about 900 miles, by which the post communication to Bombay would be expedited by at least eight days. It was proposed that twelve miles should be allowed to each stage, with a relief of three horses:—this would make seventy-five stages. It was intended that the conveyance proposed to run, should carry passengers; and to this source as well as to the letters, the Authorities looked for a return on the outlay. The calculations are thus given:—“Cawnpore 628 miles from Calcutta, or fifty-two stages and four miles, at twelve miles the stage—rate of hire per day each horse 4 rupees; for 157 horses, the number required for the mail to that place, Rs. 636, or

monthly 19,080. Calcutta to Meerut, 912 miles, seventy-six stages, three horses per stage, or 228 horses per day, at rupees 4 each—912 rupees per day, or 27,360 per month, making a total annual outlay of Rs. 3,28,320, against which are to be balanced the returns that would be made in charges on travellers."

COL. McCASKELL.—Col. McCaskell, of H. M.'s 9th Regiment, has been appointed a Brigadier, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Sir D. Zimenes to the rank of Major-General.

VALUABLE DRESS.—The Raja of Chanda, Gungadhur Rao, is now at Agra, to prosecute his suit before the Lieutenant-Governor and the Governor-General, for a diamond ungurkha, or jacket, valued by the family at a million and thirty thousand pounds sterling, and now in the hands of his agent at Benares. It was formerly deposited with Madhoojee Kala, a Benares Snroff, for some repairs, when Nagpore was reduced by the British Government. The ex-Raja is said to have been the owner of a diamond jacket, valued at three millions of money, which was also at Benares at the same period, and is still, it is said, in deposit at the same place.

THE MORUSSIL AND NATIVE STATES.—*Commerce*—*The Weather*—*Drought.*—At Gwalior the price of grain was very high.—No rain since the 12th September.—Drought excessive, so that 20,000 souls were preparing to proceed to Malwa. The indigo crops were expected to range at about 100,000 mounds. At Delhi hot westerly winds had long parched up every thing in the shape of vegetation. The cattle have been removed to the banks of the Ganges, &c. The inhabitants were emigrating in immense crowds.—All the other districts have, more or less, severely suffered. At Agra the poor inhabitants were nearly famished; neither water nor food could be had. These disastrous accounts are up to the middle of October.—*Meerut* was visited with a tremendous hurricane on the 12th of October. Numerous flights of locusts passed over the place.—Grain was falling in price here. Wheat was selling at 18 seers per rupee.—Cholera had made its appearance at *Coel* in October.—Rain had commenced heavily at Mirzapore.—At Nussereabad the drought continued, and great scarcity prevailed (October).

THE PICE.—At Calcutta the pice humbug continues, and there is very little chance of a sufficient supply of the coin being issued to relieve the prevalent distress of the poor.

THE NEW POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.—These came into force at Calcutta on the 1st of October. Henceforth newspapers (in India) may go, bearing postage, all over the country.

SUICIDE.—The practice of suicide was stated to be very common amongst the natives at the different Presidencies.

COMPANY'S PAPER.—A Government Order announces that in future Company's paper may, in like manner with bank-notes, be divided into two parts, for safe transmission by post.

MAJ.-GEN. SIR W. CASEMENT.—Sir William Casement will, it is said, succeed to Council in 1839.

BREVEY.—The *Delhi Gazette*, October 11, states that, from the latest private accounts, there would be a very extensive Coronation Brevet, which would not only oust every Brigadier in the Bengal Establishment, but deprive every Colonel down to Col. Thompson, of the 6th Cavalry inclusive, of the command of his regiment!

AGRA COURT-MARTIAL.—*Lieut. Parker.*—Lieut. Parker, of the European regiment, who was tried at Agra for "having feloniously and wilfully killed *Neesa*, his bearer," has been found guilty of the crime, with the exception of the word "wilfully," and sentenced to two months' imprisonment; but which sentence, in consideration of the recommendation of the Court, and the length of time during which Lieut. Parker has been under arrest, has been remitted by the Commander-in-Chief.

CHOLERA.—This disease had made its appearance at Agra; during the week ending the 3d of October, four artillery men (Europeans) had fallen victims to its virulence.

COL. BOILEAU.—Col. Boileau had resumed charge of his Brigade for a short time, though it was likely the precarious state of his health would make it ultimately necessary for him to proceed to the Cape.

BHURTPORE.—The inhabitants were emigrating from this city in great numbers, on account of the distressing scarcity. The Bunnials had been to such a degree extortionate in their price for grain, that the Raja had been compelled to direct the Kotwal to settle that which was a fair one.

RIVER INSURANCE.—The Native River Insurance Companies of Mirzapore had come to the resolution to refuse all risks on goods belonging to Europeans, in consequence of a recent legal decision against some of the fraternity.

THE TEMPLE OF DEOGUR.—The Temple of Bydenath in Beerbhoom has

lately come under the especial notice of Government. The reader is aware that it is the most celebrated of all the temples in Bengal, and that it enjoys far greater endowments in land than any other shrine. When the British Government took possession of the country, they found that, as sovereigns, they were entitled to one-third of the revenues; but this third share they speedily relinquished. Still it was considered the prerogative of Government to give their sanction to the appointment of the chief Priest. In 1820, when that post became vacant, a certain individual was appointed under the authority of Government; but, instead of caring about the welfare of the temple or of the pilgrims, he alienated a large quantity of the property, and enriched only his own family out of the revenues of the shrine. Some little time ago he died; and the question of choosing his successor having come up, Government determined to leave the matter entirely to the Brahmin priests, to be decided by the majority, and not any more to interfere with the affairs of Bydenath.

VICTORIA BALL.—A Ball on a magnificent scale, in honour of Her Majesty, was to come off at Calcutta on the 20th December.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Hon. A. Ross, Esq., to be Deputy-Governor of Bengal during Lord Auckland's absence in the Upper Provinces.—Capt. Champneys, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General, was to be appointed Paymaster at Meerut, vice Lord George Gordon.—Mr. Speed was appointed Head Assistant to Superintendent of Police.—Mr. Wilberforce Bird to be added to the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, as a third member, vice Sir C. D'Oyley, invalided.—Mr. C. F. Smith to be Superintendent of Police at Bengal.

CIVIL AND MILITARY ITEMS.—Kyouk Phyoo has been abolished as a military station. The Governor-General held a Levee in October, which was numerously attended. It was his last previous to his departure, on a tour of inspection, to the Upper Provinces. An extension of the new Customs Act has been made in favour of Bombay.—The Customs Commission of Calcutta was to be abolished on 1st December.—About thirty-five counterfeit stamped papers for various amounts had been seized.—The *disunion* of Madras and Bombay was petitioned for.—General Brown, of Agra, contemplated retiring, and returning to Europe with his old friend Sir Charles Metcalfe.

ELEPHANTS.—These animals are to be made use of by the two corps proceeding to Sylhet, for conveying ammunition-boxes, each box containing 2000 rounds of musket-ball cartridges, with the proper proportion of flints, of which boxes every full-sized elephant will carry six. If the elephant be undersized, the boxes will contain but 1600 instead of 2000 rounds.

H. M.'S 11TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.—Lt.-Col. Brutton is said to have sold out, and to have received a very large price for his retirement. It was deemed a matter of course that Lord Brudenell would receive the command of the regiment.

THE MISSIONARIES—The American Missionaries at Saharunpore have expressed their willingness to take any number of children of either sex under thirteen years of age, who, from the pressure of famine, would otherwise be sold; and to feed, clothe, and instruct them in the principles of their religion.

MR. TREVELYAN. MR. MACAULAY.—These two gentlemen have, it is said, engaged their passages for England in the ship *Lord Hungerford*. Mr. T. is obliged to take leave of absence on sick certificate; and Mr. Dunbar will officiate for him as Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue.

DARING ROBBERY.—The budgerow of Lieut. Waterfield, 38th N. I., had been attacked on the river Jumna by a party of 300 Goojurs in open daylight, and within thirty miles of a large military cantonment. The damage done was wanton in the extreme, the bijouterie, &c. of Mrs. Waterfield having been rendered useless, when considered not of sufficient worth to take away. The property stolen or destroyed was, at a low estimate, Rs. 11,000. No inclination was evinced to commit personal injury upon any party in the boat.

PILOT SERVICE.—Orders have passed Council for the building of two new Pilot vessels for the Bengal marine, at the Company's Dockyard at Bombay.

THE MADAGASCAR.—This vessel had made the passage out in the remarkably short time of ninety-eight days. One of the passengers expresses himself so much pleased with the ship and her Commander, that he is disappointed at arriving a month earlier than he expected.

HINDOO LIBERALITY.—Bunsidar, a liberal and intelligent Hindoo merchant, had placed in the hands of the magistrate of Mirzapore the sum of Rs. 12,000, for the purpose of building a bridge over a small river between the town of Mirzapore and the celebrated place of Thug worship, Bendachal, on the Allahabad road, which was much wanted.

NEW ROAD.—Government have at last sanctioned the construction of a new road between Mirzapore and Chunar.

CAPT. CRAIGIE, LIEUT.-COL. ANQUETIL.—Capt. C. was expected to succeed Lieut.-Col. A. in the Adjutant-General's Office.

BALLOONING.—Mr. Robertson was to make his next ascent at the end of November. A companion was wanted, who would be expected to pay handsomely.

THE THAMES.—This vessel (1400 tons) had had her cutwater injured by the chain-cable, and was taken into the Howrah Dock on the 29th October.

THE MOUNT STUART ELPHINSTONE.—The passengers by this vessel (arrived 13th November) have presented Capt. Toller with a piece of plate, as a testimony of their good wishes towards him, for his unceasing kindness, the liberality of his entertainment at table, and the able and seamanlike manner in which the duties of the ship were conducted.

CALCUTTA TO COSSIER AND SUEZ.—It is expected that early in January two vessels (certainly one) will leave Calcutta for Cossier and Suez, and Mr. Waghorn has been written to, in order that those parties desirous of proceeding on to England immediately, may have arrangements duly prepared to ensure that object. The cost of passage ranges as under, according to the cabin occupied. For a single person, Rs. 900 to 2000. For a lady and gentleman, Rs. 1125 to 2500. For two gentlemen, Rs. 1350 to 3000. Many imagine that this route will in a very short period become quite the rage, more especially if steamers can be brought to bear upon it. The *Indiana*, Capt. Currie, is one vessel to make the trip; the latest day for registering names of passengers was to be 15th December.

HADJEEPORE RACES.—These races were to commence on the 11th November, and good sport was looked for. The Governor-General and suite were confidently expected to be present; indeed a postponement had taken place, that the honour of his Excellency's company might be ensured.

RAILROAD TO BOMBAY.—A correspondent of the *Englishman* is very anxious to see this scheme carried into effect, and, as one of the modes for raising the necessary sum, suggests the levying of a general house-tax.

CRICKET.—The third and concluding match between the Barrackpore and Calcutta elevens, came off on the 11th November, Calcutta winning the conquering match with four wickets to go down.

SHOOTING GALLERY.—Mr. Hatton, the gunsmith in Cossitollah, was about establishing a shooting gallery.

BILLIARDS.—The keeper of a billiard-table in Calcutta had summoned a player to the Court of Requests for the sum of 32 rupees, damages done to his table by cutting the cloth. The Court held that they had no jurisdiction to assess such damages, and he was nonsuited.

RESUMPTIONS OF LAND—RENT-FREE TENURES.—This is a question of serious import to the welfare of India. The *Friend of India* speaks as follows of the latest consequences of the resumption measure.—“We continue to receive so many enquiries from the natives regarding the nature and extent of the enquiry in progress regarding rent-free tenures, that we venture again to draw public attention to the subject, the importance of which will be evident by the simplest statement of facts. Enquiries have been suddenly and simultaneously instituted throughout this Presidency into the validity of those tenures which have hitherto been held free of assessment. In these tenures almost every man of influence throughout Bengal is vitally interested; thousands of the priesthood not only depend for their subsistence on the revenues derived from these lands, but also for the means of performing those religious rites. Whenever a Brahmun who enjoys a small quantity of free land, is thrown into pecuniary difficulties, he mortgages or sells the lands which he thus holds; but since the enquiries have commenced, he can neither sell nor hypothecate them, and those rites required to be performed at particular periods remain unexecuted, and he thus incurs the heavy penalties which the Shastras have denounced for neglect. The Brahmuns, in common with all the holders of free tenures, are therefore naturally anxious to ascertain the reason and character of this great commotion which has so unexpectedly disturbed every free tenure. They resort to the chief native officers; but the answer they uniformly receive is, ‘we know nothing of the matter; the system is carried on with a mysterious secrecy, by means of circular orders which are carefully concealed from us.’ The holders are thus left at the mercy of a large and increasing body of dilators, who wander through the country spreading dismay by ill-founded reports, and drawing a rich harvest from the fears of the community.”

“This non-interference of the Government with its subjects, upon a question of such importance, cannot fail to produce serious mischief. A grand movement is sud-

denly made throughout India, which threatens a large portion of the most respectable members of society with beggary; and yet there has not been a single communication made by the ruling authorities to their subjects to explain the nature of this measure. A regulation was drawn up and completed a year ago, which fended satisfactorily to shew the reasons for the 'resumption' measure. Why has it not yet been put into the hands of the natives? That the energy of resumption should have been let loose on the country before Government were prepared to explain the principles on which it was to be carried into operation, is most strange."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—Some sensation had been created at Simla, in August, by certain extraordinary proceedings of the Commander-in-Chief. It appears that the *Meerut Observer* had received the particulars of the intended relief, and had published them a considerable time before the official avis. His Excellency was instantly on the *qui vive* to discover the source whence the relief had been procured. For a length of time his Excellency's curiosity remained unsatisfied—or say, for the sake of the pun, without relief. However, the offender was, after a deal of fuss had been made, found to be a clerk in the Adjutant-General's Office, who was of course dismissed; but what in particular reflected on the Commander-in-Chief's conduct in the matter was, the fact of his having hit upon the plan of circulating a paper requiring all the residents of Simla to vouch themselves, on their honour as gentlemen and officers, free of the imputation of having surreptitiously obtained or circulated the memorandum alluded to.

MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL ADAMS, K. C. B.—By a list of subscriptions collected for erecting a monument to the memory of the late Major-General Adams, published in the *Englishman* of August 14, we find they amounted at that date to more than 10,000 rupees. Nearly all the titled and military of India, European and native, had liberally subscribed.

LUCID FACTS ON FURLOUGH REGULATIONS.—The Indian press is continually occupied in examining the subject of furlough regulations. One day a letter appears from some young officer, suggesting something new that may adapt itself to his own peculiar case as respects the privilege; this is, on the next day, combated by some one opposed to his views; then again, "somebody else" cannot possibly agree with either the first or second correspondent, and has something yet to add to the question which he deems indisputable; whereupon pounce comes the Editor himself upon all three correspondents, hewing and hacking them and their questions right and left, and finishing with certain *ex cathedra* propositions which none can dispute, save some first-rate contemporary. And in this way the matter proceeds *ad infinitum*. The following observations have struck us as being rather more to the purpose on the subject of furloughs than most of the "Letters to the Editor" we have lately seen:—A correspondent of the *Bengal Hurkaru*, signed *Sperans*, advocates an extension of the privilege of furloughs to such officers as may incline to avail themselves of a *second* trip to Europe. "He grounds this, first, upon the evident gain to the finances of the State by the difference between Indian and furlough pay; and, secondly, upon the fact, that the full complement of officers permitted to be absent on leave far exceeds the number who are absent at any one time, &c. &c." *Suntokhee* replies to *Sperans* according to the subjoined:—"On the first proposition it appears a fair remark that the gain to the State would be far greater if a third or fourth, in a word, unlimited furloughs were allowed; and upon the second we might not unreasonably ground an inference that the number of officers present is greater than is required, a position the converse of which has been universally predicated of the armies of India. If this last were maintained, or maintainable, it would seem a more rational mode of diminishing the expenses of the army, to retrench such supernumeraries altogether, in preference to the Irish plan of keeping them idle in Europe. But the fact is, that *Sperans*, and some other writers on these topics, fall into the grand mistake that armies are made for officers, not *vice versa*. The scale on which the Indian armies are officered is, that there shall be no more cats than can catch mice. It was never contemplated that the State should pay large salaries for a continued period of inactivity, or that the indulgences of its officers should ever become paramount to its reasonable claim on their services, so long as positive ill health does not interfere. An unlimited indulgence of residence in England is theoretically allowed to those who require it; but where the claims of humanity end, methinks those of the State begin. The necessity of limiting the indulgence of furlough was seen so long ago as 1798, when by Act of Parliament a continuous absence of five years was made a virtual relinquishment of the service: and with reason; for had it not been so, a Director's son might have come out for a few years as Ensign, and, returning to Europe for a long period, have perhaps stepped into Her Majesty's service over the heads of men of experience, service, and desert, who had borne the heat and burden of the day.

“ Leaving for a moment the interests of the Government, how would a grant of second furlough affect the interests of the army? By the army I mean those officers who make it their profession; and if the great bane, the grand stumbling block, of the Indian armies be, as I believe it to be, the *power of unlimited residence in Europe of the Colonels of regiments*, may we not fairly anticipate detriment to the regimental officer from an extended period of furlough to *all* officers?

“ Let us see how the system works now, and how it would work then:—An officer taking his furlough forfeits three years of service. This retards the period of his retirement by postponing the period of his increased pension; should he revisit England on medical certificate, the possible promotion to his juniors is retarded by six years, a large fraction of twenty-five, or even thirty years. Allow this officer a second furlough on private affairs of three years more, and you have, including preliminary leave in this country, exactly ten years—that is, one-third of the time necessary to give a Lieut.-Colonel's pension, and by the liberality of the late Regulations, which gives an officer the pension of his actual rank after twenty years' service, exactly one-half of the time actually spent in India. Now this half of twenty years, consisting of ten spent in the individual's private amusement, though it counts not as *service*, yet counts as *promotion*: he forfeits no promotion during absence; and if fortunate, he may, after thirty years of nominal service, ten of which have been spent with no more reference to his regiment or the Government than the mere insertion of his name in the Army List, be considered to confer, positively attain the rank, or retire on the pension of Lieut.-Colonel, after a service which should not equal that of most Captains, nay, of some Lieutenants. Where is the army to look for line-steps if a Lieut.-Colonel or Major may at any time take a furlough?

“ A Madras officer lately complained that he had from ill health been nine years absent out of twenty-five, and decrying the boon, because forsooth he had yet to serve his time of actual presence in India. Has then the State no rights? Are we to receive good at her hands, and shall we not receive evil? She would think that common gratitude would make a man so circumstanced rejoice to serve out his debt to a Government that had paid him nine out of twenty-five years for doing nothing. Mark me, I do not say a syllable against health lost by actual exposure, or injury received on service—such is honourable to the sufferer; but a limit must be determined, and before a man demands the reward of health and vigour lost, he must first prove that he once possessed it, and, secondly, how he lost it. The truth is, that as the indulgence of leave to the Hills has been so abused, that it is found necessary to curtail it, so is, and so would be that of sick-leave to Europe, were it not restricted: any, the only security the “*pay-all party*” has, is the forfeiture of claim to pension for all absence from this country. Let the high-minded soldier demand the reward of his toils, and not of his indulgences. The indulgence of furlough, if enjoyed at its full limits, would leave many corps without an officer for grand division. Were *Speranza* to act on his proposition of a second continuous three years' furlough to Europe, would it not probably be the means of depriving some of the working bees of his regimental hive of occasional indulgences of “*short leave*” in India, which are daily refused on the plea of “*paucity*” of officers for duty?”

SHEKAWATTEE.—Major Forster has had more work since that detailed in our last (p. 147). Four hundred horse from the Jodepore territories, composed mostly of Kuzzaks, whom the faction at Seekur had engaged in their interest, had plundered a caravah of camels proceeding towards Ajmere, just within the Shekawattee territory. They were traced into the village of Bunwassea, Illaqua Jodepore, where they possessed a strong fortress. Major F. (having six companies of infantry and two guns) sent notice to the Illaquadar, who, after five applications, stated that his troops, having three years' pay due to them, were not under control, and he could do nothing. There being, therefore, no alternative, Major F. invested the fortress, which surrendered without resistance when the guns appeared. One of the plundered camels was recovered, and many prisoners taken. The fort was levelled to the ground, the wells filled up, and this notorious nest of villains entirely destroyed, as also their other haunts of Bererwa, Ererwa, Bapa, Shawa, and Aska-ke-Dhane. The chief of Jodepore, Dena Nath, had waited upon Major Forster, expressing his satisfaction with the punishment the Kuzzaks had received, and which he himself was unable to inflict. This part of Marwar is described to be in a deplorable and wretched condition; and the British Government is loudly called upon to interfere, to put an end to such evils, or, at all events, to *permit* the neighbouring States to redress themselves.

COPPER CURRENCY.—It is said that the Government have 90 lakhs of pice locked up in the Mint!—while every one is complaining of its scarcity in Calcutta; and in consequence, the Podars still continue their knavery in giving two pice less than the rupee, when called upon to change it.

ENGLISH COLLEGE AT SYSLABAD.—There is an announcement in the November papers of the institution of a College for English education in the suburbs of Syslabad, similar in its general outline to the Hindu College of Calcutta.

LIEUT. WATERFIELD'S STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.—We have already adverted to this daring dacoity, and find, upon further reference, that the most valuable part of the property stolen had been recovered, owing to the active exertions of the District authorities.

MEERUT OBSERVER.—This paper has deceased.

RIVAL VICTORIA BALL.—“Messrs. D. Wilson & Co., the confectioners, have determined to set up a rival *Victoria Ball* at Mr. Dupuis' Rooms in Durrumtollah. None but those on the *Cossitollah List* will be admitted.”

GENERAL CHURCHILL.—Reports are current that the Governor-General has positively refused to give the Brigadiership at Meerut to General Churchill.

CAPTS. BOSCAWEN AND M'NAGHTEN.—A duel had nearly taken place between these parties, in consequence of some remarks supposed to have been made in the *Englishman* newspaper by the latter, regarding the former's letters about the Military Orphan School.

GOVERNMENT COURTESY.—The uncovenanted Service Pension Committee recently humbly solicited the Government to permit the letters connected with their fund to pass free of postage, in like manner as the letters of the Civil and Military Funds are allowed to be sent. With this request the Government most magnanimously—most generously complied—but coupled with the humiliating condition that the letters should be sent *unsealed*.

BORING FOR WATER.—The boring experiment in the Fort has now been carried to a depth of 427½ feet, without having yet passed through the alluvial strata. The auger is still working in sand, and more fossil specimens are occasionally brought up.

THE LATE KING.—By a General Order, dated 31st October, mourning for the late King was to cease in the army from the time of the said order arriving at the different Stations.

MOFUSSIL VOYAGEURS.—The Jellinghee Flat, in tow of the Jumna, left Calcutta 16th November, with the following passengers:—D. M'Farlan, Esq., Mrs. M'Farlan and two children, Mrs. Millet, Mrs. Col. Fagan, Mrs. Duhan and four children, Mr. Sterling, C. S.; Mr. Edmonstone, C. S.; Misses Creig, Col. Fagan, Dr. Menzies, Lieut. Carter, Mr. Hooper, and Mrs. Turner.

MR. WACHORN'S EGYPT AGENCY.—“An Economist,” a Correspondent of the *Englishman*, asks what advantages can possibly be derived by registering letters at Mr. Waghorn's agents, instead of sending them through the Post-office in the usual manner? When acquainted with the result of the September and October dispatches, we think he will no longer put the question.

THE BISHOP.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, in consequence of severe indisposition, was about to return to the Presidency; but his Lordship's health being much improved, he gave up the intention of embarking in the steamer at Benares, and instead thereof, proceeded in a pinnace as far as Patna, intending to spend the Sundays of 22d and 29th October at Ghazeepoor, and the two following Sundays at Dinapore and Patna, where he hoped to find a steamer ready to receive him on the 13th November, to bring him down to Dacca and Calcutta.

THE BISHOP AT DINAPORE.—His Lordship had recovered so much strength as to perform all the important duties of his high office. On the 5th November he preached an admirable sermon. On the 6th he held a confirmation unusually interesting, from the number of adults who availed themselves of the rite, and the impressive addresses and appeals made to the congregation. On the 7th he attended a school examination of H. M.'s 31st regiment, and in the evening dined with the corps at their mess, when a large party was invited to meet him. On the 9th his Lordship examined the Station School. 10th, attended the Temperance Society of H. M.'s 31st, formed of 200 soldiers! 11th, consecrated St. Luke's Church, as well as the burying-ground, and preached a noble sermon.

THE GOVERNOR AT DINAPORE.—His Lordship arrived 5th November, held a Durbar on the 6th, and the Misses Eden received visitors at Bankipore. 8th, the steamers arrived; at 11 A. M. a levee was held in the mess-room of H. M.'s 31st, numerous attended, and in the evening Lord Auckland and his sisters attended a ball given by the Station. On the 9th his Lordship reviewed H. M.'s 31st regiment, and dined in the evening with the officers. A ball took place afterwards, and the following morning at dawn the Governor left the Station.

MARINE REGISTRY OFFICE.—A registry office for seamen, the want of which had long been felt in Calcutta by the shipping interest, had been projected.

H. M. S. LARNE.—This ship had been docked at Kidderpore, and found to have sustained much more injury than was at first expected. She would soon be fit for service, and was to go to the coast of Arracan and Rangoon, to protect the British interests in those quarters.

THE HERCULEAN.—The Seetakoond steamer was dispatched lately to bring in the dismasted ship Herculean, with the officer who had left her off Piplej Sand; but not finding her there, the steamer was obliged to return to Calcutta, whence she proceeded again on the 16th October in search of the distressed vessel; but her second search proved as ineffectual as the first quest, and it was conjectured that the vessel must have rigged jury-masts, and stood out to sea again. The pilot dispatch vessel was then to search for her; but in the interim the vessel was brought in to the floating light, taken in tow of the Seetakoond, and anchored safely off Colvin's Ghaut.

HINDOO MYTHOLOGY.—The festival of the Ram Zeelee was celebrated with great pomp and great expense by the native officers and men of the 37th Regiment Native Infantry, who must have expended nearly 3,000 rupees on this mummery. The figure of the demon-monster Rawun was on a very large and hideous scale, and did ample justice to the horrors and absurdity of Hindoo Mythology. The fireworks were numerous and brilliant; but their uninterrupted play for more than a week, on so public a thoroughfare as the parade, was little short of a perfect nuisance.

SOOLEEMAN SHUKOO.—Sooleeman Shukoo, brother of the deceased King of Dehlee, has returned to cantonments with his disorderly suite.

OUDE REGIMENTS.—The two stations in Oude, Sultanpore and Seetapore, have been quietly abolished, and the regiments now there have been ordered, one to Shahjehanpore and the other to Mhow. Some of the officers of the 48th, at present stationed at Delhi, lose their bungalows; others more fortunate, share the loss with the officers of the regiment that relieved them at Seetapore.

DEATHS BY DROWNING.—A young gentleman of the name of Wall, of the Pilot service, was unhappily drowned on the 20th October at Sulkea. The melancholy accident occurred at Walker's Docks, and at about half-past five o'clock. The body was brought up after a search of twenty minutes, and medical assistance procured as early as possible; but all attempts to restore life failed. An apprentice attached to the ship Arabian was also drowned in the river on the 21st of the same month.

THE VICTORIA BALL.—At a meeting of the Stewards of the Victoria Ball, Major-General M'Gregor in the chair:—

Resolved—That the ball take place on Monday, 13th November.

Resolved—That it be a fancy-dress ball.

Resolved—That all who are included in the Government House list, on public occasions, be eligible to subscribe.

Resolved—That the invitations be strictly confined to the foreign settlements, and foreigners who are strangers.

Resolved—That the price of a family ticket be 16 rupees, and a single person's ticket, 10 rupees; and that no tickets be procurable at those rates after the 1st November next.

Resolved—That the Stewards form Committees among themselves for the purpose of carrying into effect all the requisite arrangements for this entertainment.

Resolved—That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman.

At another meeting of the originators of the Victoria Ball, held at the Town Hall on the 23d October, the following resolutions were proposed and adopted:—

“That instead of having the Victoria Ball as at present proposed, with tickets at fixed prices, it is desirable to have the ball as on former occasions, dividing the expense among the subscribers generally.

“That the books be recirculated, for the purpose of ascertaining whether present subscribers will permit their names to remain with reference to the above resolution; and that when a hundred subscribers are declared, they be called upon to meet, and elect stewards.

“That the ball be held on Friday, the 20th December.”

CAUTION.—LEPERS.—There are several native lepers in Calcutta who follow the occupation of confectioners. The public should therefore be cautious in purchasing sweetmeats, or they will be apt to bring this loathsome distemper on themselves.

CUSTOMS COMMISSION.—The Customs Commission was to be abolished on the 1st of December, and Captain T. J. Taylor, the Secretary of the Commission, would remain in charge of the records.

MR. WILBERFORCE BIRD.—It is said that Mr. Wilberforce Bird is to be added to the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, as a third member, in consequence of the infirm state of Sir Charles D'Oyley's health.

MR. SPEED.—Mr. G. T. F. Speed is appointed head uncovenanted Assistant to the Superintendent of Police in the Lower Provinces, at a salary of 500 rupees per mensem, with an additional allowance of 200 rupees per month when out on a tour of inspection with the Superintendent.

DGORGHA POOJAH NAUTCHES.—During the late festival two houses only (that of Rajah Kalee Kissen and another) were opened to European visitors. The *exclusion* of the latter, the presence of whom has hitherto been considered so great an honour, is said to be caused by their desertion of the native ball-rooms last year, which nettled the Baboos, and led to this result.

RAILROAD IN INDIA.—The projected Railroad to Rajmahl excites considerable attention : there are various opinions as to the practicability of carrying it into effect. The distance from Calcutta to Rajmahl is 130 miles, and the cost for the road per mile some estimate as likely to be but £1000, while others go as high as £10,000. The fair medium seems to be £4000 per mile, say 50 lakhs of rupees, to complete the undertaking. Very few doubts are expressed of its paying if carried into effect, and these opinions are borne out by the next paragraph.

RIVER STEAMERS.—There is always much competition for obtaining freight in these vessels ; and on the 16th October there being 1200 feet to spare in the Thames Flat, which was to be appropriated to parties according to the priority of their *personal* application, there was literally a scramble and battle in Captain Johnstone's office among those desirous of having a portion of that quantity.

SINDE.—The principal Umeer of this place has imprisoned two of his brothers for patriotically objecting to the admission of the English into the country, and to their increasing influence ; their sagacity pointing out clearly enough the consequences of such. Colonel Pottinger had gone to Huedurabad to consider the question.

MILITARY PASSAGE MONEY.—We are glad to find that the officers of the Company's Service are likely to have extended to them the boon recently granted to H. M. Service, that of passage money when proceeding to England, and returning to India, on medical certificate :—the Directors of the Bengal Military Fund have obtained for this measure the sanction of the Supreme Government, and its recommendation to the Court of Directors.

FUNERAL SERMON BY A NATIVE.—On the 19th of October, at the Old Church, Calcutta, a funeral sermon was preached by a converted Hindu, the Rev. Krishna Mona Banerjee, for his friend Moish Chunder Ghose (whose death was announced in our last). There was a large congregation, no little curiosity being excited by the fact of its being the first occasion of a church-pulpit being filled by a native. The text was, "Write, blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth."

THE COLES.—The Coles are again becoming troublesome. Advices from Bancoorah, of the 7th of November, state that they were once more in insurrection, especially towards the south.

THE OUDE BRIGADE.—The establishment of this Brigade has caused much satisfaction in the army, now that there seems no probability of a war in Burmah to instil hopes and spirits into it. The new troops will be raised in the Oude State, and be entirely officered from the British army. Col. Anquetil was, it is said, to have the chief command. The pay is, however, to be less than that in the Nizam's service ; and, according to the Hurkaru, "the appointments will not cause any step vacancies in our own army."

NEW STEAMER.—The new steamer to receive the engines of the Enterprize, was to be built by the Calcutta Docking Company for Rs. 140,000, being Rs. 15,000 less than she would have cost at Bombay.

AUSTRALIAN COMPANY.—This Company had engaged the ship *Juliana* for their first attempt, and the *Baboo* was engaged for the January trip.

PRIVATE DAKS.—Complaints are made of the operation of the New Post Office Act in the suppression of private daks, without the substitution of Government post-lines in their stead ; and the native merchants and bankers in all the principal towns of the Western Provinces have petitioned for their re-establishment.

MEERUTT MAGAZINE.—This Magazine has been discontinued. This is regretted, as it is said to have promised largely for the literature of India.

GALVANIC BATTERY.—Professor O'Shaughnessy has some experiments in progress, with a view to their application to the removal of the rocks from the River Jumna, by means of wires ignited by Galvanic electricity, and which would, of course, equally apply to the Palambug Pass.

FURLONGS OF 1837.—The following gentlemen have been admitted to furloughs of the season 1837, under applications made on or before the 1st November :—

Messrs. R. Macan, C. E. Trevelyan, D. Pringle, W. Wilkinson, W. H. Martin, and T. C. Scott; also Messrs. James Lean and T. P. Woodcock, who have obtained leave from the Lieut.-Governor of the North-western Provinces to proceed to Europe; and Mr. S. G. Smith, who has applied for a furlough through the Lieut.-Governor.

Madras.

THE GOVERNOR.—Lord Elphinstone arrived at Bangalore on the 7th October, and it was expected he would move towards Madras in two or three days. The *Madras Herald* recommends his Lordship, if he dreads the hot weather, to remain above the Ghauts a little longer, as the heat was most unusual for the month of October, the thermometer being at 94° within doors.

CAPT. FAIRLOUGH.—This officer died within a few miles of Madras, on the road to Arnee, on the 16th of October. His death was occasioned by a stroke of apoplexy, brought on by having attempted the march on foot.

CHOLERA.—This disease had on the 18th of October put on a more favourable appearance throughout Madras; it had entirely ceased in the 40th N. I.

SEAT IN COUNCIL.—Mr. Chamier, it is said, will have the vacant seat at the Board, when Mr. Russell goes to England and Mr. Lushington proceeds to the Cape.

STEAM COMMITTEE.—An opposition to the Bengal Comprehensive Steam Communication had arisen at Madras, that Presidency being desirous of acting independently of the Bengal one. On the 19th of October the subscription book contained the following names:—A. D. Campbell, Esq. and P. Cater, Esq., each £500; Capt. Dalrymple and A. Maclean, Esq., each £100; and the firms of Arbuthnot & Co. and Parry, Dare, & Co., each £1000. Pounds sterling it will be seen were subscribed, and not Shares, as recommended by Major Head and the Bengal Committee.

POST OFFICE.—The irregularity of the arrival of the post from Calcutta is much complained of, five days being sometimes in arrear.

MAJOR KEIGHLY.—Major Keighly, Judge-Advocate-General, died at Madras on the 31st of October. Mrs. K. and family would return to England in the *True Briton*.

H. M. S. RATTLESNAKE.—H. M. S. Rattlesnake arrived on the 25th of October from Calcutta, with ten lakhs of rupees on board, which were landed, and deposited in the Treasury the following morning.

BREED OF SHEEP.—The Government have it in contemplation to purchase a number of rams and ewes, shortly expected from the Cape, for improving the breed of sheep at this Presidency. They have already a number of Merino rams at Ossoor, under charge of Capt. Hill, of the Commissariat.

MAIL COACH COMPANY.—Government have declined acceptance of the tenders (see p. 46) for conveying the mails between Madras and Bangalore, on account of the expense; but have applied to the other Presidencies for information touching the conveyance of their letters by horsemen.

SMALL CHANGE.—The difficulty of procuring small change is bitterly complained of both at Arnee and Madras; at the former place it costs two annas (or one-eighth) to get one rupee changed.

A NATIVE OFFICER SHOT ON PARADE.—At Secunderabad, on the 10th October, a Subadar Major of the Golundauze, of forty-five years' service, and much respected, was shot by a Naigue of the same corps, while in the act of inspecting his company. The ruffian was at the time within three feet of his unfortunate victim, whose death was instantaneous; and the cause would appear to be, the murderer having been awarded a few hours' extra duty as a deserved punishment, and the prevention, in consequence, of his participating in some amusements during the last day of a native holiday. This is the third instance that has occurred at Secunderabad during the last three or four months, in two of which the service has been deprived of very estimable Native officers. Between 100 and 200 of the privates turned out to crown his murderer with flowers as he was led to confinement; and in the neighbourhood of the 31st regiment the walls were placarded by individuals who had hitherto escaped detection, with no obscure hints of more assassinations being in contemplation. With regard to this placard-posting one paper remarks, "Our military readers will recollect that postings were common in the Coorg campaign, in which

this regiment served with credit, and not, it would seem, without advancing in the march of intellect. Another states that all these events have their rise in Lord William Bentinck's flogging abolition order.

ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.—Lieut. Porter, Adjutant of the 1st Light Cavalry, was shot at on parade at Kamptee on the 13th October, by a private named Hoosman Khan: subsequent enquiries proved the man to be decidedly insane.

BANGALORE.—Maj.-Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B., arrived at Bangalore 20th October, and assumed command of the Mysore division. On the 21st the Major General held a Levee, which was most numerous attended by the European and Native officers. Col. Green was at this station on the 24th October, en route from Cannanore, to assume the command of Bellary; and Col. Marrett had arrived from that station. The relief of corps was anxiously looked for. Abundance of rain had fallen since the 20th: it was much wanted.

H. M. SLOOP OF WAR RALEIGH.—(Our readers will remember that she left these Roads in June, 1836—place of destination unknown. It appears she sailed from this to the Straits, where her Captain (M. Quin) received orders to proceed to Canton. He was there informed by H. M. Superintendent, or Chief Commissioner, of what had been communicated to him by the Chinese Government—this is a remarkable fact—that there were many English on shore in one of the north-eastern districts of the empire, supposed to have been cast away by shipwreck. To the coast in question the Raleigh bent her way. She arrived at the mouth of a fine river, up which Captain Quin, with his boats well manned, and prepared against aggression, sailed and rowed some twenty or thirty miles, to a place, as we learn, called Fou-chou. At length he found the men, who proved, however, not to have been wrecked, but to have been driven on shore by the piratical part of the crew of a small vessel called the "Fairy," employed in smuggling opium, and which our readers may remember was supposed to have been lost. Captain Quin received the greatest attention from the Chinese authorities. Having taken the men on board, he set sail for Canton, where he left the men. From thence the Roxburgh Castle, or some other vessel, is to bring the men to Manila, where the Fairy, with her pirate crew, are in charge, and where they will, no doubt, meet the well-merited punishment due to their crimes from the Spanish authorities, who, we are happy to hear, are exemplary in the administration of the law to these criminals against the laws of nations. From Canton the Raleigh went to Manila, and thence through the Straits of Malacca to Madras, where she arrived on Saturday evening, having been absent in the Eastern seas about eighteen months. She sails again this day—destination unknown.—*Madras Conservative*, November 14.

H. M. S. RALEIGH.—We understand that the notice of this vessel in our last Number was erroneous, in stating that Captain Quin found the men of the Fairy at Fou-chou. We have since been favoured with the following account, which we believe may be relied on as correct. The men of the Fairy were treated with kindness and humanity by the Chinese authorities. They were sent from Fou-chou, the metropolitan city of Fou-Keen, by the Viceroy, agreeably to instructions from the Court of Peking, newly clothed, well fed, accommodated with chairs borne by bearers to Canton; and on delivery to H. M. Superintendent of Trade in China, a piece of Sycee silver was given to each of the men, fifteen in number, from His Imperial Majesty of the Celestial Empire. The novel mode of conveying the poor fellows seemed to tickle their fancy exceedingly.—*Madras Conservative*, November 17.

DENS' THEOLOGY.—Two or three of the Madras Editors have been occupying their columns with any thing but mild and favourable strictures upon this notorious book, a portion of which had been reprinted at Madras.

COURT MARTIAL.—A gunner of Artillery, named John Ellis, had been tried for refusing to repair to parade, and for sending a most insolent and mutinous letter addressed "To the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army." Being found guilty upon both charges, he was sentenced to be shot to death by musketry, which sentence was subsequently remitted to transportation for seven years.

THE MONSOON.—Though the shipping had suffered severely, the monsoon had been unusually favourable on shore. The rain had been more abundant than any remember it to have been during the last ten years; and the price of grain had fallen considerably, and was still continuing to do so.

INSECURITY OF PUBLIC ARSENALS.—The Fort of Bangalore, though containing the Arsenal, Treasury, and other public buildings, is stated to have no stronger protection than forty troops, half European, half natives, the walls being in a ruinous condition, and the cantonment two miles distant. The same authority states that the Nagpore arsenal is likewise without adequate security. This state of things is attributed to the past wholesale reductions in the army, rendering it, in fact,

necessary at one large military station to place soldiers' boys with sticks, instead of firelocks at some less important posts—as sentries!

BRIGADE-MAJOR—BANGALORE.—Capt. M'Murdy having been promoted in consequence of Major Bevan's resignation, "the appointment of Major of Brigade is vacant, and the applications for it are numerous. The lucky candidate will need to ride both well and hard, from the description we have heard of a specimen of Mr Hugh Gough's riding."

REVIEW AT BANGALORE.—The 19th N. I., and afterwards the corps at Bangalore, were to be immediately reviewed and inspected by the General, who would then proceed to visit Hurryhur, and the outposts in that neighbourhood. Colonel Isaacks was to be President of the European court-martial about to assemble at Mercara.

CHOLERA.—A few cases at Hurryhur. Ditto at Khoongul.

NATIONAL RECORDS.—More than 200 volumes of these valuable documents had been received from England, and handsomely bound in a uniform manner, at the expense of Government. They were to be transferred by the College Board to the charge of the Madras Literary Society, to be deposited in their rooms for the use of the members and of the public at large.

SIR E. K. WILLIAMS.—This officer has been appointed to a Lieut.-Colonelcy in H. M. 9th regiment of Foot.

INSURRECTION IN CANARA.—*The Fort St. George Gazette* of 21st October announces the appointment of Major-General Fearon, C. B., as a Commissioner for investigating the causes of the late insurrection in Canara, v. Major-General Vigoureux, C. B., relieved on the return of his regiment to Europe.

THE MARINE BOARD.—Late proceedings of Government in this department have occasioned some little notice. Captain Hobson, of H. M. S. *Rattlesnake*, having been called upon to survey the ships *John* and *Minerva*, tendered to convey H. M. 45th Regiment to England, while an officer of the Company's Service has been specially appointed by the Court of Directors for that duty. The *John*, a smaller ship than the *Minerva*, and not able to give accommodation to all the officers, has been chartered, her tender being at £18 per man, whilst that of the *Minerva* was £20. This circumstance had given rise to very great discussion.

ARTILLERY DRILL FOR INDIA.—Lieut. and Adj. Oakes had published "Proposed Regulations for the Field Movements, &c. of Artillery in India"—a work which, from the well-known zeal, activity, and talent of the author, was expected to be eminently useful.

MADRAS CLUB.—Mr. Pruett, the Coroner of Madras, has been appointed Paid Secretary of the Club, at a salary of Rs. 350 per mensem. Some parties seem to think that the Committee have exceeded their power in making this appointment without taking the sense of a general meeting on the subject; and that it would have been better if the funds of the Club had never been drawn from the hands of Messrs. Parry, Dare, & Co.

TRANSIT DUTIES.—It was understood that the Chamber of Commerce had resolved again to agitate the question of the Transit Duties, which existed only in the Provinces subject to the Madras Presidency, having been abolished in every other part of India.

DELAY IN PUBLISHING DISPATCHES.—*The Madras Conservative*, 31st Oct., states—"It is now seven months we understand since a dispatch arrived from the Court of Directors, ordering that officers on the Madras Staff should enjoy the same allowances as in Bengal." If such an order had been received, it certainly never had been promulgated, for no officer of the Madras Staff had received increased allowances.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Commissary-General and Quarter-Master General of the Army are appointed ex-officio Members of the Marine Board, vice Mr. C. R. Cotton and Mr. W. Ashton, relieved. Colonel Strahan to have a seat at the Board whilst acting as Quarter-Master General of the Army.

These arrangements have apparently some connection with the misunderstanding between Government and the Marine Board, respecting the Transports for Her Majesty's 45th Regiment, some clue to which the *Conservative* of last evening has supplied us with. We do not pretend to be very well informed as to the real merits of the case; but from all we can learn, Government have acted most unwisely in the matter throughout; and their conduct towards the Master Attendant, according to our contemporary's version, has been disrespectful in the extreme.—*Madras Herald*, November 1st.

TRICHINOPOLY.—The moonson had regularly set in (30th October), and promised well for the crops. Captain Poole, the Deputy Judge-Advocate-General of

this place, who had been so ill as to be considered past all hope, had suddenly rallied, and was quite out of danger.

HER MAJESTY'S 45TH REGIMENT—This regiment embarked on board the *John* on the 14th November, which sailed for the Cape and England on the 16th.

TREMENDOUS HURRICANE.—On the 31st October and 1st November there was a tremendous gale at Madras, during which many vessels parted from their anchors, and went on shore. The *Thalia*, *Ayr*, and *Delight* were complete wrecks.—(*See Nautical Incidents.*)

TERRIFIC THUNDER-STORM.—On the night of the 11th November, Madras was visited by one of the most terrific thunder-storms in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. During the day the wind was at S. E., but changed towards sunset to N. W. The thunder-storm commenced at 9 p. m., and continued without intermission until past 11, during the whole of which time the lightning was most vivid, and the thunder awfully loud: it rained heavily during the storm, and for some time afterwards. A native lad was killed by the lightning in Black Town, but no other accident was heard of.

LOTTERY.—The capital prize of a lac of rupees (£10,000) fell to No. 2839 on the 18th November, which ticket was believed to be held by C. Sims, Esq., of the Civil Service.

SERIOUS AFFRAY.—A serious affray had occurred (29th Sept.) at Hyderabad, between the partisans of two native Princes, in which seven persons were killed, and many wounded. The cause of the conflict was of some petty nature hardly worth noting.

MALABAR AND CANARA.—There have been rumours that these two Provinces were to be transferred from the Madras to the Bombay Presidency! We fancy, for any thing of the kind to have originated, our foreign contemporaries must have been sadly in need of a subject for discussion. At Madras, of course, such a project is looked upon with a most unfavourable eye; while at Bombay they think the transfer would be quite correct, and that which the geographical position of the Provinces loudly calls for.

THE REPULSE.—This vessel had encountered very bad weather off Ceylon: her cross jack-yard had been carried away, and a complete suit of sails blown to ribbons. She landed 200 recruits for H. M.'s service at Madras, and proceeded on her voyage to Calcutta.

MADRAS IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURES.—"We have been favoured by a correspondent with some information connected with the manufacture of iron and steel, which has long been carried on in the Nuggur Division of Mysore, but which has not until very recently attracted much attention. The interest we feel in all matters relating to the products and resources of India, tending to promote the industry or ameliorate the condition of the natives, induces us to lay before our readers the substance of the communication. Iron-stone it appears is found in great quantities in nearly every part of the Nuggur Division, but more particularly all round the Bhowa Boodn hills, and the hills extending from Bassawapatam to Ajumpoor. Numerous smelting houses and furnaces have been erected, and are in operation near Coonsi, Hollaybonoor, Benkypoor, Oobrani Terrikery, and Lingadhully. The iron most esteemed by the natives appears to be that of Sirragerry near Shewmoga, from its being more malleable than that of other places. The Oobrani iron is likewise much prized; but the richest ore seems to be that of the Bhowa Boodn Hills. Upon the summits of these hills loadstone is also found, from which various vessels are formed, that are superstitiously supposed by the natives to possess many marvellous properties, and are consequently much valued by them. The most usual form in which the iron is made up for exportation, is that of small bars called by the natives *Coola*, such as are used for ploughs, crowbars, mamotties, and pickaxes. Large boilers and cauldrons are also made when ordered, as well as axles, and tires for cart-wheels, and the ordinary price is one rupee per maund. Hitherto this trade appears to have been subjected to heavy taxes and impositions, which have during the present year been removed: formerly each foundry paid an annual tax, varying from Rs. 12 to 50., which is now abolished; and the iron was also subjected to a heavier duty at each Chowky that it passed (and which was once in about every ten miles), than is now levied but once at the frontier. The only tax to which these manufactures are now liable, appears to be a frontier duty on exportation of one Bahadry fanam, equal to six annas, upon each bullock-load. The beneficial effects of the removal of these restrictions and imposts are already manifesting themselves in an increase of the trade, and the establishment of several new foundries that have since been erected."

• *Bombay Courier*, October 28.

Bombay.

THE GOVERNOR.—His Excellency held a Durbar at Daporee, graciously receiving all the Sirdars and respectable people of Poona, personally hearing all representations, and assuring those who had complaints, that their grievances would meet with every consideration. This highly delighted the Sirdars, calculated as it was to inspire them with confidence that the head of the Government will always be willing to afford redress for any injuries which they may receive from any of its officers.

THE GOVERNOR'S BREAKFASTS.—The public breakfasts of the Right Hon. the Governor were to commence at Parell on 24th November, and be continued every subsequent Tuesday and Friday at 9 o'clock. Lady Grant also announces that she will receive visitors on Monday mornings between the hours of twelve and one, and on Friday evenings after four o'clock.

ABOLITION OF OATHS.—By a notice under date 22d November, written declarations subscribed by the parties are to be substituted for the oaths heretofore required to be taken at the Custom House.

PUBLIC WORKS.—Tenders were received on 27th November for repairing the Tobacco Warehouses at Musjed Bunder, and converting the stabling of the Commissariat into Godowns; making certain repairs to the Custom House at Tannah; erecting a wall of rubble masonry from the Custom Chowky at Boree Bunder to the New Slaughter House, and levelling a roadway 30 feet wide within the wall; scarping the projecting rock, and filling in the hollows; building a new termination of Cutstone masonry to the Apollo Pier.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.—Messrs. R. G. Lancaster and J. Beckwith, carrying on business in Bombay under the firm of Ferguson, Turner, and Co.; in Calcutta, as Turner, Ferguson, and Co.; in Glasgow, as John Miller, Jun. and Co.; and in Liverpool, as Ferguson, Miller, and Co., filed their petition on the 6th November.

MUTUAL TRANSFER OF MAJOR-GENERALS SIR J. F. FITZGERALD AND SLEIGH FROM MADRAS TO BOMBAY, and vice versa.—It was considered that this exchange was in accordance with the wishes of both the officers above mentioned; but it is now rumoured that the cause of the transfer arises from some dissatisfaction on the part of the Bombay Government with certain acts and opinions of General Sleigh; in consequence of which that officer deeming it a *removal* instead of an *exchange*, and being in so far equivalent to a censure on his official bearing, will, it is believed, shortly relinquish his command altogether, and return to Europe.

THE LATE JAMES WILLIAMS, ESQ.—At a meeting of a few of the friends of this lamented gentleman, held at Baroda on the 27th October, it was agreed that a Cenotaph be erected to his memory at that station. Subscriptions would be received in Bombay by Messrs. Remington and Co.

THE INDIAN NAVY.—A spirit of discontent has lately been manifested in this force, arising out of the change which is about to take place by its conversion into a Steam Flotilla. One of the Lieutenants appointed to the *Berenice* has refused to serve, and is ordered to be tried by a court-martial.

THE INDIAN NAVY.—It was stated that the future strength of the Indian Navy would be two steamers, of 1100 tons each, and two of 600 tons each, as men of war; five packet-steamers—three of which to run between Bombay and Mocha, and the other two between that and Suez; one brig of war and four small schooners.

THE INDIAN NAVY IN CONNEXION WITH STEAM COMMUNICATION.—Sir John Hobhouse having adverted in Parliament last session to the suggestion which has been made of annihilating the Indian Navy, and stated that it had been considered advisable, instead of adopting such a step, to substitute a Steam Flotilla for the ships of war, of which the I. N. is at present composed, the *Bombay Gazette* (immediately upon hearing of this proposition) has put forth the following reply:—As this flotilla carries with it an appearance of an intention to do away entirely with the use of sailing vessels in the Indian Navy, we think it but right to demand that no injury be done to the rights of the officers of that force. They have long suffered extreme neglect; and if this change be adopted, we fear they are doomed to still more injustice, as its principal recommendation seems to be an idea of more economy being made in the expense of the Indian Navy by the employment of a steam flotilla instead of sailing vessels—an expectation which can only be realized by a reduction in the number of the officers and men. What is to become of the

numerous Midshipmen who have served so many years upon a pittance, without the least prospect of a Lieutenancy, we know not; but we have thought it our duty to give the Home Authorities an opportunity of seeing that the rights of the Indian Navy shall not suffer for want of advocacy on our part.

THE "DENS" OF THE INDIAN NAVY.—The Gazette of 28th August observes, "We really do not know under whose considerate management the *dens* to which the officers of the Indian Navy are now consigned on board of the steam-vessels were erected, or perhaps dug; but we can assure him that they bear a likeness to nothing we have seen so much as to the arrangements, for economy's sake, which are made for Wimbledon's wild beasts, where the best is made of the smallest space. To understand the skill and taste of the architect the better, our readers must fancy themselves well forward towards the fore-castle, among all the lumber which is generally to be found in any vessel between decks in that region; and then let him fancy a sty some four feet by five, closed in for gentility's sake we suppose, which is to form the mess room, dressing room, conversing room, and the room for all the purposes of comfort which the officers are to have; and fancy then that from this room are the so called bed-rooms, some two feet by the same measurement, into which it would be almost a moral impossibility for a man to screw his body, and when once in, a most difficult affair to get out again. These cribs to which the officers are condemned, have been probably chosen for their contiguity to the sanctum set aside for the crew; and we should certainly suppose that it would be quite impossible for a word to be spoken by them which would not be overheard by the latter, and so of what the latter may say, and we know that Jack is not at all times select in his expressions. The present short voyage of the *Berenice* shews plainly that the quarters allotted are not fit, independently of the many other objections to them, on account of the exposure to the sea-water, as it makes a clear way through the whole space allowed. The officers are, in fact, much worse off than the ordinary seamen. The Government must take this subject under consideration."

ATALANTA AND BERENICE.—We know that several individuals, and particularly one person, a clever, intelligent seaman, who examined the *Atalanta*, and made enquiries about the *Berenice*, state, that both vessels have received such a shaking, that the weak and improperly fastened hulls will perhaps run another monsoon, but after that period they must be replaced by two faithful, honest, and superior built Bombay teak vessels, which will stand any thing. Building these vessels in England is a job; they ought to have been constructed at Bombay. By the bye, we must not forget to say that the leaking out of the tanks is generally considered a rather careless piece of business.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, October 27.

ABSTRACT OF THE ATALANTA'S VOYAGE.—Left Bombay 26th September at 5 p. m.; arrived at Mocha 6th Oct. noon, being a period of 9 days and 7 hours. Left Mocha 7th Oct., 7 p. m.; arrived at Cossier 13th, 3 p. m., being 5 days and 17½ hours. Left Cossier 14th, 4 p. m.; arrived at Suez 16th, 2 p. m., making 1 day and 22 hours. Total from Bombay to Suez, 16 days 22½ hours, thus averaging about 7½ knots per hour. Left Suez 1st November, 2 p. m.; arrived at Juddah 4th, 2½ p. m., making 3 days and half an hour. Left Juddah, 6th, 10½ a. m.; arrived at Mocha, 9th, 4¾ p. m., making 3 days 6¼ hours. Left Mocha 10th, 4¾ p. m., and arrived at Bombay 21st, at 12¾, making 10 days and 20 hours. Total 17 days 2¼ hours.

PROMOTIONS.—By the death of Major-Gen. Lewis, Colonel Sandwith and Brig.-Gen. Salter succeed to half-shares of off-reckoning, and it promotes Lieut.-Col. Vans Kennedy to Colonel—Major Davies to Lieut.-Colonel—Captain Saunders, 15th N. I. to Major—Lieut. Hammerton to Captain—and Ensign Postans to Lieutenant.

GAJETIES AT SURAT.—Notwithstanding the recent misfortunes at Surat, life and jollity have not, it appears, entirely evaporated thence. On the 15th November a grand entertainment was given to Mr. Pelly by his old and much-esteemed friend Merwanjee Hormusjee, Esq., preparatory to his departure from this to the northward, where he is going to investigate circumstances of some importance. The whole of the European society were invited to meet him.

GENERAL LIBRARY.—A proposition had been made to have the General Library shut on Sundays, and was met by much opposition.

COURT-MARTIAL.—Lieut. R. Fullerton, 25th N. I. was tried by a Court-martial on the 11th October, and sentenced to be dismissed the Company's Service. (See Register.)

SHOTTON & CO.'S ESTATE.—A dividend of 2½ per cent. was announced to be paid at the office of the Executive Trustee on and after 25th November.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—The Commander-in-Chief and suite arrived at Bombay on the 13th November by the Company's Sloop of War *Elphinstone*, having left the Island of Ashtola 5th November. His Excellency's health was much improved.

THE PETITIONS.—The Petitions from Madras and Bombay, on the subject of an extension of power to the Governments of these Presidencies, were to be forwarded by the Berenice on the 30th November. They hold, that unless a Legislature on the spot, having the power to act for the general improvement of the country, or a representative Council, in which the interests of Bombay and Madras will be made objects of attention, can be set on foot, the only alternative to be adopted is the restoration of the powers held formerly by the minor Governors, to improve the character and condition of the people, and to introduce prosperity and opulence, where there at present exist nothing but poverty and the lowest degradation. It is desired that the petitions be entrusted to independent members, who will introduce the question altogether aside from party considerations.

BOMBAY LOYALTY.—The inhabitants of Bombay are taken to task by the *Madras Herald* for their want of loyalty, in not having until the 18th November met together to congratulate the Queen upon her accession to the British Throne, although having received the intelligence two months; and two monthly steamers having left Bombay for Suez; contrasting with such tardiness the expedition on their part, in rendering it probable that the Address from Madras would be presented to Her Majesty within five months from her accession.

CLERK OF THE CROWN.—Mr. Phillips, it is reported, was to succeed Mr. Roper, as Clerk of the Crown.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—At the latest dates from this Presidency, the shareholders of the Bombay Branch of the projected Bank of India were unacquainted with the decision of the Court of Directors as to granting them a Charter. The Committee expressed their entire satisfaction at the exertions made by Mr. Ashburner since his arrival in England, for the accomplishment of the object for which he was deputed here.

SECOND MONSOON.—During November there had been heavy and frequent falls of rain in the country round Poona, and which are said to have extended to most parts of the Deccan, having all the appearance of a second monsoon. Extensive injury had been done to all the ripe and unharvested grain; but from the moist state of the lands that had to be sown with grain, wheat, &c., a hope was indulged that the harvest might be unusually favourable.

CHOLERA.—All accounts agree in representing the cholera as raging with considerable violence in many parts of the Deccan, as also at Poona and the country around; the daily deaths at Poona were numerous, and latterly on the increase. Some of the regiments moving through the country had also been visited by the disease: the 18th N. I. had lost 50 men and a larger number of followers in a few days; and the 19th regiment, that had recently marched from Poona, had also suffered considerably.

INCENDIARISM.—On the 18th November an attempt was made to set fire to the Church of Nossa Senhora de Laude at Kavel, but was fortunately frustrated in time. The offenders had not been discovered.

MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.—H. M.'s 6th foot were to march on the 20th December for Poona, to relieve the Bombay European Regiment, which was to go to the Presidency.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION.—The second annual public examination of the pupils of this institution took place on the 26th October, and was attended by many European ladies and gentlemen and clergymen, as well as several native gentlemen interested in diffusing the benefits of education among the natives.—Hon. Jas. Farish, Esq. in the chair. The examination was highly gratifying and satisfactory, and reflected great credit both upon the tutors and their pupils.

MR. NORRIS.—The report that Mr. Norris was to be appointed a member of the Legislative Council of India, in the room of Mr. Anderson, who was expected to take his place at the Bombay Council Board, does not seem to give satisfaction; the appointment being looked upon as an encroachment on the rights of the service, in consequence of Mr. Norris having previously retired.

MAGAZINE AT MAZAGON BLOWN UP.—On the 23d October one of the Government charcoal magazines was burnt to the ground; seven men were severely injured—two not expected to survive.

LOTTERY.—On the 4th day's drawing on the 11th November, No. 750 came up a prize of Rs. 30,000, and on the 5th day, 7th November, No. 3,262, Rs. 20,000.

FLOATING CHAPEL.—The Government have purchased the wreck of the Great Harwood for Rs. 17,000, to be converted into a floating chapel, in room of the Aurora superannuated.

THE DEAD WALL NUISANCE.—The expectation that the dead wall around the Secretary's Office (so bitterly complained of) would be removed, has not, it appears, been realized.

FURLOUGH REGULATIONS.—The furlough regulations for the military service will, it is said, undergo a thorough reform.

DUTY ON SALT.—From the 15th January, 1838, an excise duty of eight annas per Indian maund is to be levied on Salt, as some compensation for the abolition of the Transit Duties, which takes effect at the same date.

SURPLUS REVENUE.—The Governor-General has announced the prospect of a present surplus in the general Revenue of India, which although produced from sources not of assured permanency, warrants nevertheless his submitting to some immediate sacrifice, in reliance upon the prosperous results to be expected under the encouragement afforded to production and commerce by light duties, and the removal of all vexatious obstructions to internal communications.—[This last paragraph refers to the abolition of the Transit Duties at Bombay.]

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.—REGULATIONS.—The Draft Act of the native gentlemen who lately petitioned Government for a new regulation for the improvement of Bombay, having been reconsidered, admits, in its modified shape, of the following condensed description. Certificates to be obtained from the Surveyor of Buildings by persons wishing to build upon vacant ground, or to repair, &c. any existing building upon the Islands of Bombay and Colaba. The Court of Petty Sessions to finally decide upon any dispute relative to the conditions in the certificate to be adhered to by the builder. Should any person commence the erection, repair, &c. of any building without the said certificate, he may be fined not less than 10, and not exceeding Rs. 100, at the discretion of the Petty Court; and should the building interfere with the public convenience, it shall be demolished. No houses within the Fort to be built higher than 48 feet. No cadjan huts to be allowed within the Fort. No new galleries or balconies to project for the future over public property. All projections which, from their dilapidated state, may be dangerous to passengers, to be pulled down. Benches and other temporary erections for the performance of religious or civil ceremonies are exempted from the rule following:—"No building materials or other articles to be placed upon side-gutters, drains, or on the public thoroughfares; the owners of articles so obstructing will be liable to the loss of them, and to a fine of from 5 to Rs. 20." All parties finding themselves aggrieved by any of the above regulations may appeal to the Supreme Court, or the Bench of Justices in Quarter Sessions.

ACCESS TO BOMBAY HARBOUR DURING THE S. W. MONSOON.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* recommends that more attention should be devoted to ships cruising off the Harbour of Bombay. He says that vessels are continually subjected to great inconvenience in making for the harbour, from the thickness of the atmosphere, &c., and the want of proper guides, there being no blue lights exhibited, although there is a lighthouse. The pilot-vessel, which (he says) is the greater part of her time idle, might be usefully employed cruising in search of vessels. He concludes, "the number of valuable vessels continually entering Bombay ought certainly to have some weight with Government, and instigate it to exertion on their behalf."

CATHOLIC SOLDIERS.—The Catholic Soldiers of H. M.'s regiment at Hazareebaugh are stated to be treated with great intolerance, in not being allowed to have a Priest to read the Funeral Service of their own Church over the bodies of their deceased comrades.

REMARriage OF HINDOO WIDOWS.—A question has been put by the Indian Law Commissioners to the different local officers in the Zillas, for their opinion as to there being any objection against the enactment of a law to provide for the remarriage of Hindoo widows. This is the second time the topic has been mooted.

THE COCOA-NUT HOLIDAY.—The *Government Gazette* of the 9th August gives intimation that the 15th being Cocoa-nut Day, and therefore a Hindoo holiday, no public business would be transacted at the General Treasury on that date. "Referring (says the *Bombay Gazette*) to the above notice, we must again express our surprise that our authorities do not dispense with so ridiculous a custom, which shuts up an important public office, and by consequence stops both public and private business, merely because a number of the natives choose to entertain certain notions of the efficacy of flinging a few cocoa-nuts into the waters. Why did not that section of the community who have successfully remonstrated against various objectionable native customs, also include the cocoa-nut superstition."

THE LIFE OF WILLIAM THE FOURTH BY AN INDIAN EDITOR.—The *Bombay Gazette* of 19th August has a long and well-written summary of the Life of His late Majesty. Although mainly drawn from European sources, it contains some respectful and feeling sentiments on the demise of the Crown, which are doubtless those of Anglo-Indian society generally. "Exiles though we be (says the *Gazette*) in a land remote from that in which we drew breath, many hearts beat slow at the announce-

ment of a demise of the Crown, and look with intense anxiety to the supplies of public intelligence which bring us any information connected with the successor to the vacated brilliant diadem of so mighty an empire. We muse on the death of William the Fourth, and mingle our regrets for the man with those we feel for the King who has uprightly discharged the duties of his station."

And by the hearts that love and mourn thee,
Be then thy parting spirit blest!

A CALL ON THE POLICE.—BOMBAY STREETS.—"One word with our Police friends," (says the *Bombay Gazette*, 26th August).—"Various complaints have found their way to us, of the practice which certain gentlemen of the whip, yclept Buggywallas, indulge in by day and night when they are charged as "spreeing," or driving along the streets and highroads at a rate threatening the annihilation of time, space, and all good and sober citizens. Let the Police see to this, lest damage be done.—Another practice is complained of—allowing horses and buggies to collect under and about the Tamarind Tree, opposite Messrs. Forbes and Co.'s office, during the whole of the day; thus converting a public thoroughfare into a receptacle for all "the tagrag and bobtail" which the native Buggy Establishment boasts of or can collect.—And yet another complaint:—Those buggies that ply for hire, are in the habit of drawing close to the drawbridge at the Church Gate the moment the evening closes in, instead of remaining in the vicinity of the Monument, where their station is; and this they do to catch the first comer before their neighbours can have a chance of picking up the prey. But the carriages of the public which may have to pass out or in at the gate after nightfall, are of course greatly incommoded by the crowded state of the entry."

THE FORT MARKETS.—Serious complaints were general against the Fort Markets, which were represented as being much disliked by both Europeans and natives. The generality of Hindoos living within the Fort had entirely deserted the new Market, from the vegetables, which form the principal part of their food, being sold in the same building as beef and mutton, which they hold in abhorrence, the only separation between the Vegetable and Butcher's Market being a Chunam wall. Europeans founded their objections to the market on the fact that meat was exposed for sale immediately behind a Temple in which the worship of Cloacina was practised—a circumstance at which the appetite of the strongest stomach could not but vanish!

DISRESPECT TO THE SABBATH.—Although the British behave tolerably towards the natives as respects *their* religion, we find it frequently complained of in the Indian Journals that the natives habitually offer disrespect to the Christian's Sabbath, by pursuing both business and pleasure on that day. "Are the Judges of the Adaw-luts aware (says a correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, August 21st) that the natives of the interior perform various judicial acts, such as summons issuing, &c. &c., on the Sunday?"

Ceylon.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW GOVERNOR.—The Right Honourable J. STEWART MACKENZIE arrived at Colombo on the 6th of November, after one of the shortest passages ever made, the *Malabar* not having left Portsmouth until the 7th of August. His Excellency was received with the usual honours on his arrival.

DEPARTURE OF SIR R. W. HORTON.—On the 15th of November SIR R. HORTON was on board the *Malabar*, preparing to sail for Bombay, at which Presidency Sir Robert intends to remain a month, on a visit to Sir Robert Grant, and will then return to England. SIR R. HORTON has not been recalled. The causes of his return are these. His Excellency in the first instance made an earnest application to be relieved in the month of October 1837, and it was not until some months afterwards that circumstances led him to acquaint the Secretary of State of his desire to remain in Ceylon until the end of that year. LORD GLENELG, however, as was to be expected, on the receipt of the first communication, took steps for complying with SIR R. W. HORTON's application to be relieved; and before the second communication was received in England, arrangements had been finally made with MR. STEWART MACKENZIE, who had been appointed to the Government. SIR R. HORTON was relieved, therefore, on his own application; and there is no doubt but that Her Majesty's Government would have acceded to his wish to remain longer, had it been in their power to do so.

BALL GIVEN BY THE MODLIARS.—The Modliars and other native Headmen of Ceylon gave a farewell ball on the 13th of November, on the occasion of Sir ROBERT HORTON's departure from the Colony.

ADDRESS FROM THE COLOMBO BURGHERS.—The Address from the Colombo Burgers was presented on Monday, the 23d of October, to his Excellency the Governor by a deputation from that body.

COLOMBO LIBRARY.—A rule of this Library, which subjects all persons not belonging to Her Majesty's Civil or Military Services to be balloted for before they can become members, has again roused into active existence feelings of jealousy and discontent, which had been rapidly dying away for some time past. The merchants think that this is a most invidious distinction, kept up by party spirit alone; and that the rule is now, from the changes which have been wrought in society since the establishment of the Library, equally unjust and unreasonable. The Civil and Military Officers, on the other hand, contend, that as the Institution was originally founded for the benefit, and is the property of the two Services, it is not in accordance with either justice or propriety that its rules should be interfered with by any person not a member by right. It is to be hoped that, as the divisions which formerly existed in Ceylon are fast disappearing, the merchants will see that nothing can lead more speedily to the entire removal of them, than the exhibition of a spirit of confidence and conciliation on their part. The question seems to be purely a matter of etiquette; for it appears that out of thirty-nine persons who have been balloted for during the last fifteen years, only two have been rejected, and that of these two, one was admitted in the course of a month afterwards.

EDUCATION.—The education afforded by the Government of Ceylon, such as it has been, has hitherto been entirely gratuitous; but that system is, it appears, about to be abandoned. On the establishment of the Academy under the Rev. Mr. Marsh in two departments, the upper one affording a complete Classical and English Education—the lower a thorough course of instruction in the English language only—it was decided that each scholar should pay in the high school twelve, and in the lower six shillings a month.

SIMON CASIE CHITTY.—Intelligence has reached Ceylon of the purposed gift from Government of 100 guineas to this able author of the Ceylon Gazetteer. Simon Casie Chitty is the first native who has distinguished himself by publishing a work in the English language; and there is reason to believe that this well-judged reward by Government will act as a stimulus to the acquisition by the Cingalese of the language of the mother-country. The news was received in Ceylon with unmitigated satisfaction. The credit is due to MR. TUFNELL, the Member for Ipswich, for having recommended this most deserving case to the consideration of the Colonial Office.

CEYLON AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—*From the Ceylon Observer, October 21.*—Entertaining as we do the most sincere and earnest anxiety for the general development of the resources of this our beautiful island, we cannot prevail on ourselves to allow the discussion of any point relating to so interesting a topic to be undertaken by others, and at the same time to be silent ourselves. We have before alluded to the formation of the Ceylon Agricultural and Horticultural Society; and without further reference to any point that may prevent some from immediately giving their assistance in forwarding its objects as formerly explained, we would willingly set heart and hand to work to assist them as far as we can—at least indirectly—by removing what we conceive to be misconceptions.

In last Monday's *Chronicle*, the Editor in the leading Article states his belief to be, that "one of the most prominent difficulties with which the originators of the proposed Society will have to contend, both in its formation, and in the course of its proceedings, will be found to lie in the *apathy* with which it will be viewed by many."

We do not anticipate that apathy will form an obstacle to the advancement of the Ceylon Agricultural and Horticultural Society; for although some may hold back from certain circumstances, yet they may soon be afforded an opportunity, without in any degree compromising their own feelings, to give it their utmost aid and assistance; and in the meantime we consider to anticipate impediments in the preconceived "apathy" of parties, is indeed throwing the cudgel at the unfortunate cur that has not yet even made an attempt to limp over the stile. We are most willing to admit that the Society will be the means of affording most material assistance to the cultivator of all vegetable productions, if efficiently conducted; and such, in the course of time, we trust and doubt not will be the case.

Burma.

RANGOON.—Dr. Bayfield remains at this place in charge of the duties of Consul, where all appeared quiet and well-disposed.

THE WAR.—We have given all the intelligence on this subject under our Calcutta head.

Singapore.

SIR JOHN GRANT.—Sir John Grant and Lady had safely arrived here from Calcutta.

RAJAH OF LINGIN.—The Malay Bark *Engeltina* anchored in our Roads this evening, having on board His Highness the Rajah of Lingin. We have not been able to learn the object of his visit; but suppose it must have some connexion with the late reported interference of the Dutch with his possessions. We ourselves are glad to see these gentlemen pay us visits occasionally, as they will then see the advantages accruing to commerce, by allowing it to have its channel open and unfettered as it is at this port, being so contrary to what is the case in their own States. Our worthy Governor with Captain Chads, of the *Andromache*, while they were acting as Commissioners for the suppression of Piracy, having visited the Rajahs of Lingin and Salangore, the presence of the latter at this settlement may be viewed as a return.—*Singapore Chronicle*, August 5.

THE LATE KING.—The death of His late Majesty was made known in Singapore on the 16th September, *via* Madras.

RUNNING A MUCK.—A Bugis man, named Berrawah, under the influence, it is supposed, of jealousy and revenge, determined to sacrifice the object of his suspicions; and having met the woman, he attempted to murder her, but she ran into the house of a neighbour adjoining: he followed, and used his kris indiscriminately, murdering one man, and wounding severely three other individuals. Those who were able, fled from the infuriated wretch, who observing he had the house to himself, shut the doors, and loaded some muskets which were in the house. He opened the house-door three times, and repeatedly and deliberately aimed and fired amongst the crowd who had collected in the street, wounding three people, who were conveyed to the hospital. He attempted subsequently to effect his escape from the back part of the house; but, observing that he was closely watched and enclosed by the police and the inhabitants of the district, he set fire to his place of refuge, with the design, it was believed, of perishing in the flames, in preference to dying by the hands of the executioner. His powers of suffering appear to have been unequal to martyrdom by fire; and in anticipation of this, the constable very prudently warned the people in the street to be on their guard, and save themselves from the consequences of any surprise. At length, when the house had been nearly consumed, the wretched man rushed out, casting promiscuously among the people several sharp-pointed wooden spears with which he had armed himself. It was now considered necessary, for the preservation of lives, and to prevent his escape, to fire upon him. He was first hit on the left hip, but the injury he received had not the effect of arresting his flight; another bullet, however, shortly afterwards penetrated his left breast, and brought him to the ground, when numbers of his countrymen came speedily up, and finally dispatched him with their spears and krisses.—About thirty native houses have been entirely consumed on this sanguinary occasion.

ANOTHER CASE.—The offending party in this instance is a Javanese, and an inhabitant of Campong Boyan, and hitherto considered a quiet inoffensive man. From what we have been able to collect of the probable causes which impelled him to this rash act, it would appear that he must have been labouring under some religious excitement, as he had lately been remarked constantly praying, reading the Koran, and making preparations, it was supposed, for proceeding to Mecca, and becoming a Hadji. He is said to have nearly abstained from all food for the last seven days; and when his motives were interrogated, he would reply that he was "fasting." During this time he kept himself almost secluded until yesterday, when, leaving his house, armed with a kris and a short sword, he commenced capering about with might and main, calling out "*Orang mengamok—Orang mengamok*," and then struck about on all sides, stabbing and cutting every one whom he could reach. In this manner he wounded six persons. One poor Boyan man received a dangerous cut on one side of his neck, and doubts are entertained as to his recovery. A Bengali man had his shoulder cut to the bone; two others were also very severely wounded, and the remainder escaped with minor hurts. The deluded Javanese himself is wounded on the left side, but we are told not severely, and has also received a cut on one of his

legs. He is in the hospital, and is said to assume the appearance of derangement, maintaining a strict but cautious silence. He received a spear-wound from a man named Myden, at whom he made a cut, but failed; upon falling, he was fortunately disarmed, and secured before he had time to recover himself.—*Singapore Chronicle*, Sept. 16.

IMPORTS INTO SINGAPORE DURING THE YEAR 1836-7.—*By Square-rigged Vessels*.—1836. May, 345,749; June, 640,304; July, 263,809; August, 291,392; September, 560,806; October, 740,932; November, 368,634; December, 320,303 Spanish Dollars.—1837. January, 425,550; February, 804,429; March, 552,299; April, 522,219=5,836,426 Spanish Dollars.—*By Native Craft*.—1836. May, 197,409; June 185,890; July, 138,003; August, 78,290; September, 81,865; October, 101,050; November, 304,915; December, 112,900 Spanish Dollars.—1837. January, 32,534; February, 171,874; March, 105,463; April, 182,371=1,692,564—Total, 7,528,990 Spanish Dollars.

ABSTRACT OF EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE TO PENANG AND MALACCA IN THE YEARS 1836-7.—Exports.—*By Square-rigged Vessels*.—For Malacca, Drs. 145,616.—For Penang, Drs. 629,818=775,435 Spanish Dollars.—*By Native Craft*.—For Malacca, Drs. 37,369.—Pinang, 20,543=57912.—Total, 833,347 Spanish Dollars.

Penang.

MRS. BAESLEY.—A great deal of confidence, amounting almost to certainty, would appear to be entertained at Penang of Mrs. Bresley being still in the land of the living, concealed or confined at Soonkora, a place under Siamese authority; but it ought not to be forgotten that about four or five years ago a report equally flattering to the present with reference to the same object became current in Penang, and ended only in disappointment. It is much feared, after the steps taken by the Penang Government in the latter part of 1829, to obtain information from the Rajah of Poongah as to the fate of Mrs. Bresley, immediately after accounts had reached that island of the murder of Captain Bresley, and the plunder and ultimate destruction of his vessel in the Straits of Papra by his crew, with the report made by the commander of the *Zephyr*, that the ground upon which the present report is based is unsubstantial.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CONTENTIONS.—The late Penang papers teem with the petty contentions of the Roman Catholic Pastor of that island with his congregation. The Reverend Gentleman appears to be in the wrong, and by an inquisitorial interference with the domestic affairs of his flock, has aroused the angry feelings of a large portion of the more respectable and intelligent of the Catholic community, to quell which, after the fashion of the good olden days of bigots and faggots, he would fain attempt—by the popish practices of interdiction, and threats of exclusion from the rites of burial and the prayers of holy Church after death,—to work upon the fears of his congregation.

OPIUM BONUS, &c.—The Chamber of Commerce here have held a meeting, at which it was resolved that an Address should be forwarded to the Government at Calcutta, appealing that the Penang merchants should be placed on the same footing with respect to the opium bonus (lately granted) as purchasers for the China market have been placed.—A smart earthquake had been distinctly felt here.—The Rajah of Peder had been committing depredations on the Malays, to the great detriment of the coast trade.

Manila.

CIGAR MONOPOLY.—A proposition had been made to Government by a Spanish Firm to have the monopoly of manufacturing cigars for export. They offered to pay a certain per-centage above the cost price of the tobacco (also a Government monopoly price), manufacture cigars of superior quality to what are made at the Tobacco Estanco, and sell to exporters, or export themselves. Some of the other merchants had presented a memorial against this, on the ground that a Government monopoly was preferable to that of a private merchant.

It is said that Government were much displeased at being memorialized on the subject, it being contrary to both the letter and spirit of Spanish law (at least in the Philippines) for the subject to presume to interfere with, or even advise the ruler!—Verily the march of intellect progresseth slowly, and the schoolmaster is not yet abroad in Manila. The object intended, however, had been so far gained, by agitating the subject, as the quality of cigars from the Government Estanco tobacco would in future be much improved.

SUBSTITUTES FOR MANILA SEAMEN.—The fate of the *Brig Fairy*, whose Captain, officers, &c., were murdered by a Manila crew on board, and that of the *La Pama* similarly disposed of—(see *Singapore Synopsals*, No. 1, for January, page 84), have led a correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* to draw the attention of the Eastern public to the atrocities of the coldblooded and treacherous Manila race. He says—Although by the almost exclusive employment of Manila men in merchant vessels, officered and manned by British mariners, the lives and property of the latter are constantly placed in imminent peril, neither those Commanders, officers, nor the merchants nor the insurers at any of the Indian ports or in China, seem to have made any effort to correct so great an evil. We have now several small vessels running between the Bombay port and China with very valuable cargoes, and generally bringing back treasure to a large amount. To employ Manila men in such vessels is to tempt, nay, almost to invite them to try their hand at those atrocities to which they are so prone, as the many melancholy instances of their treachery and cruelty on record too clearly prove. Surely other and equally good, if not better men can be found for the duty. Europeans can always be got for the purpose, and why hesitate about the trifling additional expense? But there is another resource. There are many young men in Bombay, East Indians, Portuguese, &c., who have received some education, and whose religious and moral instruction has not been neglected, whose parents would gladly bind them as apprentices to the service. The Byculla School, which contains many orphans and children of poor parents, might furnish a supply, and thus benefit the youths themselves. They could be in a short time taught the duties of a helmsman; and being brought up under the eye of the Commander and officers, early initiated into the custom and discipline of the country service: instructed in the art of sail-making, and trained to gunnery, they would soon become a valuable race of men.—*A Country Skipper*.

Java.

NEW CHARTER TO THE JAVA BANK.—"Agreeably to a Government notification, dated Buitenzorg, 17th July, 1837, advice has been received from the Minister of the Colonies, dated 28th February last, that the Supreme Government in the Netherlands has granted a new Charter to the Java Bank for ten years, commencing 1st April, 1838."

China.

THE SHIPPING.—The contemplated removal of the shipping from the Kapslugmoon to Hongkong anchorage was considered a serious affair. "We confess," observes the *Canton Register*, August 22, "that we are inclined to consider this constant chasing of the ships from harbours to roadsteads, from roadsteads to the offing, as deserving of particular attention. The trade is daily falling off more and more under the power of the local Government. Hongkong anchorage is distant both from Canton and Macao, and out of the track of ships making the land; thus greater difficulties to the foreign trade are interposed. It is doubtful whether the local officers will allow the ships to remain long at Hongkong. If driven from thence, where are they to wander?"

PROPOSED POST-OFFICE.—A circular from the Chamber of Commerce, August 24, states, that Captain Elliot having professed himself ready to institute a Post Office establishment, upon the condition of the Chamber guaranteeing him against pecuniary loss, it is the opinion of the Committee that the Post-Office instituted by him on the condition prescribed, would work more efficiently than were it under the direction of the Chamber, and that, accordingly, trial should be made thereof for one year." In order to ascertain the sense of the general Chamber on the subject, the plan was to be submitted to the respective members by circular, and the signatures of foreigners who would participate in the advantages of the Post-Office be solicited to the guarantee, although it was believed that recourse to the guarantee would be unnecessary, as the postage to be levied would be fully adequate to meet all the expenses.

CHINESE HOSPITALITY.—The Editor of the *Canton Register*, in the course of a leading article, makes the following observations:—"We (the Europeans) are sinking day by day into deeper contempt in China. Walking is forbidden; our passage-boats are stopped; our ships are driven to the offing; boats carrying dispatches are seized; hong merchants fail, and the foreign merchants are robbed; and all this, and much more, is borne without remonstrance. We would suggest a general meeting as soon as may be, to form a protest against the proceedings of the local Government."

A SIAMESE TRIBUTE-BEARER.—A tribute-bearer from Siam had arrived at Canton

with presents to the head local authority. He was forwarded under a military escort to Peking.

SUPPRESSION OF ROBBERIES.—The measures of the Governor for the suppression of associated bands of robbers have been very severe. A great number of them were lodged in gaol. It is said that the writers in the public offices and the police-runners are connected with the robbers, and that they are all bound together by oaths. Many of these *clerks* and *policemen* have decamped.

NATIVE MAGISTRATE.—The late magistrate of Heangshan has been sent by the Governor on a cruise after opium, and the *Nanhae* and *Pwanyu* magistrates were directed to look strictly after the brokers. The consequence was, that opium became very dear in Canton, and even "new faces" dared not be seen dealing in the drug.

THEATRICALS.—An enthusiastic account is given in the *Register* of August 29 of certain theatricals and festivities at Macao (August 18). The actors and *actresses*! consisted of the following *gentlemen*:—Capt. Bicen, Messrs. Leslie, Dalrymple, the Hon. J. R. Drummond, Pattullo, Purser, Rawson, and Capt. Wills. The "Rivals" was the play. Mrs. Malaprop was performed by Mr. Chinnery, Lydia by Mr. Astell, Julia by Mr. Compton, Lucy by the Hon. J. C. Drummond!

THE ATLAS AND THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.—The *Canton Register*, in reviewing an article from the *Atlas*, of January, 1837, on Christianity in China, discovers such a body of errors in it as renders the production a mere nullity.—[It has frequently struck us that little or no merit can be justly meted to articles on foreign subjects written by individuals who draw their resources from books alone. A personal acquaintance with the country treated on is altogether a most indispensable requisite.]

A NEW HONG MERCHANT.—On 13th August a licence was issued to a new Hong merchant; the name of the Hong is *Yungtae*, the everlasting and prosperous Hong. The name of the merchant is *Pauw*.

CONCAN.—Concan, a small province in Thibet (not, as believed by some, in the Dekhun) has revolted from the Chinese Government, to which it was tributary.

OPIMUM SMUGGLING.—The vigilance of the Mandarins against the opium dealers seems to be in action with greater force than before, and it is their object to seize some of them, owing to which both the dealers and the brokers have retired from Canton, and secreted themselves in different provinces. The vigilance of the Mandarins is kept up with such strictness, that parties who try to smuggle in small quantities, such as a chest, or part of a chest, are detected by them.

THE LATE MR. EVERARD.—The following account of the death of Mr. Everard, of China, who was drowned under the following melancholy circumstances, is from a private letter. A party of three gentlemen, on Sunday, the 23d July, had left Canton, to proceed to Whampoa in a small boat; and upon their return were caught in a squall of wind, and capsized, although sail was taken in with the utmost promptitude.—Mr. Everard was formerly a tea-broker in London, and was latterly connected with one of the mercantile firms at Canton. Unfortunately he could not swim; and, unable to avail himself of the assistance of his companions, who had given him an oar to buoy himself, sunk exhausted into a watery grave.—A Mandarin boat is stated to have been near enough to have rendered immediate and effectual assistance in the emergency; but the calls for help were treated with mockery, and the boat pulled away from the scene of distress. It is said that such inhuman conduct may be taken as a specimen of the value placed upon the lives of foreigners by the *understrappers* of the *benign* and *celestial* empire. The survivors were, however, picked up by a Chin-chew junk, and treated with great kindness. The body of the deceased was found by less friendly hands, and its delivery refused without the payment of a *hundred Spanish Dollars*, and was again sunk by the Chinese until some arrangement could be settled. The body was subsequently resigned on the payment of *fifty dollars*!!

New South Wales.

SYDNEY.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The Council resumed its sittings on the 22d August. Mr. Blaxland has entered a protest (1) against the continuance of the salary of the Colonial Agent: (2) against the salary of the British Resident in New Zealand: (3) against the payment of £20. 11s. 10d. for a suit of armour presented to a New Zealand Chief by the King, the same being merely a private gift of His Majesty. Mr. Busby's claims to compensation and arrears of salary have been laid before the

Council by the Governor. The Fire and Life Insurance Bill in its amended form has been pronounced unexceptionable.—August 23d, Australian Gas Light Company's Bill passed.—August 25th, Sydney Building Bill passed.—August 30th, Church of England Temporalities Bill passed.

The Sessions terminated on September 13th. At the close of the day's business his Excellency the Governor, on addressing the Members previous to their separation, acquainted them that that was the last time he should meet them in their official capacity, as Governor of New South Wales.

LAW OF DOWER.—IMPORTANT JUDGMENTS.—*Elisa J. Middleton v. Taylor.*—*Middleton v. R. Therry.*—The effect of these decisions is that the widow's claim to dower may be enforced, although the present owner bought without notice of it, and although two or three conveyances had passed between the period of the husband's transfer and that under which he became such owner; but that she can claim only according to the value of the property at the time when her husband sold it.

CHAIRMANSHIP COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Mr. Macalister has put himself forward as a Candidate at the next election for the office of Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions.—Colonel Leahy, Mr. Stewart, and Captain Allman are also candidates.

CONVICTS.—A great many of the convicts that have lately arrived in the Colony have been afflicted with the scurvy. The medical men attribute it to the too frequent use of cocoa on the passage.

WHALING NEWS.—The Wolf, Capt. Evans, off Howe's Island August 5th, with 1650 barrels of oil. Capt. E. reports the following Sydney Whalers:—Mary, 500 barrels; Scamander, 800; Guide, 200; Tigress, 600; Nimrod, 1350; William Wallace, 1150, and William, 300. And at Wangaroa, June 10th, Roslyn Castle, 2400; Alexander Henry, 200; Mechanic, 1000; Cheviot, 1200; Orisimbo, 1600; Fame, 1400; Pantheon, 1200; Capt. Duke's shore-party had procured 500 barrels. At Port Cooper, Samuel Cunard, 1040 barrels, and 2 whales alongside; Sisters, two months out, 500 barrels, lost a boat and gear; and Bowditch, 560 barrels, 12 months out.

HARD LIVING IN THE WHALE FISHERY.—*Communicated for the Sandwich Islands Gazette.*—The following extract is made from the log-book of an English Whale-ship, formerly in these seas with thirty-six men. "Provisions expended on board the ship during the year 1828:—5324 lbs. salt pork; 5472 lbs. salt beef; 4200 lbs. fresh pork; 792 lbs. fresh beef; 8710 lbs. biscuit; 54 gallons pearl barley; 300 gallons flour; 216 gallons molasses; 20 gallons oatmeal; 240 gallons split peas; 160 gallons peas, vice coffee; 24 gallons rice; 440 gallons rum; 120 gallons vinegar; 8100 onions; 500 pears; 12 melons; 40 bushels sweet potatoes; 144 pumpkins; 2000 oranges; 1 bushel Chili peppers; 52 terrapin; 3200 cocoa nuts; 220 bread fruit; 120 bunches plaintains; 120 sugar canes; 66 fowls; 63 papias; 90 pine apples; 50 citrons; 150 taro roots; 8 bushels limes; 3360 lbs. Irish potatoes; besides cabin stores, as tea, coffee, sugar, butter, cheese, &c., and many hundreds weight of fish. *Poor fellows!*

SHIP NEWS.—The Lynx, whaler, returned to port on the 7th September, after a short and successful trip on the coast to the southward. Captain Papps put in at Twofold Bay, and found there the Lady of the Lake whaler, with ninety-three tons of oil, and Brougham with 120 tons; also the Lindsays and Merope catle-ships bound to Hobart Town—the latter vessel had to put back four times through stress of weather. Captain Papps informs us that he heard of the Mary, Stein, of Sydney, with three whales, on the 18th of July, and of the Francis Freeling with eighty tons of oil. The Lynx experienced nothing but a series of south-easterly gales during the voyage.

By the Bombay we regret to hear of the loss of the Sydney Packet, belonging to Mr. John Jones, and most of her cargo, in a dreadful gale off the coast of New Zealand. Several other vessels were nearly sharing a similar fate in the same gale; amongst which were the Bombay, and the ship Proteus, which sustained considerable damage. The Proteus had obtained 100 tons of oil, and the Lunar had been seen by the Bombay with fifty tons of oil. We are very happy to hear that Captain Bruce and the crew of the Sydney Packet were all saved.

LOSS OF THE "WOLF" WHALER.—The Psyche hove in sight of the port on Friday last, and sent ashore three boat's crews, consisting of Captain Evans, and the whole of the seamen of the whaling ship Wolf, which had been entirely lost on the 8th of last month off Lord Howe's Island, with a valuable cargo, consisting of 1700 barrels of sperm oil. Captain Evans and his men were on the Island for five weeks, until kindly relieved by Captain Norris, of the Psyche, and brought to Sidney.—*Sydney Herald, September 18.*

SPIRITS AND TOBACCO.—September 16.—*Stock in Hand.*—B. P. Rum 200,001

gallons.—Brandy, 19,842 gallons.—Gin, 22,688 gallons.—Other spirits, 5422 gallons.—Tobacco, 143,984 lbs.

THE BOOK.—Major Mudie's "Felonry of New South Wales," a publication of the beginning of last year, has excited a very great sensation in Sydney. Parties of course speak of it according to their various political prejudices; but it seems allowed by all to be a powerful production, and calculated to subserve the great cause of Australian penal discipline, boldly lifting up the veil, and exposing the horrors of the prison-house in a more striking and revolting point of view than has ever been submitted to the British public. The author is much censured for the many personal libels contained in his work, which we conclude is the main reason why copies of it appear to have been so scarce in the Colony.

NEW SOUTH WALES BIBLE SOCIETY.—A meeting of this Society was held on the 22d August, and is pronounced to have been one of the most satisfactory which has transpired in the Colony.

PARAMATTA BIBLE ASSOCIATION.—In contradistinction to the above, the annual Report of the Paramatta Bible Association was any thing but satisfactory, inasmuch as it tacitly acknowledges that a want of activity has distinguished the proceedings of the Committee during the past year.

TEMPERANCE MAGAZINE.—The Australian Temperance Magazine had reached its third number; and from the encouragement it had met with, there was every probability of its succeeding. In Sydney, with a population of only 20,000 souls, there are no less than 230 public houses.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—The Government has presented this institution with a very valuable collection of chemical tests. Dr. Bland has also made a donation of nearly 100 phrenological casts. Various lectures upon English Literature, Somatology, Pneumatics, Chemistry, Phrenology, and Irrigation had been arranged, and a reading-room was about being opened.

RUNAWAY CONVICTS.—It is stated that there are runaway convicts in almost every island in the South Seas. On Pleasant Island, one of the Kingsmill group, there are two powerful Irishmen, named Burke and Jones, who boast of having absconded some years ago from Norfolk Island with comrades, whom they murdered in the boat, and subsisted upon their bodies. They are also strongly suspected of being instrumental to the John Bull, Captain Barkus, which left Sydney seven or eight years ago on a whaling-trip, having never turned up. Evidence would soon be taken in Sydney, which it is hoped would lead to a vessel being dispatched for the ruffians in question, who it appears had the natives and all on the island under their control.

ROYAL EXCHANGE COMPANY.—The deed of settlement of this Company was prepared, and 700 shares subscribed for. Their Act would shortly be passed by the Legislative Council.

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.—Under the able management of Colonel Dumaresq, the affairs of this Company are in a highly prosperous condition.

NEWCASTLE.—This small town possesses both a Bible Society and a Mechanics Institute.

BANKS.—Average weekly amounts of the Liabilities and Assets for the half-year ending June 30th of the following banks:—Bank of New South Wales—liabilities, £209,530; assets, £320,550. Bank of Australia—liabilities, £156,958; assets, £261,391. Commercial Bank—liabilities, £165,350; assets, £315,280.

THE JOHN BARRY.—Lazaretto, Spring Cove, 27th August.—In the hospital 5 cases of fever in the early stage, 6 progressing towards convalescent, 11 in tents convalescent, and 1 death during the week.

AUSTRALIAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company were still actively pursuing their design of lighting the town of Sydney with gas.

LOSS OF MONEY.—A box containing 500 sovereigns was accidentally dropped from the ship Giraffe by Captain Hayle on the 13th August. Captain Fotheringham's diving bell had been brought alongside, for the purpose of recovering it if possible, but without success.

MEDICAL QUACKERY.—The evils arising, and likely to arise, from the employment of ignorant and uneducated men in the capacity of surgeons on board the emigration ships, are strongly commented upon by the Colonial Press, there being it is said quite sufficient ignorant and unqualified persons tampering with the lives of their fellow-beings in Sydney itself, without adding to their number.

THE GOVERNOR'S SUCCESSOR.—It had been rumoured in Sydney that Admiral Sir F. Maitland would succeed Sir R. Bourke in this Government.

NORFOLK ISLAND.—The expensive establishment at Norfolk Island was about to be broken up, and the prisoners removed into the interior of the Colony.

LAW.—W. Manning, Esq., barrister at law, was on the 15th September enrolled among the barristers of the Supreme Court of New South Wales.—Messrs. Thurlow, Dickinson, and Mirrithorpe have posted their intention of applying for admission as attorneys on the last day of the present term.—There were one hundred and fifty-six undefended cases set down for hearing before the Supreme Court on the 18th September.—An action to recover £25, for lawyer's costs, was heard in the Supreme Court on the above day. The last item was, "to attending you to say that the defendant being a convict, the action must be discontinued, 6s. 8d." Judge Burton said it would have been better if this had been the first instead of the last item in the bill.—An action had been tried during this term, in which the actual sum in dispute was only £7, and the law expenses upwards of £80.

NEW GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—The foundation of the new Government House is complete; it is masonry of the most solid description; and if the building should equal it in strength, it must stand for centuries.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.—Sir Richard Bourke, it is said, has granted two acres of land on the South Head Road to the Roman Catholics, on which the Catholics propose to build a house for the reception of destitute prostitutes.—*Sydney Herald*, Sept. 21.

EMIGRATION.—Mr. Sempill announces his intention of proceeding to Europe for the purpose of selecting emigrants for the Colony, and that he is anxious to enter into such engagements with his brother-settlers as shall enable him to meet the expenses of his undertaking. Labourers, &c., are so much wanted, that every movement which is calculated to bring them to the Colony should be encouraged.

THE ABORIGINES.—The trial of an aboriginal native named Wombarty, for murdering several men while asleep in their huts, was obliged to be postponed in consequence of the inability of any one in Sydney to act as interpreter, and consequently the interior has to be searched for one. The Rev. Mr. Threlkeld and a native named M'Gill, who had hitherto acted in such capacity, were on this occasion at fault.

THEATRICAL SQUABBLE.—Mr. Levey, the lessee of the Sydney Theatre, having taken umbrage at remarks in the *Sydney Gazette*, made by Mr. Kerr, a gentleman connected with that newspaper, gave directions that he should be refused admission when he next desired it. Mr. Kerr, however, forced his way into the boxes, and could not be subsequently excluded. The affair had been brought before the magistrates, who did not consider themselves called upon to interfere, though the press has taken it up warmly in advocacy of Mr. Kerr's proceedings.

SUICIDE, 22d August.—Captain Hughes, of the *Magnet*, put a period to his existence by taking laudanum.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The Colonists have, it appears, already split into parties and factions. The *South Australian Gazette*, edited by Mr. Stephenson, the Governor's private Secretary, has given great dissatisfaction, not having, it is said, "given a full and accurate register of the events taking place in the Colony, nor secured an unflinching advocacy of the principles upon which it was founded; a development from time to time of the advantages which those principles and the natural capabilities of the country secure to present and future emigrants; and a careful watch over public acts and public men, conducted in a spirit of impartiality, manliness, and honesty." Swayed by these considerations, the Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Commissioner, the Advocate-General, and several other official persons have determined to establish an opposition Journal, with a view of remedying the evils which they conceive the Colony is suffering from the mismanagement of the Gazette.

A party of marines was sent to compel Captain Blenkinsopp to give up his whaling establishment, and remove from Encounter Bay, on the ground of its belonging to the South Australian Company; but it was not thought advisable to use force, and Captain B. remains, stating that he is only catching a few whales until the Colony is surveyed, and he may be enabled to purchase land.

The following are the market prices:—Salt pork, 7½d. @ 8½d. per lb.; flour, £2 @ £3 per barrel; sugar, 6d. per lb.; tea 3s. @ 4s. 6d. per lb.; butter and cheese, 1s. 6d. @ 2s. 6d. per lb.; eggs, 3s. per dozen; rum, 8s. to 12s. per gallon; brandy, 10s. @ 18s. per ditto; gin, 12s. @ 18s. per ditto.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

DEFICIENCY OF EMPLOYMENT FOR LABOURERS.—It is a strange and lamentable fact, that in some districts of this Colony ticket-of-leave men are compelled, from the absence of all demand for able-bodied labourers, and the consequent destitution to

which they are reduced, to crave as a boon that they may be taken under protection of Government as prisoners, without indulgence. The cause of this is attributed by more than one correspondent of the *Hobart Town Courier*, October 6, to be "the decline or neglect of agriculture."

CENSUS.—A census has been ordered, for the purpose, it is said, more accurately to determine the religious wants of the various portions of the community throughout the Island.

CUSTOMS—LAUNCESTON.—Amount of the duties received at the port of Launceston in the quarter ending 5th April:—On spirits, £4060. 19s. 7d. : tobacco, £1017 15s. 5d. ; ad valorem, £512. 13s. 2d. ; total, £5591. 8s. 2d. In the quarter ending 5th July, on spirits, £4203. 8s. 6d. ; tobacco, £1300. 17s. 7d. ; other foreign goods, £540. 10s. 5d. ; total, £6044. 16s. 6d. ; shewing an increase during the last quarter of £453. 8s. 4d.

MECHANICS INSTITUTE.—The Secretary and Managers of this Institution are acting with spirit and energy, and the general sympathy of the public is in their favour.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The Governor had accepted an invitation from Mr. Gordon, at Richmond, to partake of a farmer's dinner. This had given much satisfaction, as evincing that his Excellency would act up to the promise contained in his addresses on coming to the Colony, of freely mingling with those he had come to rule over.

CAPTAIN PEDDIE.—Captain John Crofton Peddie, of the 21st Royal N. B. Fusiliers, has received a very gratifying address, accompanied by a piece of plate, from the inhabitants and landholders of the District of Oatlands, in token of their unfeigned regret at his being relieved from his duties as visiting Magistrate and Inspector of Public Works.

REDUCTION OF DUTY ON SPIRITS.—A Proclamation by the Lieutenant-Governor reduces the duty on all colonial distilled spirits to 2s. 3d. per gallon (hydrometer proof) until the 31st October. The duty was formerly 4s. That upon foreign spirits, of 8s. per gallon, is not affected thereby.

THE GREENACRE MURDER.—The perpetrator of this act, detailed in our last, had not been discovered. The Government had offered a conditional pardon to any ticket-of-leave man, or a ticket-of-leave to any convict, besides the sum of £50 to any one who would make the discovery.

Sandwich Islands.

THE KING'S LETTER.—The following is a literal translation of a letter from the King to the Editor of the *Sandwich Islands Gazette*, in answer to his application for permission to work his press.

" Honolulu Oahu.

" I assent to the letter which you sent me. It affords me pleasure to see the works of other lands, and things that are new. If I was there, I should very much desire to see. I have said to Kinou, make printing presses. My thought is ended. Love to you and Reynolds.

" BY KING KAUIKEAOULI.

" To Stephen D. Mackintosh."

Mauritius.

We have a file of *Le Mauricien* to the middle of November, from which we translate one or two items.

SICKLY SEASON.—We learn that for many years there had been no season so sickly as the present one, and that there are very few families on the Island who have not either in a great or less extent some deprivations to grieve for. The cause of the frightful mortality that has taken place is attributed to the great dryness of the season, and the abrupt transitions in the temperature during the winter. It is suggested to the Government that a Medical Committee should be formed, similar to those Societies in every large town of Europe, to observe and study the symptoms and nature of these diseases, in order to determine the causes of them, and, if possible, prevent their ill effects. A correspondent of the *Mauricien*, 20th October, who signs himself *Bois Noir*, states his opinion, that it is an error to impute the sickness at present existing to the insalubrity of the climate; but that it is incontestably true, that no means more successful could have been employed by Government to destroy a fine climate than that of

laying bare the earth to the parching rays of a tropical sun, by levelling the venerable trees and forests which once so beautifully luxuriated over the island, and effectually protected it from the scorching heat incidental to those latitudes. Monsieur Bon Nui concludes by deploring the selfishness and spirit of speculation actuating the modern Governments, and the colonial birds of passage, who, from day to day, live on with but one common end in view—Fortune and Europe—little caring for the comfort and happiness of those who, like himself, are destined, with their families, to spend the rest of their lives on the island, and wholly indifferent whether the Mauritius, when they leave it, be as a green and perfumed garden, or, as is most probable, more resembling the sides of the smoking and dangerous crater of a volcano.

A MADAGASCAR INVITATION.—A correspondent of the *Mauricien* writes from Tamatave, Madagascar, 27th October, an account of the return of the Deputies of Her Majesty the Queen of that Island from the Courts of England and France, after a year's absence, and from one of whom he received an invitation to dinner, which he copies literally as beneath, and which we extract as a morceau not a little curious:—

Tamatave,

The 21th day of the Moon, 1887.

M. M.

This is what I have to tell you: that to-morrow afternoon when the watch says four, I call on you to eat at Government House.

Live enjoy, good health and good bye.

I.

(Signed) "Andriantaitohaina"

11th Hour,

(of other officers)

Bourbon.

RUPTURE WITH MADAGASCAR.—The *Conservateur* of the 19th October states that the Corvette *La Prevoyante* was to be dispatched immediately to Saint Augustine's Bay, in the Island of Madagascar. The territory in the neighbourhood of this Bay is not under the sovereignty of the Queen Ranavala-Manjaka. The character of the natives who inhabit it is mild and peaceable, and their transactions with the Bourbonese have been amicably conducted up to these times, when they have assumed hostilities against the French Flag on account of some among them having been ill-treated by Captain ——— commanding the Ship V——.

The mission of the *Prevoyante* is to satisfy the natives that the French Government is not only a stranger to the actions they have had cause to complain of, but still more, that they disapprove of them; and after these preliminaries to renew their commercial relations with this point of the Coast.

Saint Augustine's Bay offers to the import trade turtles of all sizes and in great abundance, mats, shells, and salted meats of various kinds. Among the articles of exchange for export, wines, spirits, necklaces, cloth, linen, and other manufactured goods are in most repute.

Cape of Good Hope.

DINNER TO COL. SMITH.—On the 2d November a numerous and respectable company met at dinner in the Commercial Hall, Cape Town, as a mark of their respect for Colonel Smith, and their high sense of the value of his late services on the Frontier. The Hon. Mr. Advocate Cloete presided, and his Excellency the Governor, the Hon. Colonel Bell, the Hon. Mr. Ross, the Hon. Mr. Ebdon, Mr. Justice Mensies, and a considerable number of military gentlemen honoured the occasion by their presence; besides upwards of 100 of the most respectable merchants and other inhabitants.

THE EMIGRANT FARMERS.—The *Commercial Advertiser* suggests to the Attorney General to issue indictments and legal processes against Mr. Retief and his companions, for giving up the "problematical blessings" of British Government, and to declare them rebels if such proceedings have no effect.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—(Oct. 30.) A Bill was introduced by the Governor "for establishing, regulating, and providing for the South African College."

November 4.—The Post Office Bill was read a third time, and passed.
Oriental Herald—No. III.—Vol. I.

DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH.—The meeting of the Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church, after a month's sitting, was publicly closed in the Lutheran Church on the 21st November.

CAFFRE DEPREDATIONS.—The November papers contain several accounts of depredations by the Caffres, the plunder being, however, in most instances recovered. The *Graham's Town Journal* of November 23 mentions the murder there in the preceding week of a herdsman by two naked Caffres armed with assagais, who tied him fast to the stump of a tree, and strangled him with a rope made of "Monkey Tow."

St. Helena.

COMMERCE.—In consequence of the transfer of the Island from the Company to Her Majesty's Government, the following duties have been established:—

British and Colonial goods imported in British ships ad valorem, 3 per cent. Foreign goods in British or Foreign ships, ad valorem, 6 per cent. Coffee, cocoa, chocolate, tea, pepper, spices, sugar, tobacco, cheroots, sugar candy, curry powder, sauces, sago, dried fruit, and other groceries; drugs of all kinds; woollen, cotton and silk manufactured goods, and wearing apparel of every description, the produce of Foreign Europe, America, or the Cape of Good Hope, and all places to the Eastward of it, in British or Foreign ships, ad valorem, 10 per cent.

Exceptions.—Grain, rice, flour, and live stock (free of duty.)

Spirits, 10s. per gallon; wines, 9d. per gallon, ditto per dozen, 2s. 6d.; beer per hogshead, 10s.—per dozen bottles 6d.; wharfage from 3d. to 1s. each article, according to size; water per tun, 3s.; boat-hire, 23s. 6d. per day; cranage, 6d. per hoist, or 5s. per boat; entry fee 5s.; clearance fee 8s. 6d.; manifest fee 10s. 6d.

ASIATIC REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

DRESS OF GENERAL OFFICERS.—The Commander-in-Chief, by a general order dated Simla, August 3, has directed the adoption by the General Officers of the Army, of a small gold aiguillette on the right shoulder of their blue frock-coats, instead of the gold and crimson cord; (in accordance with a Memorandum received from the Horse Guards.)

SALARIES OF SUDDER AMEENS AND MOONSIFFS.—From the 1st October the allowances to one-fourth of these officers are to be raised as under. The individuals receiving such superior allowances, respectively to be selected by the Government according to merits and services, on the report of the Zillah or City Judge, confirmed by the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut:—

Principal Sudder Ameens, from 400 Rs. to 600 Rs. per mensem; and for Establishment and Stationary from 100 to 150 Rs. Sudder Ameens, for Establishment and Stationary from 50 to 80 Rs. per mensem. Moonsiffs from 100 to 150 Rs. per mensem, and for Establishment and Stationary from 10 to 40 Rs.

The Moonsiffs not promoted to the superior class have their net personal salary fixed at 100 Rs. per mensem.

MOURNING FOR THE LATE KING.—The public mourning ordered on the 31st August last to be observed on the occasion of the death of his late Most Gracious Majesty William the Fourth, will be discontinued on Sunday next, the 8th instant.

JOURNEY OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—*Fort William, Oct. 9.*—It is hereby notified that the Right Hon. the Governor-General will quit the Presidency in prosecution of his journey to the Upper Provinces, on the morning of Saturday, the 21st instant, proceeding by steam to Benares, where his Lordship's camp will be formed.

The following officers have been directed to proceed in attendance on his Lordship:—

Major-Gen. Sir William Casement, K.C.B., in charge of the military department.

Mr. W. H. Macnaghten in charge of the several civil departments.

Mr. H. W. Torrens, Deputy ditto ditto.

To supply the place of the above officers at the Presidency, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Lieut.-Col. James Stuart to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the military department.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep to officiate as Secretary to ditto in the secret and political departments; and Mr. R. D. Mangles to officiate as Secretary to ditto in the legislative, judicial, and revenue departments.

KING OF DELHI.—(14th October, 1837.) The Governor-General in Council having received official intelligence of the demise of His Majesty Akbar Shah, King of Delhi, on the evening of the 28th ultimo, is pleased to direct that minute guns to the number of 82, being the number of the years of the deceased, be fired from the ramparts of Fort William, and at all the principal stations of the Army, as a mark of respect for the memory of his deceased Majesty.

His Royal Highness the Prince Mirza Mahomed Aboozuffer, the eldest son of his late Majesty, having ascended the throne of Delhi under the titles of Abool Mozuffer Suraj-or-deen Mahomed Buhadoor, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, in honour of this occasion, a royal salute be subsequently fired from the ramparts of Fort William, and at all the principal stations of the Army under the Presidency.

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.—*Fort William, Oct. 21.*—The Right Hon. George Lord Auckland, G.C.B., Governor-General of India, having this day left the Presidency for the purpose of proceeding to the North-western Provinces, the Hon. Alexander Ross, Esq. has taken his seat as President of the Council of India, under the appointment made by the Governor-General of India in Council, on the 20th instant.

The Hon. Alexander Ross, Esq. has also this day assumed the offices of Deputy Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and of Deputy Governor of Fort William and of the Town of Calcutta, under the appointment made by the Governor-General of India in Council on the same date.

The usual salute has been fired from the ramparts of Fort William on the above occasion.

H. M. 3D DRAGOONS.—(Nov. 13.)—The Head-Quarters of H. M. 3d Dragoons having arrived from England, that regiment is to be considered attached to this Presidency from the date of disembarkation at Fort William.

COURT-MARTIAL.

At a General Court-martial reassembled at Agra on the 18th of September, 1837, Lieutenant W. J. Parker, of the European regiment, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge—"For having, at Agra, on the 5th August, 1837, feloniously and wilfully killed Neesa, bearer, by striking with his hand the said Neesa over the region of the spleen, and rupturing that organ, whereof the said Neesa then and there died."

Finding—"The Court having duly weighed the evidence that has appeared before it, together with what the prisoner has stated in his defence, is of opinion that he, Lieutenant William James Parker, of the European regiment, is guilty of the crime laid to his charge, with the exception of the word 'wilfully,' of which it most fully acquits him."

Sentence—"The Court having found the prisoner guilty of so much of the charge as is stated above, sentences him, Lieutenant William James Parker, of the European regiment, to suffer imprisonment for the period of two (2) months, in such place as His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to direct."

Approved.

(Signed) H. FANE, General,
Commander-in-Chief, E. I.

Recommendation of the Court.—"The Court, having performed its duty in passing the above sentence, begs leave most respectfully to recommend the prisoner to the merciful consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in consequence of extenuating circumstances which have appeared on the face of the proceedings; viz. that the prisoner himself gave the information of the cause of the man's death; and further that he publicly reported the matter, and called for an inquest on the body. In addition to the above, his general treatment of his servants is proved to have been humane and kind.

Remarks by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—In consideration of the recommendation of the members of the Court-martial, and of the length of time during which Lieutenant Parker has been under arrest, I remit the sentence of confinement awarded by the Court.

The Lieutenant's own feelings, at having deprived a fellow-creature of his life, and perhaps a family of their support, in the manner he has done, must be a very painful punishment for the offence which he has committed.

I should not have deemed it requisite to have made any particular observations on the case, had it not appeared in the evidence which was submitted to the Court, that on another occasion Lieutenant Parker had struck one of his servants, from which it must be inferred that he is too apt to give way to ebullitions of temper, in a manner the laws neither of this country or his own in any degree justify, and which conduct it is my duty highly to reprobate.

(Signed) H. FANE.

Lieutenant Parker is to be released from arrest, and to return to his duty, by order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

J. R. LUMLEY, Major General,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OMITTED IN SYNOPSIS.

WARLIKE DEMONSTRATIONS.—The arrangements which have been long pending in Bengal for increasing the force in Arracan, have been brought to a rapid conclusion by the present state of things in Ava; and the Moulmein force will be strengthened by supplies of troops, &c. from the Madras Presidency. Large preparations have been going on for some time past in the Commissariat Department and in the arsenal; and eight Native and two European corps are ordered to be in readiness to embark, should their services be required.

CULTIVATION OF COFFEE.—The Mysore Commissioner is adopting a system likely to produce a considerable extension of the cultivation of coffee throughout that country. The only revenue to be derived in future from that article, will be a custom duty of one rupee per maund payable at the first Chokee only. All other duties, including the land-tax, are to be abolished.

DR. RICHARDSON.—Dr. Richardson returned on the 25th of August to Moulmein, having been delayed a considerable time at Rangoon from want of a favourable opportunity of crossing over. He has thus completed a most interesting journey, and no doubt brings back with him a mass of information on hitherto unknown countries. He left all quiet at Rangoon. The Resident, Colonel Burney, had some idea of taking an early departure to Calcutta, on account of the state of his health. There was a report that the old Governor of Bassien, Moungh-theo-ga-le, who was being conveyed to Ava in irons, had effected his escape to Arracan.

RANGOON.—Advices had been received from Ava at Rangoon, that both the Woundocks were to remain there; but on the 5th of August an order came from the King, directing him to go and take charge of Bassien as Governor, and appointing the Woundocks Moungh Shoay Meng, sole Chief and Governor of Rangoon. An order was also received, directing the former Raywoon of Rangoon, a Tsa-re-do-gyee, Mounghbyo, and the Governor of Bassien, to be sent up to the King in irons. The last-mentioned, Moungh-thoo-ga-le by name, is an excellent man, very popular with the people; but he once had the hardihood to go to law with the present King on some disputed account, which was decided in his favour.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

Civil.

Sept. 18.—Lieut. F. Farrant of the 3d Bombay Cavalry, to be 2d in command of the detachment serving in Persia.

28. Mr. E. H. Morland assumed charge of the offices of civil auditor and deputy accountant of North-western Provinces.

Oct. 2.—Capt. J. Ludlow to officiate as political agent at Kotah during absence of Capt. Trevelyan, or until further orders.

—Lieut. R. Morrieson, officiating assistant to agent at Governor-Gen. at Rajpootana, to take charge of Sambhur Lake from Capt. J. Ludlow.

7. Mr. T. C. Trotter to be assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 19th or Cuttack division.

9. Major-General Sir W. Casement,

K. C. B., to have charge of military department in attendance on the Governor-general proceeding (21st Oct.) to the Upper Provinces. His Lordship's camp to be formed at Benares.

— Mr. W. H. Macnaghten, in charge of the several civil departments ditto, ditto.

— Mr. H. W. Torrens, deputy, ditto, ditto.

10. Baboo Benode Ram Sein to be deputy collector in zillah Moorsheadabad, under the provisions of Regulation XIX. of 1833.

— Mr. F. C. Smith to be superintendent of Police in Lower Provinces.

— Mr. G. H. Clarke to be an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit

of Dacca division, but to do duty for two months under commissioner of Jessore division at Presidency.

— Mr. E. E. H. Repton to officiate till further orders as magistrate and collector of Balasore, in room of Mr. Raikes.

— Mr. F. J. Morris to officiate till further orders as special deputy collector for investigation of titles, to hold land free from payment of revenue in zillah Cuttack.

— Mr. J. F. Hyde to be secretary, registrar, and examiner to committee for improvement of the town of Calcutta.

11. Mr. J. W. Salmond, resident councillor at Prince of Wales' Island, has been permitted to proceed to Calcutta for the benefit of his health, and to be absent for a period of four months.

17. Mr. F. J. Halliday to officiate as secretary to Government of Bengal in judicial and revenue department, in room of Mr. R. D. Mangles.

— Mr. C. E. Trevelyan to officiate as secretary to sudder board of revenue, in room of Mr. Halliday.

— Mr. R. Francis to be deputy collector in zillah Maldah under provisions of Regulation IX. of 1833.

— Mr. J. A. Heynes to be ditto ditto in zillah Beerbhoom under ditto.

18. Mr. W. De H. Routh to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Allyghur.

— Mr. W. Adam to officiate for Mr. J. B. Marriage, as clerk to the committee for controlling expenditure of stationary, v. Mr. J. F. Hyde.

— Capt. J. J. R. Bowman to be second assistant to master attendant until further orders.

19. Mr. T. R. Davidson, commissioner of revenue and circuit of the 11th or Patna division, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate, in December next, preparatory to his applying for leave to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, making over charge of his office to Mr. E. C. Ravenshaw.

20. Mr. John Lewis to be attached to sudder board of revenue, as reviser and reporter of settlements, with powers of member of board in that branch of business exclusively.

— Mr. W. Dampier to be commissioner of revenue and circuit of 14th or Moorshedabad division.

— Mr. J. J. Harvey to be ditto ditto of 16th or Chittagong division.

— Mr. H. T. Raikes to be magistrate and collector of Chittagong.

— Mr. F. Cardew to be magistrate and collector of Jessore.

— Mr. A. Sconce to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Malda.

— Mr. J. A. F. Hawkins to officiate as

registrar of courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.

— Mr. W. J. Allen to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Nudda, and to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Pubna.

— Mr. R. C. Halgott to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Tipperah.

— Mr. C. W. Steer to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Nudda.

— Mr. E. H. C. Monckton authorized to exercise powers of a joint magistrate and deputy collector in zillah Balasore.

— Mr. J. Wheeler ditto ditto in zillah Mymensing.

— Mr. J. J. Ward ditto ditto in zillah Backergunge.

— Mr. W. N. O'B. Bonnehey to be deputy collector in zillah Jessore, under provisions of Regulation IX., of 1833.

— Mr. T. R. Davidson, commissioner of revenue and circuit of 11th or Patna division, leave to Presidency, on medical certificate, in December, preparatory to furlough, Cape.

— Mr. E. C. Ravenshaw to take charge of his office.

21. The Hon. A. Ross, Esq., to be president of the council of India, and to assume offices of deputy-governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and of Fort William and the Town of Calcutta, in consequence of the Right Hon. Lord Auckland's, Governor-General of India, departure to the North-western Provinces.

— Mr. H. T. Prinsep, secretary to Government in general and financial departments, to take charge of secret and political departments at Presidency.

— Mr. R. D. Mangles to take charge of office of secretary to Government in legislative, judicial, and revenue departments, and to officiate as private secretary to the president of the council.

— Lieut.-Col. J. Stuart to take charge of office of secretary to Government in military departments.

— Mr. R. D. Mangles to officiate as private secretary to the Hon. the President of the Council.

23. Mr. W. Fane, furlough to the Cape of Good Hope, for two years, for health.

24. Mr. C. Evans to be deputy collector in zillah Purneah, under provisions of Reg. IX. of 1833.

— Mr. A. Howatson to be deputy collector in zillah Tirhoot, under provisions of ditto ditto.

— Mr. W. Wilkinson, magistrate and collector of south district of Cuttack, leave from 27th Oct., preparatory to furlough, Europe.

— Mr. C. R. Cartwright to be judge of Azimghur.

— Mr. G. Blunt to be magistrate and collector of Allahabad. Mr. Blunt to continue to officiate as magistrate and collector of Moradabad until further orders.

— Mr. W. R. Timins to officiate as magistrate and collector of Allahabad.

— Mr. A. U. C. Rowden to be collector of customs at Agra.

— Mr. W. D. H. Routh to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Allyghur.

25. Mr. W. W. Bird to be an extra member of board of customs, salt, and opium, and of marine board.

— Mr. Charles Fraser to be agent to Lieut.-Governor in Saugor territories, from 10th Oct.

— Messrs. C. T. Le Bas and E. T. Colvin, writers, are reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages.

— Mr. N. A. Willard to be deputy collector in zillah Allahabad, under provisions of Reg. IX. of 1833.

28. Cornet C. J. Fagan, 8th L. C., to be assistant to agent to Lieut.-Governor in Saugor territories.

— Mr. C. Fraser to be commissioner of Saugor divisions, from 10th Oct.

— Mr. W. F. Dick, judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, leave for 4 months, prep. to applying for permission to retire from the Service on an annuity of the present season.

— Mr. S. G. Smith, magistrate and Col. of Etawah, leave for 2 months on private affairs, prep. furlough.

— Mr. J. Cumine to officiate as magistrate and Col. of Etawah until fur. ord.

Nov. 1. Lieut. J. D. Cunningham, of Engineers, to be an assistant to political agent at Loodheana.

— Mr. C. H. Lushington to officiate as spec. deputy collector in zillahs Shahabad and Sarun, in room of Mr. F. J. Morris.

— Mr. J. Alexander to officiate as superintendent of Khas Melhauls in zillah Sarun, in room of Mr. Lushington.

— Mr. W. Brown to be deputy collector in zillah Balasore, under provisions of Reg. IX. of 1833.

— Mr. C. P. Caspersz to be deputy collector in zillah Midnapore, under ditto.

3. Mr. W. A. Pringle to officiate as session judge of zillah Hooghly.

8. Lieut. L. P. D. Eld, 9th N. I. to be assistant to political agent at Munnypore,

Military.

Oct. 6. Capt. H. W. Bellew, leave to Pres., prep. furl. on med. cert.

— Capt. John Moule, 23d N. I., to act as brigade-major at Agra, during absence on leave of Brigade-major Hays, v. Humphreys, who marches with his reg. in relief.

7. Lieut. and Bt. Capt. H. Drummond, 3d light cavalry, returned to duty.

— Lieut. W. J. Cade, 13th N. I., ditto.

9. Lieut.-col. S. Watson on furl., removed from 55th to 65th N. I.

— Lieut.-col. M. C. Webber from latter to former corps.

— Brev. Capt. N. S. Neshitt, 22d N. I., to be capt. of a comp., and Ensign S. W. R. Tulloch to be lieut., from 21st Sept., 1837, v. Capt. R. E. Battley, deceased.

— Lieut. E. G. J. Champneys, 53d N. I., to be deputy paymaster at Meerut, v. Capt. Lord H. Gordon.

— Lieut. C. B. P. Alcock, engineers, to superintendence of Burdwan and Benares road.

— Capt. G. Thomson, garrison and exec. engineer at Delhi, to superintend the building of the Hindun bridge, v. Lieut. Alcock.

— Lieut. H. Rigny, engineers, to have superintendence of Khoordah div. of public works, v. Lieut. Fraser.

— Cadets of cavalry F. W. Drummond and F. N. Edmonstone admitted on estab., and prom. to cornets.

— Cadets of infantry Wm. Hooper and J. G. Stephen admitted on ditto, and prom. to ensigns.

10. Lieut.-col. T. Harris, leave for four months to Pres., prep. to sea or Europe on furl. (med. cert.)

16. Major H. Ross, infantry, to be lieut.-col. from 27th Sept., v. Lieut.-col. H. O'Donel deceased.

— Lieut. J. H. Low, 39th N. I., to be captain of a com., and Ensign J. Oatley to be lieut. from 27th Sept., v. Capt. W. Clifford, deceased.

— Capt. and Brevet-major J. O. Clarkson, 42d N. I., to be major.

— Brevet Capt. A. M'Kean, ditto, to be captain of a comp., and Ensign D. Gausen ditto, to be lieut. from 25th Sept., in suc. to Major H. Ross prom.

— Ensign W. L. Mackintosh, 43d N. I., to be an A. D. C. on staff, v. Cornet C. G. Fagan, placed at the disposal of Lieut.-Gov. N. W. P.

— Lieut. R. W. Fraser, 45th N. I., to be captain by brevet from 4th Oct.

— Lieut. J. Spens, of engineers, lately appointed as assistant to superintendent of Feroze Shah's canal, to remain in charge of his division of Benares Road.

— Lieut. S. Pott, of engineers, assistant to the superintendent of new road to Benares, to be assistant to superintendent of Feroze Shah's canal, v. Lieut. Spens.

— Lieut. G. Kirby, of artillery, to act as deputy commissary of ordnance at Ajmere, during absence of Lieut. W. O. Young, or until further orders.

— Cadet of Engineers C. B. Young admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d lieut.

— Cadets of infantry P. Drummond, D. C. Allston, and E. Close admitted on ditto, and prom. to ensigns.

17. Lieut. G. E. Van Heythuysen, 24th N. I., to be captain by brevet.

18. Lieut. R. Chitty, 40th N. I., ditto.

— Lieut. Interp. and Quarter-master J. W. V. Stephen, 41st N. I., having been declared by the examiners of the College of Fort William to be qualified for the duties of an interpreter, is exempted from further examination in the native languages.

Oct. 18. — *Head Quarters, Simla.* — 11th Light Dragoons. Major Henry Fano, from the 9th Foot, to be lieut.-col. by purchase, v. Brutton, who retires, 17th Oct.

— 6th Foot, Lieut. W. F. Jekyll to be captain by purchase, v. Mordon, retired, 16th Sept.

— 6th Foot, The promotion of the 18th Sept. of Lieut. Fraser to be captain has not taken place.

19. Capt. W. H. Butler, H. M. 45th, furlough to England one year for health.

— Lieut. S. Reed, ditto, for two years for ditto.

— Capt. J. Donnelly, ditto, for two years on private affairs.

26. Col. M'Caskey, H. M. 9th Foot, to be a brigadier on establishment, to fill vacancy occasioned by promotion of Sir David Ximenes, K. C. H., to rank of major-gen.

28. Brev. Col. J. P. Boileau, Artillery, leave to Pres., prep. furl. to Cape on med. cert.

— Major T. Chadwick, Artillery, leave to 15th Nov, to Neemuch, and Deyrah, on med. cert.

— Capt. J. George, 19th N. I., leave to Pres., prep. furlough.

— Capt. J. S. Marshall, 71st N. I., leave to Pres. on med. cert., prep. furl.

30. Capt. T. H. Scott to continue to act as adjutant to the 38th N. I.

— Lieut. T. C. Walker, 26th N. I., leave to Pres., prep. furl.

— Lieut. R. C. Tytler, 38th N. I., leave one year to Hills north of Deyrah, on med. cert.

— First Lieut. and Brev. Capt. William Anderson, Artillery, to be capt. and second lieut. J. L. C. Richardson to be first lieut., from 16th Oct., 1837, in suc. to Capt. E. C. T. B. Hughes, dec.

— Ensign Henry Stein, 68th N. I., to be lieut., from 13th Oct., 1837, v. Lieut. E. P. Grimes, dec.

— Capt. R. Aitkin, 6th Lt. Cav., transferred to invalid estab.

— Capt. H. Cotton, 67th N. I., furl. to Europe for health.

— Lieut. G. Roid, 5th Lt. Cav., ditto ditto.

— Lieut. G. J. Hudson, 67th N. I., ditto ditto.

— Ensign G. D. Mercer, 45th N. I., furl. to V. D. Land for one year, for health.

31. Lieut. Wm. Young, 38th N. I., to be adjutant, v. Scott, prom.

— Ensign R. Robertson, 70th N. I., to act as intorp. and quarter-master to 50th regt., during absence of Lieut. K. Young.

31. Lieut. W. Gibb to act as adjutant to left wing 34th N. I.

Nov. 2. — Major-Gen. Sir H. Gough, K. C. B., placed on the Staff of the army, to succeed the late Major-Gen. Sir C. Elder, K. C. B., at Madras.

— Capt. J. B. Gough, H. M. 28d, to be A. D. C. to Major-General Sir H. Gough.

— Cornet White, 3d Light Dragoons, to do duty with the 11th Light Dragoons.

— Lieut. Speedy to act as interp. to H. M. 3d Foot during absence of Lieut. Cameron.

— Second Lieut. C. B. Young, of engineers, to be assistant to Capt. Fitzgerald, garrison engineer and executive officer of Fort William, and civil architect at Pres., v. Pigou.

— Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. D. Allen, H. M. 6th Foot, furl. to England for two years, on private affairs.

— Lieut. W. Ashmore, 16th Foot, ditto

— Capt. F. Codrington, H. M. 40th ditto, for two years, on ditto.

— Lieut. A. Daniel, H. M. 49th ditto, for one year, for the purpose of retiring on half-pay.

3. Lieut. J. Butler, to act as interp. and quarter-master to 55th N. I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. J. Ewart.

6. Lieut. T. H. Sale, corps of engineers, to be assistant to Lieut. Guthrie, executive engineer 18th division, for the purpose of aiding in examination of road between Sylhet and Assam.

— Lieut. J. G. Allardyce, corps of engineers, appointed to survey and improve the road from Cuchar to Munnypore, under general direction of Lieut. Guthrie.

— Lieut. and Brev. Capt. N. D. Barton, 6th Lt. Cav., to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet R. T. Knox to be lieut., from 30th Oct. 1837, in suc. to Capt. R. Aitkin transf. to invalid estab.

— Supernum. Second Lieut. John Trail, engineers, brought on effective strength of regt., v. Sco. Lieut. Sir J. A. Mouat, dec.

— Cadets of Infantry J. K. Forbes and F. Mills admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

— Lieut. M. W. Gilmore, 39th N. I., to have rank of capt. by brevet.

— Lieut. H. M. Becher, 50th N. I., furl. to New South Wales for two years for health.

— Col. R. Tickell, O. B. engineers, furl. to England on private affairs.

— Lieut. H. H. Lloyd, 72d N. I., furl. to England on private affairs (*via* Bombay).

— Brev. Major B. Blake, 47th N. I., furl. to England for health.

13. Lieut. Geo. Pongree, 39th N. I., transferred to invalid estab.

— Capt. F. S. Sothoby, artillery and

Nizam's service, furl. to England on private affairs (*via* Bombay).

— Lieut. A. Fitzgerald, artillery, furl. ditto on ditto.

— Capt. A. Wilson, 64th N. I., ditto (*via* Bombay).

Medical.

Sept. 14.—Assist.-Surg. W. Brydon, 4th Lt. Cav., to rejoin his corps at Kurnaul.

23. Assist. Surg. H. J. Tucker, M. D., to temporary med. charge of civil station of Muzaffurnugur.

Oct. 4. — Assist.-Surg. G. G. Brown, M. D., posted to 2d troop 1st brigade Horse Artillery, and to resume med. charge of Malwa division of Artillery.

— Assist.-Surg. J. Murray, M. D., posted to 4th troop 1st brigade Horse Artillery, and to afford med. aid to Meywar division of Artillery.

— Assist.-Surg. M. Grierson, at present doing duty with 19th N. I., posted to that regiment.

6. Surg. James Duncan appointed to med. charge of civil station of Bareilly.

10. Surg. H. Guthrie, M. D., posted to 14th N. I.

— Assist.-Surg. E. Foaker to do duty with H. M. 31st Foot.

— Assist.-Surg. Macnash with 49th ditto at Hazareebaugh.

16. Surg. J. Colvin, M. D., to be a Pres. Surg. v. Surg. Halliday.

— Mr. Arch. Donaldson, M. D., admitted on estab. as an assist.-surg.

19. Mr. J. Wilkie, M. D., confirmed in office of assist.-surg. to civil station of Dinagopore.

30. Assist.-Surg. J. W. Grant to be surg., v. Surg. Joseph Duncan, dec., with rank from 30th July, 1837, v. Surg. W. P. Muston, dec.

— Assist.-Surg. A. M. D. Stuart, furl. to Europe for health, *via* Bombay.

— Assist.-Surg. M. Grierson to perform med. duties of 28th N. I.

Nov. 6.—Assist.-Surg. James Davenport, M. D., posted to Sylhet Lt. Infantry bat., and directed to join.

— Assist.-Surg. E. I. Agnew, furl. to England on private affairs.

13. Assist.-Surg. Alex. Smith appointed to med. duties of civil station of Hidgelee, v. Dr. Forbes, dec.

— Surg. George Baillie, furl. to England, *via* Bombay.

Ecclesiastical.

Oct. 11. Rev. R. Eteson, to be an assistant chaplain on this establishment, arrived 9th October.

18. The Rev. A. Hammond, district chaplain of Patna, to officiate as ditto at Barrackpore.

— The Rev. C. Rawlins to officiate as district chaplain at Patna.

— Rev. C. Wimberley, the Governor-General's domestic chaplain, permitted, August 9th, to precede the Governor by water to Benares.

Sept. 22. At Kurnaul, the lady of Dr. J. Graham, surgeon of 3d brigade horse artillery, of a daughter.

26. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. Wm. Payne, 30th N. I., of a daughter.

Oct. 1. At Cawnpore, the lady of Geo. Trail Urquhart, Esq., surgeon of 7th regiment of light cavalry, of a daughter.

4. At Patna, the lady of F. Skipwith, Esq., civil service, of a son.

6. At Cawnpore, the lady of Dr. John Campbell, of a son.

7. At Calcutta, Mrs. Joseph Dessa, of a son.

10. At Hingolee, the lady of N. A. Woods, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Sehore, the lady of Captain J. S. Winfield, of a son.

— At Kurnaul, the lady of Henry Milne, Esq., 21st N. I., of a daughter.

11. At Calcutta, the lady of W. Smalley, Esq., of a son.

— At Beerbhoom, the lady of R. M. Skinner, Esq., of a son.

12. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. I. Keymer, of the pilot service, of a son.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. Peters, of the legislative department, of a son.

13. At Calcutta, Mrs. T. Ross, of a daughter.

14. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Brown, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Joseph Young, of a daughter.

15. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. J. Pittar, of a daughter.

— At Chinsura, the lady of the Rev. John H. A. Rudd, of a daughter.

— At Barrah Factory, Tirhoot, the lady of James Matthew Hill, Esq., of a daughter.

16. At Dinapore, Mrs. J. H. Love, of a daughter.

— At Dum Dum, the lady of Captain R. Roberts, of the horse artillery, of a daughter.

17. At Cossipore, the lady of Major G. Hutchinson, engineers, of a daughter.

18. At Chowringhee, the lady of E. B. Ryan, Esq., of a son.

— At Noacolly, Mrs. W. Jackson, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the Lady of Captain Burney, commanding Arraccan local bat. of a son.

20. At Cawnpore, Mrs. J. A. B. Campbell, of a daughter.

— At Hooghly, the wife of Mr. L. P. Vernienn, of a daughter.

21. At Wood Street, Chowringhee, Mrs. Childs, of a son.

22. At Dinapore, the lady of James Morris Mackie, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Agra, the lady of Capt. Henry Raban, 47th regiment N. I., of a son.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. A. H. M. Wright, in charge of the Hon. E. I. C's. anchor vessel, Vulcan, of a son.

25. At Mussoorie, the lady of G. H. Smith, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

— At Jumalpoore, the lady of Lieut. C. J. H. Perrean, 58th N. I., of a son.

— At Cossipore, the lady of Captain D. L. Richardson, of a daughter.

26. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Francis Warman, of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of David Thompson, Esq., of a son.

28. At Berhampore, the lady of Brev. Capt. Goldney, 4th N. I., of a daughter.

29. At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. Evans, 15th N. I., of a son.

30. At Muttra, the lady of Capt. R. Wroughton, of a daughter.

— In Middleton Row, the lady of W. F. Ferguson, Esq., of a son.

Nov. 1. At Shahabad, Mrs. J. W. Grange of a son.

2. At Moorshedabad, the lady of Dr. A. Kean, of a son.

7. At Hazareebangh, the lady of Capt. R. J. Campbell, H. M. 49th, of a daughter.

— At Shahjehanpore, the lady of Capt. K. Campbell, 45th N. I., of a son.

8. At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. J. Tennant, artillery, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. T. Botelho, of a son.

10. At Mirzapore, the lady of Lieut. S. Toulmin, 63d N. I., of twin daughters.

11. At Calcutta, Mrs. Wale Byrn, of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of F. Harris, Esq., of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Slack, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. H. J. Joakim, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Anderson, of a daughter.

12. At Calcutta, the lady of the Rev. T. Sandys, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. E. T. Power, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 28. At Sultanpore, Benares, Finlay Malcolm, Esq., med. estab., to Mary Anne, 4th daughter of the late William Bishop, Esq., of North Bank, Regent's Park.

Oct. 5. At Hazareebangh, Lieut. J. Anderson, of engineers, to Elizabeth,

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daughter of Alexander Dingwall, Esq., of Ranieston, Aberdeenshire.

7. At Calcutta, Mr. G. H. Meller to Miss A. E. Leatner.

9. At Bhaugulpore, Henry C. Hamilton, Esq., C. S., son of Sir Frederick Hamilton, Bart., to Frances Isabella, youngest daughter of James Gane, Esq., of Frome, Somersetshire.

11. At Seebpore, John Andrew, jun., Esq., to Eliza, daughter of E. Thompson, Esq.

14. At Bareilly, Major Edward Bidolph, horse artillery, to Miss Louisa Kelly.

17. At Calcutta, Thomas Coutts Trotter, Esq., of the civil service, to Harriet Augusta, second daughter of the Hon. Henry Shakespear, Esq.

— At Mussoorie, Lieut. John Hickey, 10th cavalry, to Ann, eldest daughter of George Playfair, Esq., superintending surgeon.

23. At Calcutta, Mr. Arthur Read to Miss Ann Margaret Sansoni.

24. At Patna, David Cunliffe, Esq., of the civil service, to Frances Priscilla, eldest daughter of Samuel Davies, Esq., civil surgeon of that city.

30. At Calcutta, W. R. Lackersteen, Esq., to Caroline Angelina, second daughter of Mr. E. Cornelius, registrar general department.

Nov. 2. At Calcutta, Robert Francis Hodgson, Esq., of the civil service, to Elizabeth Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Rev. William Greenwood.

6. At Calcutta, T. G. Cleeve, Esq., to Miss Maria Caroline Humphreys.

— At Calcutta, Capt. H. M. Potter to Miss Charlotte Mary Cooper.

12. At Midnapore, Mr. L. J. Masoni to Miss Louisa Miranda.

14. At Calcutta, Capt. H. W. Trevelyan, assistant agent to the Governor-general for the states of Rajpootana, to Emily Anne, youngest daughter of the late S. H. Greig, Esq.

DEATHS.

Aug. 4. At Mouhnein, Susan Eyrina, third daughter of Brev. Capt. Beatty, H. M. 62d regt., aged 16.

20. On board the Adelaide, in Saugor Roads, Dr. A. Creighton, assist.-surg. 5th L. C., aged 20.

Sept. 14. At Saugor, Central India, Sir James A. Monat, Bart., lieut. of engineers, son of the late Col. Sir James Monat, Bart., Bengal engineers.

24. At Pulo Tikus, the Rev. Emanuel Comforti, Roman Catholic missionary, aged 85.

29. At Chybassa, in Singhboon, Ensign Blenkinsop, of the 34th regt. N. I.

Oct. 1. At Humeerpore, Mrs. E. Warnes, aged 63.

2. On board the ship *Herefordshire*, off Ceylon, Mrs. E. Murphy.

— Mr. John McConnichie, aged 24,

3. At Soory, in Beerbhoom, Ellen, wife of Geo. Rae, Esq., civil surgeon in Beerbhoom: also, on the 20th Aug. previous, Marion Elizabeth, only child of the above.

4. At Berham F. Pereira, Esq., aged 52.

7. At Penang, Wm. Caunter, Esq.

8. At Purneah, Charles, third son of the late J. J. Fitzpatrick, Esq., aged 22.

9. At Calcutta, Alex. J. Walker, Esq., aged 68.

10. At Calcutta, Mr. M. Zorer, aged 65.

11. At Cheltenham, off Bandah, one day after her delivery of a girl, Mrs. Eliza Rae, at the early age of 17 years.

12. At Cawnpore, aged 20, Edward, eldest son of E. H. Locker, Esq., commissioner of Greenwich Hospital.

— Near Chillatura Ghaut, a little below Calpee, on the Jumna, Mrs. Rae, wife of Mr. Jas. Rae, formerly of Assam.

13. At Calcutta, John Henry Swinhoe, Esq., attorney-at-law, aged 43.

— At Chinsurah, Mrs. T. Barber, aged 14.

— At Mhow, Lieut. E. P. Grimes, 68th Beng. N. I., aged 23.

14. At Serampore, Miss M. Soetman.

15. At Russalkondah, Capt. Thomas Thuillier, of the 17th regt.

— Mr. Wm. Peters, of Ceylon, aged 49.

18. At Calcutta, Mr. Cha. Grey, aged 42.

21. At Calcutta, Sir Benjamin Malkin, Knt., one of Her Majesty's Judges of the Supreme Court.

— At Howrah, Capt. J. Smith, aged 24.

— Drowned. (supposed to have been while bathing) from the ship *Arabian*, James, eldest son of J. Bridges, Esq., of Bristol.

22. At Cawnpore, Mrs. Jones, wife of J. L. Jones, Esq., merchant, aged 32.

— At Contai, George Forbes, Esq., M.D., civil assist. surg. to that station.

— Mr. Thomas Bowler, aged 64.

— At Calcutta, Mr. John Harrison, of the ship *Republic*, aged 24.

— At Calcutta, Helen Rezia, the lady of J. H. Crawford, Esq., Bombay C. S., aged 38.

— Mr. Wm. Blacquiére, aged 40.

— At Calcutta, John Stewart, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart, and Co., merchants and agents, aged 48.

25. At Calcutta, David Andrew, Esq., aged 69.

27. At Calcutta, Dr. Alex. Stirling, aged 86.

— At Calcutta, Mr. H. Williams, aged 27.

29. At Calcutta, Elizabeth, wife of Chas. Knowles Robison, Esq., one of the magistrates of Calcutta, aged 33.

30. At Calcutta, Thomas, second son of Mr. Lewis Cooper, aged 16. Also, on the 3d Nov., Lewis Cornelius, eldest son of the above, aged 20.

Nov. 1. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Davis, aged 40.

6. At Calcutta, Jemima Eleanora, daughter of H. Walters, Esq., C. S., aged 8 months.

8. At Calcutta, Mr. C. St. L. Kiernan, aged 27.

10. At Calcutta, Mr. Robt. Kerr, aged 38.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. C. Hendricks, aged 65.

14. At Calcutta, Mrs. Eliz. Pereira, aged 55.

16. At Calcutta, Owen, eldest son of Owen Sarkies, Esq., merchant, aged 35.

Lately, at Neemuch, Captain Clifford, 38th N. I.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

October.

9. Patriot, from New South Wales.

14. Jupiter, from Pondicherry.

17. Memnon, from Liverpool.

18. Alfred, from London.

24. Herculean, from Liverpool.

— United States, from Boston.

25. Herefordshire, from Madras.

— Adam Lodge, from Sydney.

27. Diane, from Bordeaux.

— Collingwood, from Liverpool.

— Arab, from London.

— Elizabeth, from Ceylon.

— Madagascar, from London.

28. Phoenix, from Liverpool.

— Gabrielle, from Mauritius.

29. Repulse, from London.

— Royal George, from Moulmein.

30. Emily Jane, from China.

31. Syed Khan, from ditto.

November.

2. Netherlander, from Batavia.

3. Commodore, from New South Wales.

6. Auguste, from Nantes.

— Perthshire, from Sydney.

9. Cordonan, from Bordeaux.

10. Otterspool, from Liverpool.

— Flora, from Rangoon.

— H. M.'s Ship Larne, from Madras.

11. London, from London.

12. Mt. Stewt. Elphinstone, from London.

— Whitby, from London.

— Bengalee, from Greenock.

13. Raj Ranee, from London.

— Christopher Rawson, from Liverpool.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

October.

11. Isabella Cooper, for London.

— Thomas Blyth, for Mauritius.

12. William Barras, for Bristol.

— Earl Powis, for Mauritius.

— Jean, for London.

12. Minerva, for London.
13. Mandarin, for Liverpool.
14. Reliance, for Cape and London.
20. Premier, for China.
21. Renown, for London.
22. Hope, for ditto.
25. Emily, for Liverpool.
26. Coromandel, for Bordeaux.
27. H. M.'s Ship Pelorus, for Rangoon.
28. Belzoni, for Mauritius.
- Thomas Snook, for ditto.

November.

3. Acasta, for Mauritius.
5. Arabian, for China.
7. Queen Mab, for Liverpool.
8. Elizabeth, for Mauritius.
10. Haidee, for Penang.
- Jupiter, for Boudon.
- Robuste, for ditto.
13. Perfect, for Cape and London.
16. Cashmere Merchant, for Madras.
- Gypsey, for Liverpool.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

ALLOWANCES TO BRIGADIERS.—*August 1.*—The Court of Directors have given instructions that, in assimilation to the practice in Bengal; Brigadiers, when in the field, shall not in future be supplied with official camp equipage from the public stores, nor be entitled to lascars from the public establishments, nor to money allowance in lieu.

STATION OF CORPS.—*August 15.*—The Governor in Council directs that the 23d reg. L. I. shall be stationed at Mangalore.

PASSPORTS TO OFFICERS.—*August 24.*—The Commander-in-Chief notifies that it will not in future be necessary to issue passports to officers travelling on leave or otherwise.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL TAYLOR.—*October 26.*—Brigadier-General Taylor, lately commanding the northern division of the army, having received the permission of Government to return to Europe, the Commander-in-Chief embraces the opportunity which it affords him, of recording his sense of the zeal and ability by which that officer has been characterized during a lengthened period of active service extending to forty years, and of expressing his entire concurrence in the sentiments recorded in G. O., 19th May, 1837.

INDO BRITONS.—*Fort St. George, 7th November, 1837.*—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the term "Indo Briton," as used in G. O. G., 29th August, 1829, and 29th March, 1831, is applicable exclusively to persons born in India of European fathers.

(Signed) S. W. STEEL, Lieut.-Col., and Sec. to Government.

(*A most singular and unaccountable notice.*)

COURT-MARTIAL—SECUNDERABAD.—Mooneram; Naigue, No. 648 in the C company of the 4th, or Golundanze batt. of Artillery, found guilty of having on the 10th October killed Subadar Major Hussain Cawn, of the same battalion, by shooting the said Subadar on parade with a loaded fusil, sentenced to suffer death by being blown from a gun.

Confirmed.
Madras, 23d October, 1837.

(Signed) P. MAITLAND, Lieut.-General,
and Commander-in-Chief.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

Civil.

Oct. 2.—E. Bannerman, Esq., Judge and Crim. Judge of Salem, delivered over charge of the Court at that station to F. Mole, Esq., Registrar.

10. E. P. Thompson, Esq., to act as coll. and mag. of Tinnevely during absence of Mr. Eden, or until further orders.

14. J. H. Bell, Esq., attained rank as junior mercht.

24. J. Deut, Esq., princ. coll. and mag. of S. div. of Arcot, delivered over charge of the district to T. Pyeroff, Esq., sub-coll.; received it again on the 31st.

— D. White, Esq., permitted to resign

the situation of acting additional sub-coll. and joint mag. of Canara, and to resume his duties of head assist. to the princ. coll. and mag. of Malabar.

— F. N. Maltby, Esq., to be additional sub-coll. and joint mag. of Canara.

31. W. R. Taylor, Esq., to be postmaster-general, v. Mr. Webb, resigned.

— E. B. Glass, Esq., to act as judge and crim. judge of Madura, during absence of Mr. Hooper.

— S. N. Ward, Esq., to be Registrar to the Zillah Court of Canara.

— M. R. Taynton, Esq., to be master-attendant at Coringa, v. Eaton, resigned.

31. The Commissary-Gen. and Quarter-master-Gen. to be ex-officio members of the Marine Board, v. Mr. C. R. Cotton and Mr. W. Ashton, relieved.

— Lieut.-Col. W. Strahan to have a seat at the Marine Board while acting as quarter-master-gen. of the army.

— G. S. Groenway, Esq., to be assist.-judge and joint crim. judge of Cochin, but to continue at Malabar for the present.

Nov. 1.—Mr. H. Viveash, furl. to Europe, with the absentee allowance (on private affairs).

— Mr. W. A. Arbuthnot, ditto, ditto.

— Mr. W. E. Lockhart, ditto, ditto.

— Mr. H. Stokes, ditto, ditto.

— Mr. W. A. Forsyth, ditto, ditto.

— Mr. G. L. Prendergast, ditto, ditto.

— Mr. F. B. Elton, ditto (on sick cert.)

9. R. D. Parker, Esq., to officiate as sen. dep. Sec. to Board of Revenue until further orders.

14. D. Elliott, Esq., to be second member of the Board of Revenue, v. Mr. Viveash.

— Walter Elliot, Esq., to be third ditto, ditto.

— R. W. Chatfield, Esq., to be Register to the Zillah Court of Malabar.

Military.

Sept. 17.—Ensign W. G. Owen, 11th N. I., to be lieut., v. Colton, dec.

26. Lieut. J. Gordon, 31st L. I., to be capt., v. Hutchinson, dec.

— Ensign W. B. Jackson, ditto, to be lieut., v. ditto.

30. Brev. Capt. Peppercorne, 16th N. I., reported qualified in Hindoostanee language, and entitled to Moonshee allowance.

— Lieut. Bell, 28th N. I., ditto, ditto.

— Lieut. M'Dougall, 17th N. I., ditto, ditto, and qualified as adjt.

— Lieut. W. K. Babington, ditto, and qualified as adjt.

— Lieut. Young, 43d N. I., ditto, ditto.

— Lieut. Wilson, 43d N. I., ditto, and qualified as interpreter.

— Lieut. M'Dougall, 17th N. I., to act as quarter-master and interp., v. Nixon, removed, not having passed his examination.

— Cornet J. A. Campbell to do duty with 6th L. C.

— Ensign F. C. Barber ditto with 16th N. I.

— Ensign H. Butler, ditto, ditto.

— Ensign C. W. F. Whish, ditto, ditto.

— Ensign C. J. Fullerton, ditto, ditto.

Oct. 3.—Lieut. E. Martin, 24th N. I., leave to Europe.

— Lieut. W. K. Babington to be adj. 17th N. I.

— Lieut. A. G. Young to be adj. 43d N. I.

— Lieut. W. J. Wilson, to be quarter-master and interp. 43d N. I.

— Capt. Congdon, 2d N. I., to superintend repair of road between Neelgond and Coomta, in Canara.

4. Ensign W. G. Cooke, 8th N. I., to take charge of young officers ordered to join their corps in Mysore.

7. Lieut. Ogilvie, 40th N. I., reported qualified for the duties of an interpreter.

10. Lieut. Ogilvie, 40th N. I., to be quartermaster and interp.

— Major L. M'Dowell, 23d Lt. Infantry, leave to Cape eighteen months, for health.

— Ensign H. R. Nuthall, 23d L. I., ditto, ditto.

— Capt. and Brev. Major Alex. Mackintosh, 27th N. I., to retire from service on the pension of Lieut.-Col., from 30th Sept., 1837.

— Brigadier Jas. Wahab, C. B., to command the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force—(order confirmed).

21. Capt. H. Power, 32d N. I., returned to Pres., and resumed duties as Assist. Mil. Aud.-Gen.

24. Lieut. W. Ward, Horse Artillery, placed at the disposal of the Supreme Gov.

— Capt. C. W. Eaton permitted to resign his appointment of Muster-Attendant at Coringa.

— Lieut. J. W. Fothergill, 29th N. I., to be adj., v. Nicolay, prom.

— Lieut.-Col. C. F. Smith, 24th N. I., at his own request transferred to invalid estab.

— Col. H. G. A. Taylor, 10th N. I., furl. to Europe.

— Ensign W. R. Brown, removed from 45th regt. to the left wing Madras Europ. regt., which corps he will join, and rank as senior ensign.

25. Major H. Bevan, 27th N. I., permitted to retire on the pension of his rank.

— Lieut.-Col. C. F. Smith, Inv. Estab., posted to the Carnatic Europ. Vet. Batt., and to command ditto.

— Capt. E. A. M'Murdy, 27th N. I., to be major, v. Bevan, retired.

— Lieut. A. Cuppage to be capt., ditto.

— Ensign E. Dumergue to be lieut., ditto.

— Lieut. F. Dudgeon, 44th N. I., to be capt., v. Cunningham, dec.

— Ensign W. M. Wahab to be lieut., ditto.

— Lieut.-Col. C. Mauville to command the 1st Nat. Vet. Bat.

27. Lieut. J. M. Johnston, 4th regt., passed as adjt.

— Lieut. W. Shelley, 20th regt., ditto.

— Lieut. W. F. Du Pasquier, 17th N. I., to be capt., v. Thullier, dec.

— Ensign W. Middleton to be lieut., ditto.

— Major J. Hanson, 27th N. I., to be lieut.-col., v. C. F. Smith, invalided.

— Capt. H. Bevan to be major, ditto.

27. Lieut. H. Vanderzee to be capt., ditto.

— Ensign J. Mylne to be lieut., ditto.

— Capt. R. H. Bingham, 7th N. I., to be dep. assist. quar.-master gen. Mysore division, v. Franklyn, leave to Europe sick.

— Lieut. W. Ward, Horse Art., placed at disposal of Sup. Gov.

— Lieut. T. K. Whistler, Artillery, sick leave to Europe (from the Straits).

— Capt. F. Straton, 8th Lt. Cav., eighteen months sick leave to Cape.

— Lieut.-Col. C. A. Elderton, Europ. regt., sick leave to Europe.

— Lieut. W. H. Pigott, 46th N. I., ditto.

30. Lieut.-Col. J. Hanson posted to 24th regt.

31. Lieut. H. Colbeck, 4th N. I., leave to Poonah, *via* Bombay, until 20th March, 1838.

— Lieut. H. C. Wade, Art., furl. to Europe, sick.

— Lieut. W. B. Jackson, 31st L. I., leave to Allahabad and Calcutta until 5th May, 1838.

— Major J. R. Haig is appointed a member of the general Prize Committee, v. Hanson to sea.

Nov. 2.—Lieut. Scutt, 52d regt., reported qualified in Hindoostanee language.

3. Lieut. C. B. Lindsay, 3d Lt. Cav., to be capt., v. Keighley, dec.

— Cornet J. G. S. Cadell, ditto, to be lieut., ditto.

— Lieut. H. P. White to be quar.-master and interp., v. Blaxland, prom.

— Major R. Butler, 21st N. I., leave to Pres., prep. furl. Europe.

7. Lieut. J. A. Stoddart, 5th N. I., to be capt., v. Medley, retired.

— Ensign A. Doria to be lieut., ditto.

— Lieut. R. R. Scutt, 52d N. I., to be quar.-master and interp.

— Lieut. F. S. C. Chalmers, 22d N. I., two years' sick leave to sea.

— Ensign H. Man, 49th N. I., sick leave to Europe.

— Lieut. W. F. Eden, 1st N. I., placed at disposal of Sup. Govt.

— Capt. J. N. Beaver to command detachment of 2d Nat. Vet. Bat. at Guntoor.

— Lieut. W. C. Bell, 28th regt., reported qualified in Hindoostanee language.

— Capt. M. Poole, Dep. Assist. Adj.-Gen., S. div., leave to Pres., prep. furl. to N. S. Wales.

— Ens. H. H. Warren, H. M.'s 55th regt., passed in the Hindoostanee language, and to receive Moonshee allowance.

— Ensign C. J. Allardyce removed at his own request from 46th to 5th regt.

9. Lieut. J. W. Farran, 25th N. I., leave to 1st Nov., 1838, Western Coast, sick cert.

— Ensign J. Robertson, 15th N. I., sick leave to Pres., prep. furl. to Europe.

10. Capt. J. A. Stoddart, 5th N. I., permitted to retire on half-pay of his rank.

— Lieut. J. Thompson, 5th N. I., to be capt., v. Stoddart, retired.

— Ensign J. O. Burgoyne to be lieut., ditto.

13. Capt. J. Shoppard, 24th N. I., eight months' sick leave to Eastern Coast.

— Ensign C. Gill, 17th N. I., leave Pres., prep. sick furl. to Europe.

14. Capt. W. W. Baker, 32d N. I., to be brigade-major at Bangalore.

— Lieut. G. G. M'Donell, 27th N. I., to be quar.-master and interp., v. Vanderzee, prom.

— Capt. A. M. Campbell, 7th Lt. Cav., returned to duty.

— Major E. A. M'Murdy, 27th N. I., placed at disposal of Com.-in-Chief for regimental duty.

— Lieut. H. M. Donaldson, 50th N. I., placed temp. at disposal of Pres. Council of India, without prejudice to his regimental Staff appointment.

Medical.

Oct. 9.—Assist.-Surg. J. D. V. Packman removed from 40th N. I. to H. M.'s 4th regt.

— Assist.-Surg. D. D. Foulis removed from 2d batt. Art. to H. M.'s 63 regt.

10. Assist.-Surg. A. Mackintosh, M. D., sick leave extended to 30th June, 1838.

— Surg. Geo. Adams leave to Pres., prep. furl. to Europe.

24. Assist.-Surg. T. W. Stewart, M. D., permitted to enter on the general duties of the army.

— Surg. J. L. Geddes, 2d batt. Art., leave to Pres., prep. sick furl. to Cape.

Nov. 3.—Assist.-Surg. R. Maginniss permitted to enter on the general duties of the army.

10. Assist.-Surg. J. Williams ditto ditto.

14. Surg. John Wylie to be garr. surg. Fort St. George, v. Sevestre, prom.

— Assist.-Surg. A. W. Collins to enter on the general duties of the army.

Ecclesiastical.

Oct. 31.—Rev. Geo. Trevor to be junior chaplain at Bangalore, v. Mr. Mahon.

Nov. 3.—Rev. G. W. Mahon reported his arrival at the Pres.

14. Rev. F. G. Lugard to be chaplain at Jaulnah.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 6.—At Bowenpelly, the lady of Capt. A. Chisholm, 30th N. I., of a son.

21. The lady of the Rev. J. C. Street, chaplain, Camanore, of a son.

26. At Madras, the lady of J. P. Cropley, Esq., of a daughter.

27. At Secunderabad, the lady of Lieut. W. S. Mitchell, 22d Madras N. I., of a daughter.

Oct. 8.—At Poonamallee, Mrs. R. Taylor, of a son.

12. At Palamcottah, the lady of G. Hopkins, Esq., M. D., of a son.

15. At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. Pope, 24th N. I., of a son.

— At Bellary, the lady of Assist.-Surg. Dartnell, H. M. 41st regt., of a daughter.

17. At Bangalore, the lady of Surg. R. Davidson, Horse Artillery, of a son.

20. At Bangalore, Mrs. W. T. Lowry, of a son.

22. At Madras, Mrs. Tatius, of a daughter.

26. At Masulipatam, Mrs. Jamieson, of a son.

27. At Madras, the lady of Major Keighly, Judge Advocate Gen., of a son.

— At Tinnevely, the lady of W. M. Molle, Esq., C. S., of a son.

29. At Bangalore, Mrs. Augustus Oakes, of a son.

Nov. 2.—At Cuddapah, the lady of Maj. James Bell, 28th N. I., of a daughter.

3. At Secunderabad, the lady of the late Capt. G. F. Hutchison, of the Trich. L. I., of a daughter.

10. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. H. C. Armstrong, Engineers, of a son.

11. At Vepery, Mrs. Edmund Marsden, of a daughter.

— At Madras, the lady of W. E. Underwood, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 12. At Bangalore, Lieut. H. R. C. King, 6th Lt. Cav., to Evelina, eldest daughter of C. Searle, Esq., late of the Madras Medical Service.

25. At Madras, G. W. Russell, Esq., 2d Lt. Cav., to Letitia, eldest daughter of W. R. Taylor, Esq.

Nov. 1. At Madras, Lieut. Robt. Taylor, 2d L. C., to Maria, eldest daughter of J. Arathoon, Esq.

8. At Madras, Lieut. J. Macdougall, 17th N. I., to Sarah Charlotte, eldest daughter of Lieut. J. Braddock.

13. At Madras, Mr. C. T. Zscherpel to Miss M. A. M. Dulitzka.

DEATHS.

Lately, At Madras, Capt. E. Atherton, 22d N. I., 5th son of the late Lieut.-Col. Atherton. [He distinguished himself in the Burmese war under Col. Charles Walker, was Adjutant to Col. Evans, and was thanked in the regt. orders for the manner in which he had done his duty.]

Sept. 6. At Tanjore, Miss Amelia Powney.

17. At Kamptee, Lieut. E. G. Cotton, 11th N. I.

26. At Bolarum, Capt. G. F. Hutchison, 31st N. I.

— At Madras, Mrs. Mary Vigors, relict of the late Major B. Vigors, aged 90.

Oct. 7. At Madras, Mr. T. T. Allan, aged 22.

9. At Royapooram, Alice, wife of Mr. Peter Bachelor, aged 24.

13. At Madras, Mrs. S. L. Klein, relict of the late Dr. Klein, surgeon to the Royal Danish Mission at Tranquebar

14. At Cuddapah, Lieut. John Robinson Fennell, of the 10th regt. N. I.

15. At Russalkondah, Capt. T. Thuillier, 17th regt.

— At Madras, Susan Eleanor, wife of Josiah A. Huddleston, Esq.

16. Near Madras, Capt. Fairtlough, H. M. 63d regt.

17. At Secunderabad, Roberta Isabella, 2d daughter of Maj. C. R. Bradstreet, 37th N. I. in her 4th year.

21. At Madras, Mr. J. B. Baptist, aged 30.

22. At Tranquebar, the Rev. Dr. Cammerer, chaplain and missionary of the Royal Danish Mission, aged 70.

24. At Madras, Philip Chase, son of Maj. Maberly, Sec. Mil. Board, aged 5 years and 3 months.

26. At Poonamallee, Mr. H. E. Hall, aged 26 years.

27. At the Little Mount, the infant daughter of Mr. J. E. Coshart.

— At Parcherry, Mr. S. L. Brisson, aged 74.

29. At Madras, Master J. E. Boyle, aged 4 years.

— At Kamptee, Capt. W. Cunningham, 44th N. I.

30. At Vepery, Mons. Streus, Professor of Harmony and Composition, aged 64.

— At Bellary, John, the infant son of Mr. J. Shrieves, Missionary.

31. At Madras, Mast. M. H. Willick, aged 2 years.

— At Madras, Maj. H. P. Keighly, 3d Lt. Cav., Judge Advocate General.

Nov. 4. At Tinnevely, of cholera, George Sydney, infant son of W. M. Molle, Esq., C. S. aged 9 days.

9. At Madras, Mr. J. B. Jason, aged 57.

18. At Madras, Evelina, the wife of H. Chamier, Esq., C. S.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

October.

25. Thalia, from Rangoon.

(subsequently lost.)

— H. M. S. Rattlesnake, from Calcutta.

November.

5. Provence, from Pondicherry.

-- La Gloire, from Bordeaux.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

September.

25. Lord Elphinstone for Mauritius.

October.

3. Salamandre for Bordeaux.

— Strath Eden for London.

9. H.M.B. Algerine, for Trincomalee.

November.

8. Soobrow for Calcutta.

9. Provence for Bordeaux.

11. Minerva for London.

14. H.M. S. Raleigh, for Calcutta.

16. John, for London.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

MESS ALLOWANCES, 1st November.—The Right Hon. the Governor-in-Council is pleased to sanction the under-mentioned monthly rates of mess-allowance to the army of this Presidency, in assimilation to the scale in Bengal.

To each regiment of European Cavalry or Infantry of H. M.'s or Hon. Co.'s service Rs. 150

To the Brigade of Horse Artillery, each regiment of Native Cavalry or Infantry, and each Battalion of Foot Artillery or Golundauze Rs. 120

To each local corps of Cavalry or Infantry, when the number of officers is not less than three Rs. 60

The above allowances being expressly for the maintenance of a Regimental Mess, will be drawn at Regimental Head-Quarters in all situations, when such shall have been established, the fact being certified as heretofore.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION, 11th November.—Gopal Raee, a Carcoon in the establishment of the Political Agent in Kattewar, being convicted of bribery and corruption, is dismissed from his situation, and declared incapable of ever serving the Hon. Company in any capacity whatsoever in future.

TRANSIT DUTIES, 22d November.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the suspension of the collection of Transit Duties announced in the Government notification of 20th September, is not to have effect with regard to the Transit Duties on Salt.

COURT-MARTIAL.

HEAD QUARTERS, Bombay, 15th November, 1837.—At a General Court-martial assembled at Bombay, on Wednesday, 11th day of October, 1837, and of which Lieut.-Col. F. Hicks, of the 16th regiment Native Infantry is President, Lieutenant Robert Fullerton, of the 25th regiment Native Infantry, was tried on the following charges, viz. :—Lieutenant Robert Fullerton, 25th regiment Native Infantry, placed in arrest by me on the following charges, viz.

First Charge.—For highly irregular and unofficerlike conduct, in breach of good order and military discipline, in the following instances, viz.

First—In having absented himself without leave from the Head-Quarters of his regiment, from the 5th June to the 4th September, 1837.

Second—In having, after he was released from the custody of the Civil Authority on the 5th June, 1837, neglected to report that circumstance to the Head-Quarters of the regiment till the 27th of the same month. • •

Third—In having remained at the Presidency from the 5th June to the 17th July, 1837, without reporting his stay to the Head-Quarters of the army.

Fourth—In having disobeyed the direct and positive orders of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, conveyed to him in a letter from the Deputy Adjutant-General of the army, under date the 18th July, 1837, to proceed forthwith to join the Head-Quarters of his regiment at Dapoollee.

Second Charge.—For highly disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances :—

First—In having on or about the 17th July, 1837, falsely stated to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the army, that he had been then only a few days released from gaol, whereas he had been released from custody on the 5th June, 1837, as set forth in the second instance of the preceding charge.

Second—In having, in a letter addressed to the Adjutant, 25th regiment Native Infantry, dated Dapoollee, 6th September, 1837, falsely and deliberately denied having made the above statement.

(Signed) T. MARSHALL, Major.

Adjutant-General's Office, Bombay, 3d October, 1837.

By order of his Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed) J. KEITH, Major.

Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision :—

Finding and Sentence.—The Court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced on the prosecution and defence, is of opinion that the Prisoner, Lieutenant Robert Fullerton, 25th Native Infantry, is

Guilty of the first instance of the first charge preferred against him.

Guilty of the second instance of the same.

Guilty of the third instance, in having remained at the Presidency from the 5th of June to the 14th July, 1837, without reporting his stay to the Head-Quarters of the army, as it appears that the Prisoner addressed a letter under the latter date to the Adjutant-General of the army, and called at the office of that officer on the same day.

Guilty of the fourth instance.

Guilty of the first instance of the second charge.

Guilty of the second instance of the same.

The Court having found the Prisoner guilty as above specified, in breach of the Articles of War in such cases made and provided, adjudge him to be dismissed the Honourable Company's Service.

(Signed) F. HICKS, Lieut.-Colonel,

16th regiment, Native Infantry, President.

(Signed) W. OGILVIE, Major,

Judge Advocate-General.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) JOHN KEANE, Lieut.-General,
Commander-in-Chief.

The name of Lieutenant Fullerton is to be struck off the strength of the army from this date.

STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut.-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

Civil.

Oct. 4. Mr. W. H. Harrison, to act as deputy civil auditor and mint-master.

19. Mr. W. W. Bell, 1st assistant to collector of Ahmednuggur, assumed charge of the Kudmulla districts.

20. Mr. C. J. Prendergast, to be 2d assist. to the collector of Ahmedabad.

— Mr. E. M. Sural to be 3d assist. to ditto.

21. Mr. Metcalfe Larken, leave to proceed to England on sick certificate, for three years, on an allowance of £250 per annum.

— Mr. F. Sims received charge of the Adawlut at Surat from Mr. H. Hebbert.

31. Dr. J. A. Dunlop resumed charge of the Belgaum collectorate.

Nov. 2. Mr. W. Simson resumed charge of the Adawlut from Mr. F. Sims.

3. Mr. R. T. Webb, 12 mo. leave to Cape.

8. Capt. R. St. John, dep. postmaster in the Dekkan, to be a magistrate in that zillah.

10. Mr. J. Webb, act. assist. judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur, resumed charge of his duties.

13. J. P. Willoughby, Esq., returned to Pres., and resumed charge as Sec. to Govt. in secret, political, and judicial departments.

— Capt. Outram, political agent in the Mahee Caunta resumed charge of his duties.

— Lieut. G. Fulljames, 25th N. I. to be assist. magistrate in zillah of Ahmedabad.

14. Capt. Hennell, acting Resident at Bushire, to proceed to Pres. 3 months on private affairs, leaving Assist.-Surg. Mackenzie in charge of the Residency.

15. Lieut. P. T. French appointed Commandant of the Ahmednuggur Police Corps.

— Major J. Morrison, Resident in Persian Gulph, further leave for 2 months, on sick certificate.

16. Mr. A. Hornby, to be acting assist.

judge and session judge of Surat, for the detached station of Broach.

16. Mr. P. Stewart to act as 1st assist. to the principal coll. of Poona.

17. Mr. E. L. Jenkins, assist. to coll. of Candeish, has proceeded into the districts on deputation.

18. Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, Bart., ditto, ditto.

21. Mr. J. R. Rose to be acting 4th assist. to the principal collector of Poona.

22. Hon. James Sutherland, Esq., appointed political commissioner for Guzerat, and resident at Baroda.

23. Mr. E. C. Jones, assist. coll., to be attached to sub. coll. of Nassick, v. Mr. A. C. Forbes, who will return to the Sudder station.

— Lieut. G. Wingate, assist. to principal coll. and magistrate of Poona, to be superintendent of the revenue survey in the Deccan.

— Mr. W. H. Bell, to be uncov. assist. to ditto.

24. Mr. N. Kirkland, appointed acting collector of Kaira, and to proceed on deputation into the districts.

27. L. R. Reid, Esq. returned to Bombay, and resumed charge of the office of sec. to Government, in territorial dept.

28. Mr. H. A. Harrison, coll. of Ahmednuggur, to proceed into the districts, on deputation to frame the Jumna bund.

29. Mr. R. C. Chambers, acting sub-coll. of Broach, to proceed into the districts, on deputation.

— Mr. A. R. Shaw, further leave of absence to 5th Feb., 1838.

Military.

Sept. 27. Lieut. J. Brodhurst, inv. estab. to join head-quarters of N. V. Bat. at Dapoollee.

Oct. 3. Ensign Fitzgerald to do duty with 19th N. I. instead of 2d Gr. N. I.

10. Lieut. G. O. Reeves, 3d L. C., leave prep. furl. Europe.

13. Cadet of Cavalry T. A. Mackenzie, prom. to cornet.

— Cadet of Infantry Augustus Austen, prom. to Ensign.

— Ensign J. N. Taylor, at his own request, removed from doing duty with 5th to 8th N. I., and directed to join.

— Major H. Sandwith, 8th N. I., returned to duty from Europe.

— Capt. C. B. Morton, 10th N. I., ditto.

— Capt. J. Laing, 26th N. I., ditto.

16. Lieut. T. Cleather to act as interp. to 1st batt. Artillery, during absence of Lieut. Gaisford.

— Lieut. E. P. Del Hoste, leave of absence cancelled at his own request.

18. Major Marshall, 25th N. I., to re-join his regt. at Dapoollee.

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— Lieut. Holland to repair to Pres., on being relieved from his present duties at Belgaum by Brevet Capt. Durack.

19. Major Neil Campbell, deputy quart.-mast.-gen. to act as quart.-mast.-gen. of the army until further orders, from the date of Lieut.-col. Ovans being appointed acting Resident at Sattara, viz. 15th June, 1837.

— Lieut. J. Holland to act as deputy quarter-master-gen. ditto.

— Lieut. J. Ramsey to act as assist. quarter-master-gen. ditto.

— Lieut. F. Durack to act as dep. assist. quarter-master-gen. ditto.

— Lieut. H. C. Morse, 8th N. I., to act as line adjutant at Sattara.

— Lieut. A. Welstead, 21st N. I., to be sen. adj. at Ahmednuggur.

21. Ensign A. C. Honner, removed from doing duty with 15th to 4th N. I., at his own request.

— Major-gen. H. S. Osborn, leave to Bombay for two months, on private affairs.

— Lieut. J. Tait, 6th N. I., to act as adjutant to that regt. during the absence of Lieut. Thatcher.

23. Capt. C. Clark, 21st N. I., furlough to Europe, three years for health.

26. Ensign W. G. Whentley, 4th N. I., to be Lieut., v. Bouchier deceased: date of rank 17th Oct.

27. Ensign C. D. Delanotte, 1st gren. N. I., to be Lieut., v. Baker deceased: date of rank 17th Oct.

29. Lieut. J. G. Johnson, 10th N. I., to act as interp. and quar.-mast. to that regt.

30. Mr. F. M. Steer admitted to service, and prom. to Ensign, to do duty with 23d N. I.

— Capt. G. B. Aitchison, 5th N. I., returned to duty.

Nov. 4. Major John Chunes, 12th N. I., retires on the pension of his rank from 20th ultimo.

— Capt. A. T. Reid, 12th N. I., to be Major in succession to the above.

— Lieut. G. Fisher to be Capt. ditto.

— Ensign H. E. D. Jones to be Lieut. ditto, ditto.

7. Major-Gen. Sir J. F. Fitzgerald, K. C. B., of H. M. S., is appointed to the command of the Poona division of the army.

8. Major-Gen. J. W. Sleigh, C. B., transferred from Bombay to the Genl. Staff of the Madras Presidency.

— Major-Gen. Sir J. F. Fitzgerald, K. C. B., from Madras to Bombay.

— Lieut. F. D. Bagshawe, 5th N. I., appointed acting 3d assist. commis.-gen. Belgaum.

11. Lieut. J. Jackson, 25th N. I., to receive charge of the treasure chest at Dapoollee, during absence of Lieut Woodburn, sick.

13. Capt. J. Fawcett, Assist. Adj.-Gen. transferred from the southern to the northern division of the army.

— Capt. C. Crawley, Deputy Assist. Adj.-Gen., ditto from the northern to the southern.

14. Lieut. F. Whitelock, furlough to Europe for three years.

15. Ensign C. P. Leeson, to be Lieut. v. Fullerton, dismissed by court martial.

— Cornet E. H. Simpson to do duty with 1st Lt. Cav.

— Cornet T. A. Mackenzie, ditto ditto.

— Ensign A. Austen, ditto 23d N. I.

— Lieut. Leckie, 22d N. I., placed under the orders of Capt. Outram, Polit. Agent in the Myhee Caunta.

16. Lieut. Cruikshank, assist. to chief eng., leave for three months to coast of Deccan, for health.

— 2d Lieut. Wood to act during ditto's absence.

— 2d Lieut. Burke to act during Lieut. Wood's temporary employment.

— Ensign W. B. Ponsonby, 22d N. I., furl. to Europe for health.

— Lieut. G. O. Reeves, 3d Lt. C., furl. to Europe for three years, on private affairs.

21. Lieut. T. Cleather, of Golund. Bat. to act as interp. to 4th N. I., from 9th Sept., during absence of Lieut. Lucas, sick.

— Capt. J. H. Chalmers, 4th N. I., to act as line adjt. at Ahmednuggur, during absence of Bt. Capt. Bouchier, sick.

— 2d Lieut. W. C. Say, artil., to rank in regt. from 30th Oct. 1837; in army from 8th Dec. 1831; and is posted to the 3d troop horse brigade.

— Lieut. J. R. Hebbert, 7th N. I., to be quar.-mast. and Hindoostanee interp. v. Skipper, resigned the situation.

— Lieut. G. P. Baynes, artillery, resigned.

24. Ensign A. Raitt, removed from 1st gren. regt., to do duty with European regt.

— Ensign Austen to do duty with the 8th N. I.

25. Ensign E. B. Eastwick removed from 5th to 25th N. I.

— Lieut. H. Barr, quar.-mast. and interp. marine batt., furl. to Egypt for one year, for health.

— Brev. Capt. Adamson, H.M.'s. 40th regt. to act as interp. to 3d L. C. and 13th N. I., during absence on sick cert. of Lieut. Diggle.

— Lieut. T. Dickson, 13th N. I., to act as quar.-mast. to that regt. during ditto.

— Ensign E. Baynes, 20th N. I., to act as adjt. to that regt. during absence of Brev. Capt. Hobson, on leave to Presidency.

— Ensign H. Vincent, 10th N. I., to continue to act as quar.-mast. to that regt. during absence of Lieut. Johnson on sick cert.

— Capt. J. Pope, to act as Mahratta interp. to 17th N. I., during absence of Ensign Scott at Pres.

— Lieut. T. T. Christie, to act as Hindoostanee interp. and quar.-mast. 17th N. I., during ditto.

— Capt. J. Pope, 17th N. I., to act as interp. to L. W. of 1st L. C. from 25th Sept.

— Capt. M. M. Shaw, 9th N. I., to perform duties of assist. quar.-mast.-gen. of the north div. of army, during absence of Lieut. Del Hoste, at Bombay.

— Ensign C. D. Mylne, 6th N. I., to be Lieut. v. M'Haffie, dec.

27. 2d Lieut. G. P. Baynes, artillery, has resigned the service, which brings on the effective strength super. Cadet W. Hodgson.

29. Lieut. A. Nash, engineers, leave for two months to Bolarum.

Naval.

Oct. 17. Mr. Mid. Stephens to be act. lieut. on board the Amherst.

— Mr. Mid. Campbell to be ditto.

27. Comm. W. Rose to be captain, v. Crawford retired.

— Lieut S. B. Haines to be com., v. Rose prom.

— Mid. S. H. Buckler to be lieut., v. Haines prom.

— Mid. A. Offer to be lieut., v. Poole dec.

28. Mid. Ball, to act as mate Palinurus.

— Mid. Stephens, acting-lieut. Hugh Lindsay.

Nov. 2. Com. Hawkins, further leave to 30th Nov. for benefit of health.

Medical.

Sept. 30. Assist.-Surg. J. J. Hamilton, 17th N. I., to afford medical aid to left wing 1st L. C., on departure of Assist.-Surg. Sproule from station at Hursole.

Oct. 2. Surg. J. A. Sinclair, at present attached to 19th N. I., posted to 2d. L. C.

13. Assist.-Surg. C. Black, M.D., to proceed to Belgaum to do duty under orders of Superintendent Surg. of Southern Division.

— Messrs. F. Broadhurst and J. J. Atkinson, admitted on estab. as Assist.-Surg.

14. Assist.-Surg. Ritchie, now on general duties, to perform duties of civil surg. at Dhoolia, during absence of Assist.-Surg. Elliott, on leave to Presidency.

16. Assist.-Surg. Broadhurst to do duty with 2d Batt. Art.

— Assist.-Surg. Atkinson to do duty in the European Gen. Hospital.

18. Surg. J. A. Sinclair to remain doing duty with 19th N. I., until the march of that regt. from Poona.

19. Assist.-Surg. Ranclaud placed at disposal of Com.-in-Chief.

— Assist.-Surg. Williams appointed to Indian Navy.

24. Assist.-Surg. H. Gibb, furlough to Cape for 2 years, for health.

26. Assist.-Surg. J. Mackenzie to join and do duty with 19th N. I.

— Surg. Robson has been placed in charge of the Vaccinating Dept. of N. E. Div. of Guzerat, during absence of Assist.-Surg. Gibb, sick.

27. Assist.-Surg. R. J. Behan, 10th N. I., furlough to Cape or New South Wales for 2 years.

Nov. 4. Surg. Inglis, 22d N. I., to as-

sume med. charge of the 10th N. I. on Mr. Behan's departure.

7. Assist.-Surg. A. Arnott, M.D. to the med. charge of the Staff at Densa, v. Surg. Wight, resigned the duties.

13. Assist.-Surg. Prichard to proceed to Hursole, and do duty with the left wing. 1st Lt. Cav.

23. Surg. W. Carstairs, attached to the 5th, is posted to the 10th N. I.

— Assist.-Surg. T. S. Cahill, M.D., removed from 24th to 2d Gren. N. I.

— Assist.-Surg. T. Brickwell, from the 2d to 24th N. I.

24. Surg. Forbes of 1st Lt. Cav. to afford med. aid to 12th N. I.

— Assist.-Surg. Davis to receive med. charge 17th N. I.

— Assist.-Surg. D. Ritchie, M.D., to do duty with 19th N. I.

Military Arrivals.

November 2. Lieut. Delhoste, Staff, from Ahmedabad.

3. Capt. J. Lloyd, art. from Nuggur.—Ensign G. H. Robertson, 25th R., from Dapoollee.—Brevet Capt. Hobson, 20th R., from Baroda.

4. Cornet W. Marriot, Cavalry, from Rajcote.—Lieut. Beebee, H. M. 6th Foot.

6. Cornet Simpson, Cavalry, from Kirkee.—Lieut. Clutterbuck, Mad. Infantry, from Madras.

7. Capt. Penley, 16th R., from Deckan.—Brevet Capt. R. Hutt, 14th R., from Tannah.—2d Lieut. G. P. Baynes, Artillery, from Neelgerries.—Major General Fitz-Gerald, Staff, from Madras.

8. Lieut. Owen, H. M. 17th R., from New South Wales.—Supt. Surg. Weekes, Staff, from Southern Concan.—Major Mackintosh, Madras Establishment, from Ahmednuggur.

10. Major Clunes, from Rajcote.

13. Lieut.-Col. Dickinson, Chief Engineer, from Poona.—Cornet Scudamore, H. M. 4th Dragoons, from Kirkee.—Lieut. Reeves, 3d L. C., from Deesa.—Surg. Kays, 12th R., from Rajcote.

15. Lieut. E. Wichelo, Staff, from Ahmedabad.—Assist.-Surg. Hamilton, from Mahee Caunta.

16. Lieut. Geils, H. M. 4th Dragoons, from Kirkee.—Capt. W. Brett, Artillery, from Deesa.—Lieut. Wingate, Queen's, from Belgaum.—Dr. Hibbert, ditto, ditto.

17. Col. Gordon, Cavalry, from Deesa.—Capt. Peat, Engineers, from Poona.

18. Capt. D. Carstairs, 6th R., from England.

19. Major-Gen. H. S. Osborne, commanding N. D. A., from Ahmedabad.—Major J. Little, B. E. R., from Poona.—Capt. Gillespie, H. M. 4th Dragoons, from Kirkee.—Lieut. Hicks, Artillery, from Ahmednuggur.

20. Lieut.-Colonel Croker, H. M. 17th Foot, from Poona.—Capt. Coddington, H. M. 40th Regt., from Deesa.—Capt. Valiant, ditto, ditto.—Major Daly, 4th Regt. Lt. Dragoons, from Kirkee.

21. Lieut. Penney, 1st Lt. Cavalry, from Poona.—Major H. D. Robertson, 9th R. N. I., from Europe.—Capt. J. Oliphant, M. Engineers, from Hyderabad.—Lieut. R. Cannon, H. M. 40th R., from England.—Capt. E. Apthorp, 2d M. N. I., from ditto.—Assist.-Surg. A. Durham, I. N., from Suez.—Lieut. P. Rickards, 49th M. N. I.—Lieut. J. W. Rickards, 21st M. N. I.

22. Major Laughton, Bengal Engineers, from Persia.—Brevet Capt. T. Candy, Supt. Poona College, from Deccan.

24. 2d Lieut. H. Wood, Engineers, from Poona.

26. Surg. J. Walker, Med. Storekeeper, from Cape.—Cadet P. L. Fagan, Cav., from England.—Capt. H. N. Kirby, Infantry, from ditto.—Capt. J. Allardyce, 23d Madras Lt. Infantry.

27. Lieut. G. F. Sympton, B. E. R., from Poona.—Assist.-Surg. H. R. Elliott, from Dhooliah.—Assist.-Surg. F. Broadhurst, from Poona.—Lieut. Bouchier, H. M.

17th R., from ditto.—Lieut. G. D'Albiac, 4th L. D., from Kirkee.—Lieut. G. C. Stockley, 7th R., from England.

28. Capt. M. Martin, H. Artillery, from Poona.

29. Lieut.-Col. Elderton, Madras E. R.

Military Departures.

Nov. 1. Capt. J. Outram, 23d N. I., to Baroda.

2. Supt. Surg. Weekes, Staff, to Southern Concan.—Capt. Griffith, H. M. 6th Foot, to Deccan.—Brevet Capt. Gordon, ditto, ditto, ditto.

4. Lieut. R. C. Le Geyt, 1st Cavalry, to Rajcote.

5. Assist.-Surg. Gibb, Staff, to the Cape of Good Hope.

6. Lieut. S. Turnbull, Artillery, to Ahmednuggur.

13. Capt. Jackson, 12th Regt. N. I., to Rajcote.

14. Ensign G. H. Robertson, 25th R., to Dapoollee.—Lieut. Clutterbuck, 38th M. N. I., to Kamptee.—Lieut. E. B. Owen, H. M. 17th Foot, to Poona.

18. Lieut. J. J. F. Cruickshank, Engineers, to Deccan.

20. Lieut. Hickes, Artillery, to Ahmedabad.

21. Lieut. F. D. Bagshawe, Staff, to Belgaum.—Lieut. A. H. O. Mathews, 15th N. I., to Poona.

24. Lieut. T. N. Geils, Lt. Dragoons, to Kirkee.

25. Lieut. W. Hibbert, Queen's, to Belgaum.

27. Lieut. P. Rickards, 49th M. N. I., to Madras.—Lieut. J. W. Rickards, 21st ditto, ditto.

28. Capt. W. Brett, Artillery, to Nuggur.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 20. At Colabah, the lady of Lieut. F. Ayrton, of a son, still-born.

Oct. 19. At Kamballa, Mrs. Geo. Candy, of a son.

— The lady of Major Wilson, 23d N. I., of a son.

22. At Mazagon, the lady of Harry G. Gordon, Esq., of a son.

28. At Poonah, the lady of Lieut. J. Penny, 1st Lt. Cav., of a son.

31. At Sholapoor, the lady of G. H. Pitt, Esq., C. S., of a son.

Nov. 2. At Lower Colabah, Mrs. R. Eckford, of a son.

3. The lady of H. Hancock, Esq., of a daughter.

6. At Aurungabad, the lady of Capt. Chas. Morlead, of H. H. Nizam's Cavalry, of a son.

— At Rutnagherry, the lady of H. Brown, Esq., C. S., of a son.

15. On the Mahableshwar Hills, the lady of Alex. Bell, Jun., Esq., C. S., of a son.

19. At Surat, the lady of Major Farrell, 6th N. I., of a daughter.

24. At Bombay, the lady of J. Lighton, Esq., of a son.

27. At Sholapoor, the lady of N. A. Goslin, Esq., 2d Lt. Cav., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 18. At Belgaum, Capt. Fawcett, Assist.-Adjt.-Gen., Bombay, to Eliza, daughter of the late Mr. Arnot, of Bathford.

Oct. 13. At Ahmednuggur, John Webb, Esq., C. S., to Martha Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. C. Maitland Babington, of Herefordshire.

Nov. 2. At Belgaum, Major C. Cathcart, 10th regiment, to Mary Ann, daughter of Capt. Darby, Paymaster, Queen's Royals.

11. At Bombay, Mr. James Lewis, of the Dockyard, Dept., to Catherine, the youngest daughter of the late Mr. Duncan Cameron, of Bombay.

23. At Tannah, John Gordon, Esq., C. S., to Amelia Ann, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Keays, of H. M.'s 47th regiment.

27. At Tannah, Mr. John Vaz, to Miss Maria de Almeida.

DEATHS.

Aug. 2. At Constantinople, of the plague, Lieut. G. P. Malcolm, H. M.'s 50th regt., eldest son of Sir P. Malcolm, G. C. B.

Sept. 2. Major W. Hammond, late of the 3d Bombay Lt. Cav.

7. At Cochin, Capt. Moncrieff.

Oct. 13. At Calicut, Ebenezer Stone, Esq., son of W. Stone, Esq., of H. M.'s Dockyard, Chatham.

17. Capt. R. F. Bouchier, 4th N. I., aged 33.

31. At Belgaum, 2d Lt. R. W. Chichester, Artillery.

Nov. 2. At Poonah, of Jungle Fever, Ensign J. A. Williams, attached to the Bombay regiment European Infantry, aged 20.

4. At Bombay, Ensign Warren Hastings, attached to 23d N. I., aged 18 (he had only arrived out in the ship *Mermaid* on the 17th August).

12. At his house in the Fort, Rustomjee Soohilajee, a partner of the firm of Yates & Co., aged 33, sincerely regretted by both Europeans and natives.

15. In the Fort, of cholera, Manockjee Nowrojee Wadia, Esq., aged 28.

16. In the Fort, Mrs. Martha Shea, in her 26th year.

19. On board the *Atalanta*, on his passage from Suez to Bombay, Lieut. Chas. Henry Nixon, of the Artillery.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

October.

29. *George*, Cuvier, from Bordeaux.

30. *Lady Faversham*, from London.

31. *Elora*, from the Clyde.

— *Frances*, from Liverpool.

November.

1. *Emma*, from Liverpool.

4. *Hero* of Malown, from Allepee.

6. *Eamont*, from Calcutta.

8. *Calcutta*, from Sydney.

9. *Urania*, from Liverpool.

11. *Sultana*, from Calcutta.

15. *Mahomnadee*, from China.

18. *James McInroy*, from the Clyde.

19. *Eleanor*, from Singapore.

21. *Gilmore*, from London.

— *Atalanta*, from Red Sea.

— *Cyrene*, from Bushire.

26. *Boyne*, from London.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

October.

25. *Golconda*, for China.

28. *Allerton* for Colombo.

November.

1. *Susan*, for Calcutta.

5. *Mermaid*, for London.

12. *Blake*, for China.

— *Ellen*, for Calcutta.

— *Mary Dugdale*, for China.

14. *Lord Castle*, for Bushire.

15. *Portsea*, for London.

16. *Walmer Castle*, for China.

19. *Maria*, for Bordeaux.

28. *Orient*, for Liverpool.

29. *Euphrates*, for Persian Gulf.

Ceylon.

APPOINTMENTS.

Oct. 1. E. R. Power, Esq. to be district judge of the district court of the four Korles, and assistant to the government agent for the western province.

— W. H. Whiting, Esq., to be district judge of the district court of Ballicaloa, and assist. to the government agent for the eastern province.

— Major H. Simmonds to be district judge of the district court of Nunera Killa, and assist. to the government agent for the central province.

Oct. 9. At Tanque-Salgadoe, the lady of Capt. Parke, 61 Regt., of a son.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

Oct. 2. *Eamont*, from Calcutta.

4. H. M. Ship *Larne*, P. J. Blake, from Plymouth 7th, Lisbon 26th June; Madeira 2d July; from Simon's Bay 31st Aug.—The *Larne* brought dispatches from the Admiral, a Cape mail and an English mail for Ceylon, taken from the *Valleyfield*, which ship was to sail from the Cape to Algoa Bay.

22. *Symmetry*, Mackwood, from London and Madeira, 11th July. Passengers, Messrs. Stewart, Keen, Tytler, James Strachan, Ferrand, Quinton, and Mrs. Rugger and Son.

Nov. 6. *Malabar*, Bax, from London, with the Rt. Hon. J. Stewart Mackenzie, Governor of Ceylon, and suite.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

Oct. 11. *Prince George*, Chillcot, mast., for Galle. Passengers, Lieut. Sir H. Darrell, Bart., and Sir W. Macgregor, Bart., of the 18th Royal Irish.

23. *Palmira*, Loader, for Mauritius, the Cape, St. Helena, and London. Passengers from Ceylon, J. Perring, Esq., Mrs. Perring, and three children; Mrs. Glenie, Miss Glenie, and servants.

Nov. 2. *Prince George*, for London.

14. *George Canning*, ditto.

Moulmein.

BIRTH.

Sept. 18. The lady of Lieut. and Adj. Corfield, H. M. 62d regt. of a daughter.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 6. *Jane*, from Penang.

Singapore.

ECCELESTASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta has appointed the Rev. Josiah Hughes, Surrogate at Malacca for granting episcopal licenses of marriage. Dated 18th July, 1837.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 1. The lady of the Hon. Thomas Church, Esq., Resident Councillor, of a daughter.

14. Mrs. Hallpike, of a son.

DEATHS.

July 12. John Edw. Breen, Esq., of Calcutta.

Sept. 8. Thos. Jas., infant son of Mr. S. Hallpike.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

August.

14. Buckinghamshire, from Bombay.

15. Carnatic, from ditto.

— Ann, from ditto.

26. Saquenay, from Liverpool.

30. Water Witch, from China.

— Samuel Horrocks, from Peder.

— Helen, ditto, ditto.

September.

8. Ann, Pybus, from Calcutta.

11. Arab, from Penang.

— Watkins, from Mauritius.

13. Jessie Logan, from Bombay.

15. Fly, from Malacca.

22. Earl of Clare, from Bombay.

George 4th, from Calcutta.

Malcolm, from Liverpool.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

August.

15. Buckinghamshire, for China.

— Carnatic, for ditto.

— Ann, for ditto.

30. Louisa, for ditto.

31. Catherine, for W. C. Sumatra.

September.

1. Hero, for London.

2. Eleanor, for Bombay.

— Water Witch, for Calcutta.

6. Samuel Horrocks, for Penang.

10. Diana, (S.) for Malacca.

12. Herald, for Manilla.

13. Ann, for China.

Arab, for ditto.

George 4th, for ditto.

Penang.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 21. The lady of Capt. Biddle, commanding the Artillery in the Straits, of a daughter.

24. The lady of Assist.-Surg. Everett, 12th N. I., of a son.

Sept. 13. The lady of Lieut. Fishe, Artillery, of a son.

DEATHS.

July 14. Mr. James Woodford, aged 67.

Sept. 14. The infant son of Lieutenant Fishe, Artillery.

Oct. 7. W. Caunter, Esq., Attorney and Law Agent of the Court of Judicature.

Malacca.

BIRTH.

Aug. 2. The lady of Captain T. S. Rooke, command. Detach. 12th N. I. of a daughter.

July 25. Anna Fredericka, the wife of Mr. Albertus R. De Souza.

Manila.

ARRIVALS.

Formidable, from China.

Hinda, from ditto.

Fairlie, from ditto.

Herald, from Singapore.

Orwell, from Sydney.

New Grove, from ditto.

Harlequin, from China.

Blakeley, from ditto.

St. Paul, from ditto.

Francis Stanton, from ditto.

Favourite, from Cadiz.

Java.

ARRIVALS.

September.

26. Alexander Baring, from London.

28. Ingleboro', from Liverpool.

October.

6. Eliza Stewart, from London.

Batavia.

ARRIVALS.

September.

20. Mercurius, from Leghorn.

Ann, from Liverpool.

Jane Brown, from the Clyde.

DEPARTURE.

Oct. 4. Jane Brown, for China.

China.

ARRIVALS.

Previous to September 23.

General Kyd, from Calcutta.

Frances Ann, from Liverpool.

Ann, from Bombay.

Slains Castle, from ditto.

Carnatic, from ditto.

Jamaica, from ditto.

Sir Herbert Compton, from ditto.

Abercrombie Robinson, from Calcutta.

Prince George, from Batavia.

New South Wales.

SYDNEY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Sept. — Capt. F. Fyans, to be Police Magistrate at Geelong, Port Phillip.

— Capt. M'Lean, to be Superintendent of Convicts, v. Mr. R. Brennan, who resumes his practice as an Attorney.

— Mr. J. W. M'Curday to be Clerk of the Peace for Maitland.

22. Edward Denny Day, Esq., to be Police Magistrate at Muscleebrook.

Oct. 1. George Kenyon Holden, Esq., to be Crown Prosecutor in the Courts of Quarter Sessions.

— Henry Fysche Gisbourne, Esq., to be His Excellency's Private Secretary, vice Holden.

— Robert Stewart, Esq., to be third Police Magistrate for the Town and Port of Sydney, in the room of H. F. Gisbourne, Esq.

— J. R. Hardy, Esq., to be a Magistrate of the Territory and Police Magistrate at Yass.

Aug. 19. At Ermington, the lady of Capt. Potter, 28th regt. of a daughter.

22. At Bathurst, Mrs. Liscombe, of a son.

27. At Greenwood, Patrick's Plains, Mrs. White, of a son.

31. At Port Stephens, the lady of Col. Dumaresq, of a daughter.

Sept. 5. Mrs. Maclehole, of a daughter.

21. In King Street, the wife of Mr. H. J. Richardson, of a son.

Oct. 7. Mrs. W. H. Tyrer, of a son, still-born.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 19. Capt. John Robson, of the John Barry, to Martha, eldest daughter of the late D. Mills, Esq., merchant, of Liverpool.

— At Maitland, R. Pringle, Esq., of Carrington Park, Hunter's River, to Miss Inches, eldest daughter of John Inches, Esq., R. N., Surgeon to the Australian Agricultural Company.

28. Mr. P. Polas to Miss Ann North.

Sept. 14. At Sydney, J. Dalgarno, Esq., to Miss Louisa Dunn.

Aug. 11. At Bathurst, Thos. Marsden, Esq., of the firm of Marsden & Flower.

16. Eliza George, fourth daughter of Capt. J. F. Church, aged 15.

21. At Berrima, Hannah, the lady of Lt. W. Briggs, H. M.'s 50th, or Queen's Own Regt., aged 29.

22. Capt. Hughes, of the Magnet.

Sept. 3. At Burrowa, Mrs. Catherine Ward.

4. In consequence of injuries sustained by a fall from his gig, the Rev. James Vincent Corcoran, Roman Catholic Chaplain for Windsor.

14. At Bathurst, Mrs. A. Kinghorne, Jun., after giving birth to a still-born child.

20. John Wallace, Esq., of the Treasury.

— At Bathurst, the second daughter of Wm. Lee, Esq., aged 7.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

August.

17. Black Warrior, from N. Zealand.

— Integrity, from Hobart Town.

18. Midas, from Launceston.

19. Ellen, from London.

20. H. Freeling, from N. Zealand.

— Harlequin, from ditto.

27. Draco, put back leaky.

31. Earl Durham, from London.

— City of Edinburgh, from ditto.

— Stirlingshire, from Conception.

September.

1. Marian Watson, from Hobart Town.

— Martha, from N. Zealand.

— Abercrombie, from Leith.

— William, from Launceston.

6. H. M. S. Conway, from Madras.

7. Lynx, from Fishery.

— Susanna, from Hobart Town.

14. Brazil Packet, from N. Zealand.

— Nimrod, from ditto.

16. Enterprize, from Cape.

— Bombay, from Fishery.

19. Honduras, from London.

— Lord Hobart, from S. Australia.

27. North Briton, from Hobart Town.

30. Schah, from ditto.

— Glenbervie, from ditto.

— Industry, from Batavia.

October.

8. Lord W. Bentinck, from London.

9. Charles Kerr, from ditto.

11. Augusta Jessie, from ditto.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

August.

15. Vesper, for California.

— Resource, for ditto.

— Persian, for Valparaiso.

23. Vittoria, for Fishery.

— Giraffe, for Launceston.

— Orissa, for Singapore.

— Dover, for United States.

25. Sea-Witch, for N. Zealand.

27. Orwell, for India.

28. Heber, for Batavia.

— C. Dumergue, for Mauritius.

31. William Wise, for N. Zealand.

September.

3. Achilles, for ditto.

4. Blenheim, for Mauritius.

— Lloyds, for London.

— Strathisla, for Calcutta.

— Isabella, for N. Zealand.

8. John Barry, for ditto, and London.

10. Buffalo, for ditto.

— Dublin Packet, for ditto.

— Harlequin, for ditto.

12. Magnet, for ditto.

— H. M. S. Victor, for Madras.

17. Martha, for N. Zealand.

— Midas, for Mauritius.

23. Albion, for Launceston.

24. Hebe, for London.

26. Black Warrior, for Boston.

October.

1. Ellen, for S. America.
- Tamar, for ditto.
- Bee, for N. Zealand.
6. Lynx, for ditto.
- Stirlingshire, for Mauritius.
16. Enterprize, for London.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.**APPOINTMENT.**

Oct. 6. C. Arthur, Esq., to be Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and Commissioner of the Court of Requests, v. Alex. Murray, Esq., dec.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 22. At Hamilton, Mrs. H. S. Benjamin, of a son.

Sept. 28. In Macquarie Street, the lady of J. P. Poynter, Esq., of a still-born son.

DEATH.

Oct. — Of ossification of the heart, Alex. Murray, Esq., Police Magistrate, New Norfolk, late Town Surveyor.

HOBART TOWN**SHIPPING ARRIVALS.****August.**

11. Harriet, from Cowes.
14. Eudora, from Sydney,
- Schah, from ditto.
16. Emma, from Kangaroo Island.
- Rob Roy, from Sydney.
22. Marian Watson, from ditto.
- Marinus, from London.
23. Henry, from S. Australia.
24. John Pirie, from ditto.
27. Abeona, from Mauritius.
28. Cheviott, from South Seas.

September.

4. North Briton, from Leith.

October.

2. Elphinstone, from London.
- Olivia, from Cape.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.**September.**

17. North Briton, for Sydney.
23. Lowestoft, for Launceston.
- Marinus, for Calcutta.
24. Glenbervie, for Sydney.
- Schah, for ditto.

LAUNCESTON.**ARRIVAL.****September.**

28. Children, from London.

DEPARTURES.**September.**

22. Sir C. M'Carthy, for S. Australia.
23. Siren, for ditto.

Mauritius.**APPOINTMENT.**

Oct. 28. P. A. Wiche, Esq., to be member of the Committee for the Inspection of Prisons, v. M. Tristan Mallac.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.**October.**

12. Time, from Algoa Bay.
18. Cervantes, from Marseilles.
20. Senator, from Cape.
- Bright Planet, from Calcutta.
22. Aimwell, from ditto.
- Elphinstone, from Madras.
24. Columbia, from Bombay.
- Blenheim, from Sydney.
- Falcon, from Muscat.
29. John Bagshaw, from Calcutta.
- Fortitude, from ditto.

November.

1. Egbert, from ditto.
- Baboo, from ditto.
2. Ajax, from ditto.
3. Tickler, from Cape.
- Margaret Wilkie, from ditto.
- Ganges, from London.
- Mary, from Leith.
4. Elizabeth, from Bristol.
- Palmira, from Bombay.
5. Protector, from Calcutta.
14. Cumbrian, from London.
- Earl Grey, from Calcutta.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.**October.**

20. Jannet, for Calcutta.
22. Hesperus, for ditto.
- Pero, for ditto.
28. Eliza and Jane, for Madras.
29. Ganges, for ditto.
- Hamilton Ross, for London.
- Columbia, for ditto.

November.

2. George and Mary, for Calcutta.
3. Chas. Heartley, for London.

Cape of Good Hope.**BIRTHS.**

Nov. — The lady of Lieut.-Colonel C. B. James, Bombay army, of a son.

— The lady of James Bruce, Esq., R. N., Post Captain, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Dec. 19. At Rondebosch, Major S. Parlbay, E. I. C. S., to Miss Marian Emma Mathew.

DEATH.

Aug. 3. At Wynberg, Sophia, the lady of John Williams, Esq., Bombay, C. S.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

November.

2. H. M. S. Atholl, from Cork.
3. Duchess of Kent, from London.
- Eleanor, from ditto.
- Briton, from ditto.
4. Australia, from Liverpool.
12. Helen, from ditto.
- Henry, from London.
14. Meldon, from Newcastle.
15. Time, from Mauritius.
16. Onyx, from ditto.
20. Apprentice, from ditto.
21. Packet, from London.
24. Paragon, from Mauritius.
29. Marion, from London.
- Zenobia, from ditto.
- Brilliant, from Greenock.
30. Fred. Huth, from London.

December.

1. H. M. S. Pylades, from Mauritius.
2. Augustus, from ditto.
- Richard Mount, from ditto.
3. Martha, from London.
5. Iris, from Ceylon.
- Triumph, from London.
- Strathfieldsay, from Limerick.
6. Louisa, from Mauritius.
7. Roxburgh Castle, from London.
- H. M. S. Wellesley, from Plymouth.
- Black Joke, from London.
8. Catherine, from ditto.
- Patriot, from ditto.
9. John Marsh, from Calcutta.
- Eleanor, from Liverpool.

9. Paragon, from Mauritius.
- Cheerful, from ditto.
- Avoca, from ditto.
10. Molson, from London.
- Ann Gales, from ditto.
16. Felix, from ditto.
18. Argyle, from Calcutta.
19. Comet, from ditto.
- William Wilson, from Llanelly.
- Palmyra, from Bombay.
21. Upton Castle, from London.
- Parmelia, from Cork.
22. Waterloo, from London.
25. Hope, from Calcutta.
- Renown, from ditto.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

November.

5. H. M. S. Atholl, for Mauritius.
9. Joseph Carroll, for V. D. Land.
10. Duchess of Kent, for Sydney.
- Concordia, for Cowes.
13. Lucullus, for Mauritius.
17. Eleanor, for Swan River.
26. Kerswell, for Mauritius.

December.

2. Warrior, for Mauritius.
- Brilliant, for Sydney.
4. Marion, for Calcutta.
5. Zenobia, for ditto.
10. Roxburgh Castle, for ditto.
14. John Marsh, for Liverpool.
15. Strathfieldsay, for Sydney.
16. Reliance, for London.
21. Felix, for Mauritius.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

NEW ZEALAND, *February 2.*—Mr. Plumptre asked whether the Government intended to grant a charter to the New Zealand Land Association, for the establishment of a colony in New Zealand? Sir G. Grey replied, that application for a charter had been made by an Association of persons in this country: that negotiations had been entered into with the parties, which were still pending. No definite arrangements had been come to.

NEW ZEALAND, *February 8.*—Lord Glenelg stated, in answer to a question from the Earl of Ripon, that the Government had expressed themselves disposed to grant a charter to the Association for colonizing New Zealand, on certain conditions; but that the Company had not acceded to the conditions, and the communications ended. With regard to the introduction of a Bill into Parliament for the purpose contemplated, he stated that Government would not oppose the introduction of such a Bill; but that they reserve the unfettered discretion of opposing it at any stage of its progress.

COLONIAL SECRETARY—LORD GLENELG, *Feb. 13.*—Sir Wm. Molesworth gave notice that he would, on the 6th of March, move an humble address to the Queen, respectfully expressing the opinion of this House, that in the present critical state of Her Majesty's foreign possessions in various parts of the world, it is essential to the well-being of Her Majesty's colonial empire, and of the many and important domestic interests which depend on the prosperity of the Colonies, that the Colonial Minister should be a person in whose diligence, forethought, judgment, activity, and

firmness this House and the public may be able to place reliance ; and declaring, with all deference to the constitutional prerogatives of the Crown, that Her Majesty's present Secretary of State for the Colonies does not enjoy the confidence of this House or of the country.—A call of the House has been ordered for this occasion.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN THE ARMY, Feb. 20.—Mr. Hume postponed (at the suggestion of Mr. R. Gordon) his motion relating to corporal punishments inflicted on the Sepoys of the Native Armies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

TANJORE COMMISSION, Feb. 20.—Mr. Hume moved for an account of the number of claims, and the amount of the same in English money, made upon, and of the sums awarded by, the Carnatic and Tanjore Commissioners since the 14th day of July, 1836 ; stating the several items of the last complete year's expenditure, and the names of the persons receiving the same : also the amount of annual expenses attending the commission in England since the 14th day of July, 1836 ; together with copies of the correspondence which has taken place between the Court of Directors and the Board of Controul respecting the termination of the said Commission ; and also of any correspondence between the Tanjore Commissioners and the Board of Controul on that subject.

SLAVE TRADE IN THE EAST INDIES, Feb. 22.—Lord Brougham gave notice that he would, on the 2d March, call attention to the Order in Council of the 14th July last, permitting the importation into Guiana of individuals from all the countries of Asia within the bounds of the East India Company's Charter.

QUEEN'S LEVEE.—Her Majesty held Levees on the 14th and 21st February, when the following parties connected with our Oriental possessions were presented :—

Mr. John Loch, by Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Bart.

Mr. William Stanley Clarke, by ditto.

Lieut.-Col. Vans Agnew, C. B., by ditto.

Mr. N. B. Edmonstone, by ditto.

Mr. Henry Alexander, by ditto.

Mr. William Butterworth Bayley, by ditto.

Captain Thomas Tapp, on his return from India, by the Earl of Shaftesbury.

Lieut.-Col. C. H. Baines, Bengal Army, by Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart.

Commissary-Gen. Petrie, on return from the Cape of Good Hope, by Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Walker, Bart., G. C. B.

Mr. J. Petty Muspratt, by Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Bart.

Lieut.-Col. Campbell, by Sir Robert Campbell, Bart.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Rufane Donkin, Admirals Sir Charles Adam, and Sir P. Malcolm, by the Earl of Minto.

Major-Gen. Sir J. L. Lushington, K. C. B., and Col. Astell, by Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Bart.

Major T. L. Mitchell, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, to present a Map of his Travels and Discoveries in Australia, by Lord Glenelg.

Lieut. Tremenhere, on return from India, by the Hon. C. W. Wynn.

Lieut. Cartwright, by General Sir T. Bradford.

Lieut. G. Boscawen, Indian Navy, by Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Bart.

Earl of Clare, by Viscount Morpeth.

Mr. Gordon, Secretary of the India Board, by Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Bart.

Ensign Little, 39th Regiment of Foot, by Major-General Sir J. Cockburn.

Lieut.-Col. Shiel, Secretary of Legation at the Court of Persia, on his return ; and Major Burney, K. H., on his return to the Cape, by Lord Palmerston.

Cols. Briggs, Wyatt, and Raper, on return from India, by Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Bt.

Sir F. Hamilton, Bart., by Gen. Sir George Anson, K. C. B.

Mr. Fred. Elliott, Agent-Gen. for Emigration, by Lord Glenelg.

Capt. Flower, 25th N. I., on his return from Bengal, by Sir James Flower, Bart.

Lord William Bentinck, by Lord Hill.

Major-Gen. Cleiland, by Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Donkin.

Lieut.-Col. Smythe, by Sir J. R. Carnac, Bart.

ARRIVAL OF H. M.'s 78TH.—Four Companies of the 78th, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Douglas, arrived in Limerick on the 5th of February. They had disembarked at Carrickfergus from the Barossa Transport, which, owing to the prevalence of contrary winds, entered the Shannon. She had encountered very severe weather during her voyage from Ceylon, where the troops embarked on the 3d of September. After nearing the Irish coast they suffered very severely, and narrowly escaped utter destruction. All on board had utterly despaired of life, expecting every night to hear the fatal sounds of the Transport striking on the rocks, and going to pieces. These Companies are to proceed to Buttivant, there to join the remainder of the regiment, when sufficiently recruited in health and spirits. Captains Twopenny, Vassall,

INDIGO.—The annual consumption of East India Indigo, taking the year 1830 as a criterion, may be estimated at nearly 40,000 chests, about 140,000 maunds; and supposing that the existing stocks at the close of 1836 remained equal to what they were at the close of 1835 (whereas they were in reality less), the result would be, that

Persia and the United States consume, at least	3,600
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extra, when a large sheet as supplement would not be so. These slips, we ourselves are perfectly aware, are to all intents and purposes part and parcel of an Indian newspaper.

VACANT APPOINTMENTS IN INDIA.—The article in our last under this head, stating the reported recall of Lord Elphinstone from Madras, and Sir Robert Grant from Bombay, has been contradicted "by authority."

EAST INDIA DIRECTION.—Sir Henry Willock was, on the 30th January, elected to a seat in the Direction of the East India Company, without opposition, in the room of John Morris, Esq., disqualified. In addition to the gentlemen named in our last, the following have also announced themselves as candidates upon the occurrence of future vacancies:—H. S. Græme, Esq., Martin T. Smith, Esq., and W. H. C. Plowden, Esq.

MR. WOLFF.—Mr. Wolff, the Missionary, arrived at Cowes on the 28th January, after two years' absence in Abyssinia, India, &c. He had been whipped by the Bedouins at Mocha, and had undergone many hardships. His letter to the Editor of an evening newspaper, announcing his arrival, is couched in a very desponding style, and states that "the dissolution of his body is hastening fast."

EXCLUDED MARITIME OFFICERS.—Capts. Newall, Barrow, and Glasspoole, H. C. S., have presented a piece of plate to G. F. Young, Esq., M. P., as a slight token of acknowledgment for his valuable assistance in obtaining for them the sanction of the Board of Controul to their pension of £200 per annum.

HON. J. E. ELLIOTT.—The Petition of the Hon. J. F. Scott against the return of the Hon. J. E. Elliott, as M. P. for the county of Roxburgh, has, after several days' sittings, been decided, a Committee of the House of Commons having reported that the Hon. Gentleman was duly elected. Mr. Elliott, it will be recollected, was for many years Postmaster-General of Calcutta.

SIR CHARLES GREY.—Sir C. E. Grey, late Chief Justice of Bengal, was declared M. P. for Tynemouth on the 23d February, by a Committee of the House of Commons, vice G. F. Young, Esq. not duly returned.

THE H. C. WAR STEAMER "SEMIRAMIS."—This vessel, under command of Capt. Brucks, of the Indian Navy, arrived at Teneriffe on the 1st of January, having left Falmouth on the 21st December last. In her passage she encountered very severe weather, shipping three regular seas, without straining herself. Notwithstanding the weather, and the disadvantages of being deep in the water, the "Semiramis" did her work beautifully, performing at an average five miles and one-sixth per hour, until she met better weather, when nine miles an hour were accomplished. Her Majesty's sailing packet "Reindeer" had reached Teneriffe in thirteen days from Falmouth, having had two days' fair wind at starting; but the steamer beat her, having done the same distance in nine days and three hours. Capt. Brucks having used the greatest exertions to get the coal shipped without delay, the "Semiramis" started again on the 3d of January, on her passage to the next place of touching, St. Vincent's. It was confidently expected that she would be out in seventy-five days.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.—The Board has reason to hope, that this long-desired object is on the eve of consummation. The importance of obtaining the quickest possible means of communication between Great Britain and her most important dependency is no longer disputed; and it is understood that a system has been agreed upon between the Board of Controul and the Directors of the East India Company, for establishing steam communication between the two empires, *viâ* the Red Sea. The plan agreed upon has not yet been made known; but nothing short of an equal and comprehensive system, beneficial alike to all the Presidencies of India, ought to satisfy either country. In order that Mr. Waghorn may possess a mark of the high approbation of this Chamber, the Directors have individually subscribed a small sum for the purpose of presenting to him some memorial of the estimation in which they hold his services; and they cheerfully invite the other members of the Chamber to assist in making the proposed testimonial more worthy of Mr. Waghorn's acceptance.—*Manchester Guardian*, Feb. 14.

SHIPS FOR INDIA.—The Stamp Office has again interfered with our proceedings, and we are forbidden henceforth to give particulars in detail of ships proceeding to Eastern Ports, without paying the advertisement duty upon each separate announcement. In this dilemma we can only refer our readers to our advertising columns, where, we trust, they will always find all the information they need.

OVERLAND DISPATCH, November.—The overland letters to November 30, from Bombay, per "Berenice" steamer to Suez, were brought by the Malta steamer to Falmouth, and delivered in town partly on the 31st January, and the remainder on the 1st February. The "Berenice" steamer arrived at Suez on the 18th December, having left Bombay at 6 p.m. 30th November, being 17½ days; during 10 of which she

had worked with only one engine, the other having the piston and cylinder-cover broken. In this dilemma the officers of the ship saw no resource than to transmit to England models of the damaged portion of the machinery, in order to have duplicates sent immediately to Egypt; and in the meantime expected the "Berenice" would be useless for three months. Mr. Waghorn, however, with that promptness of decision and energy which so remarkably distinguish him, immediately applied to the Pasha; and although the application was made at midnight, such is the influence which Mr. Waghorn possesses with Mahomed Ali, that he obtained an order to employ the resources of the arsenal day and night until the engine of the "Berenice" was sufficiently repaired to enable her to run to Mocha, (which she did on the 30th December) to meet the "Atalanta" with the dispatches of the 25th or 30th December from Bombay. This would enable the latter vessel to return immediately, and the "Berenice" would probably again arrive at Suez on or before the 15th January with that dispatch. The "Berenice" is thus, through Mr. Waghorn's intelligent activity, rendered useful on the Red Sea, instead of lying at Suez, waiting the arrival of machinery from England, for a considerable period.

MR. WAGHORN.—*The December Mail*.—Mr. Waghorn arrived in town on the 7th February, having left Malta on the 27th of the preceding month, thus accomplishing the shortest passage from that island ever known. Mr. Waghorn anticipated the receipt of his portion of the December overland dispatch by the Marseilles route on the 18th February. On that morning, however, he received information that it was quite impossible to get the packets put on board the French Steamer in time; they are therefore expected by the English vessel due at Falmouth 25th February. The *Berenice* came from Bombay to Suez without taking in coals at any place on the way, and had six days' consumption left when she arrived, part of which time she worked with only one engine, as before stated.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Jan. 20.—Professor Wilson in the chair. This meeting of the Society was made special, for the purpose of taking into consideration certain measures, proposed by a Finance Committee, having for their object the reduction of their expenses, and of amending certain articles of the Society's regulations regarding compositions, and the collection of arrears of subscriptions.

After the Report of the Finance Committee had been read, the Director observed, that the hopes long entertained by the Society, of getting accommodation in some public building, were now entirely at an end; and that other means must be adopted for the object in view. The occupation of a less expensive house had been suggested; and enquiries would be made, in order to ascertain if this were practicable; but there were difficulties in the way of following up this suggestion at the present moment. One of the chief causes of the increased expense was, the salary which had been assigned to the office of Secretary; and it had been very liberally suggested by Captain Harkness, that the salary should be discontinued. By this arrangement, which was acceded to by the Council, the Society's affairs would receive no detriment, as that gentleman was perfectly ready to continue his valuable services without remuneration.

The alterations in the regulations of the Society were then laid before the meeting, and unanimously agreed to; after which the ordinary business of the Society was proceeded with.

A letter from B. H. Hodgson, Esq. dated at Nepal, was read; in which that gentleman stated that he had, after ten years' trouble, ascertained the Gauri Gau of the Saul Forest, at the foot of the Himalayan Mountains, to be an osculant form, connecting the Bos and Bison: it was distinguished by the enormous size of the cranium, by the huge frontal crest rising above the horns, by the great development of the spinous processes, and by the number of its ribs. Mr. Hodgson proposed to call this animal Bibos, as a generic name, with the addition of the specific term *sub-hemachalus*, from its habitat under the Himalayan Mountains. These animals are found only in the deepest recesses of the Saul Forest, where they roam in herds of ten to thirty or forty; and although harmless when unmolested, they are roused by aggression to a fury which is irresistible. Mr. Hodgson stated, that this letter was merely written *ad interim*, and that he was at present engaged in the examination of the animal. The letter concluded with the statement of the writer's opinion, that the Urus of classic authors was no other than an animal of the order which he had just described.

Gideon Colquhoun, Esq., and John Bowman, Esq., were elected members of the Society.

Feb. 3.—The Right Hon. C. W. Williams Wynn, M. P., the President, in the chair. —Henry Laver, Esq., was elected a Resident Member.

Among the donations laid upon the Society's table was a MS. Persian Catalogue, accompanied by a letter from Professor Forbes, the donor, explanatory of its contents. The catalogue was principally valuable from containing the names of several works unknown, or believed to be lost, such as the Chronicles of Tabari in the original Arabic, and the Mustafa Nameh, containing 104,000 couplets in the metre of the Shah Nameh; and although the name of the possessor, as well as the place and date, is nowhere stated, there is reason to conclude that the books existed within forty or fifty years in the library of some Indian Prince: this inference may be drawn from the circumstance of "His Sublime Highness" being named in the catalogue, and from many of the books being in the Hindústani language, and of recent date.

A paper by Lieut. Postans, "On a Sect of *Yogis* in Cutch, known by the name of *Kánphatis*," was then read to the meeting. The *Kánphatis* reside in an extensive range of buildings near Danodhar, where their creed and practice is to give food and shelter to all persons demanding it, of whatever caste or sect, and without limit as to time and quantity. Their numbers are few, and they bind themselves to a life of celibacy; but their charities are large, and they have considerable revenues to enable them to comply with the very liberal rules of their Order. The chief of the *Kánphatis* is understood to derive great dignity from his office; and he is not obliged to return a salute or answer a question from any one, not even from the Rájá of Cutch. This sect has its peculiar name from the immense earrings which its members wear, by which their ears are nearly burst, the words *kán* and *phati* meaning "ear-burst." Lieut. Postans was received by these people in the most obliging manner, and was shewn every thing of interest in their establishment. A portrait of the present chief of the *Kánphatis*, and a drawing of one of the immense cauldrons in which rice is boiled for the numerous applicants upon their bounty, accompanied the paper. On this memoir Professor Wilson remarked that the *Kánphatis* were once a powerful body; that they were probably the founders of the cave-temples of that part of India; and that the figures in those temples were all represented as wearing enormous earrings, like those worn by the *Kánphatis*. Other sects in India had similar establishments, having considerable resemblance to the monastic institutions of continental Europe, with the exception of there being no personal restraint on any of the members; all parties went away, and returned whenever they pleased.

The reading of "An Account of the Ruins of Gúmlí, the capital of Jetwar," by Capt. Jacob, closed the meeting. These ruins, which are at a short distance from Poorbunder, on the coast of Gúgerat, are of considerable antiquity, and contain remains of sculpture and architecture of great beauty. One of the traditions of the natives attributes the ruin of the place to the powerful imprecations of Sona Kusarin, a beautiful woman, who was betrothed to a brave warrior named Rakhayit. The Sovereign of the country, smitten with love for the bride, caused Rakhayit to be put to death. The inconsolable Sona Kusarin, to avoid the hated solicitations of the royal assassin, after uttering a fearful curse upon him and his capital, devoted herself to the flames. This event is stated to have happened in the year 1113 A.D. The authentic cause of the fall of Gúmlí was the invasion of a Mohammedan army from Sindé, which took place two centuries later than is stated in the above tradition. The most recent date discovered among the ruins answers to the year 1229 of the Christian era.

Feb. 17.—W. B. Bayley, Esq. in the Chair.—Colonel Briggs called the attention of the meeting to three magnificent portraits of Sir Robert Sherley, his wife the lady Theresia, and his brother Sir Anthony, which, with a bust of Sir Anthony, had been very liberally entrusted to the Society by Lord Western, into whose possession they had fallen, by the connexion of his family with that of the Sherleys. Colonel Briggs said he had prepared a paper, giving a sketch of the romantic history of the Sherleys; but as the time did not admit of its being read at length, he would select such portions of it as he thought would be interesting, both from their uncommon purport, and as illustrating the difference in the habits and manners of the Persians of the time of Shah Abbas from those of the present day. We can only allude to a small portion of the interesting details communicated to the meeting. Sir Thomas Sherley's adventures against the infidels, savouring, it must be confessed, more of the pirate than the warrior, though in their progress successful, terminated in his being taken prisoner by the Turks, in an unprovoked attack upon the Island of Millo in 1602. The avarice of his captors, who hoped to get a large ransom for their prisoner, saved his life; but he was kept in the closest confinement for nearly four years, when he was liberated at the intercession of James the First. The other brothers, Sir Anthony and Sir Robert, who both resided in Persia, were the chief subjects of the paper read. Sir Anthony was born in 1655; he gained some laurels

in the wars of the low countries, and in 1599 was dispatched to Persia to urge Shah Abbas to unite with the Princes of Christendom against the increasing power of the Turks, and to open a commercial intercourse between the two countries. His journey through Turkish Arabia, and his account of the customs of the people, shew that country to be very little altered from that period until the recent reforms of the reigning Sultan. The same intolerant barbarity of the people, and oppression of the soldiery, were noticed by him as by modern travellers. The passage down the Euphrates from Bir was the same as that made by Col. Chesney, and his description of the manners and costume of the Arabs would suit the present day, with the exception of the cap, which, as described by him, is now worn only by the Kurds. After an attempt on the part of the Porte to seize his person, Sir Anthony reached Persia in safety, and was very favourably received by Shah Abbas, who was well disposed towards Christians, in consequence, it is supposed, of the influence exercised over him by the Christian ladies of his Harem. Sir Anthony soon became a favourite with Shah Abbas, who called him "the friend of his soul," and treated him like a brother; and after some time deputed him as Ambassador to Queen Elizabeth, with letters to the Sovereigns of Europe, calling upon them to make war against the Turks. He arrived in England in September 1601, was well received by the Queen, and afterwards proceeded on his mission to other European Courts. He eventually died in Spain in the year 1630. Sir Robert Sherley accompanied his brother to Persia in 1599, and remained there when his brother returned to England. He distinguished himself in a battle between the Persians and Turks in 1605. On this occasion he took thirty chiefs prisoners, whom he offered in exchange for his brother Thomas, then a prisoner in Constantinople, but without success; the thirty prisoners were put to death. On the next day a larger number of prisoners were taken, of whom sixty were reserved, and a similar offer made to the Turks, but also without success. In 1608 or 9 he was sent to Europe, on a mission similar to that of his brother. On this occasion he was accompanied by his wife, the Lady Theresia, a Circassian, and sister of one of the Queens of Shah Abbas. She was delivered of a child in England, who was baptized by the name of Henry, from that of the Prince, who, with the Queen of James, were sponsors at the ceremony. This lady died many years afterwards at Rome, but it is not recorded what became of the child. Sir Robert remained in England about a year, and then returned to Persia. In 1623 he was again sent as ambassador to this country; and it was on this occasion that the celebrated dispute occurred, touching the taking off his turban in the presence of the King. This Sir Robert consented to do, after much resistance, provided he were permitted to resume it immediately; "a concession," says Wickquefort "for which Shah Abbas might correctly have taken off his head." The memoir then alluded to the arrival of another ambassador from Shah Abbas, who came to England with powers to degrade and recall Sir Robert, who was probably the victim of enemies at the Persian Court. At an investigation into the reality of his pretensions, the new ambassador behaved with great violence, and actually knocked Sir Robert Sherley down. At a subsequent interview with the King he also shewed much rudeness. After many disputes, the two rivals and Sir Dormer Cotton, ambassador from England to Persia, sailed in the same ship together, and on the passage the rival ambassador died. Sir Robert appears never to have recovered his influence at the Persian Court. Shah Abbas could not be prevailed upon to say whether he had authorized his ambassador to act as he did or not, and the mystery of Sherley's recall has never been cleared up. The unpleasantness of Sir Robert's situation preyed upon his mind; he was seized with apoplexy soon after his arrival in Persia, which terminated his existence in June 1627. Independently of the portraits of the Sherleys, was a Persian picture, which had puzzled all those to whom its owner, Lord Western, had shewed it. Col. Briggs explained it to be a representation of the interior of a bath for females; and, from the costumes of the women, evidently Christians. He stated, however, that the picture itself is a composition which does not exist in reality; for the ceremonies of preparation for entering the *Hamam*, and performing the toilet after the bath, and those of the interior, are exhibited as being performed in one and the same apartment, which it seems is incorrect; and from the temperature of the interior, which is in reality a steam-bath of 102° F., an attempt to dress in such a place would be attended with the greatest inconvenience, and a sudden exposure to the external air would prove highly dangerous.

Owing to the state of the weather, the meeting was very small; and it was resolved that Lord Western be requested to allow the pictures to remain till after the next meeting, on the 3d of March.—*Athenæum*.

BREVET.—Brevet Capt. Talbot Ritherdon, E. I. C. S., to have the temporary rank of Major, while employed at the Military Seminary at Addiscombe. Feb. 16.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

91st Foot (*St. Helena*), Ensign Colin Campbell to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Burton, who retires; H. J. White, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, v. Campbell. Feb. 2.

17th Foot (*Bombay*), Lieut. James Willington Kyffin, from the 22d Regt. of Foot, to be Lieut., v. Powell, who exchanges. Feb. 9.

57th Foot (*Madras*), Ensign Elphinstone Junor, to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Drummond, who retires. Feb. 9.

4th Light Dragoons (*Bombay*), Lieut. R. R. Gillespie to be Capt., without purchase, v. Elliott, deceased; Cornet J. T. D. Halkett to be Lieut, v. Gillespie. Feb. 16.

4th Foot (*Madras*), Capt. Wm. H. Mounsey, from the 15th Regt. Foot, to be Capt., v. M'Cumming, who exchanges. Feb. 16.

41st Foot (*Madras*), Ensign W. Lawrence, to be Lieut., without purchase; Ensign M. Langdale, to be Lieut., by purchase; Sergeant-Major W. Burns, to be Ensign, v. Lawrence; Gent. Cadet C. F. Fordyce, from the R. M. College, to be Ensign, v. Langdale. Feb. 16.

50th Foot (*N. S. Wales*), Ensign S. Campbell to be Lieut., by purchase, v. B. Baxter, who retires; E. L. Tickell, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, v. Campbell. Feb. 16.

57th Foot (*Madras*), Gent. Cadet W. Ahmuty, from the R. M. College, to be Ensign, by purchase, v. Junor, promoted. Feb. 16.

4th Light Dragoons (*Bombay*), Richard B. Prettijohn, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, v. Halkett, promoted. Feb. 23.

72d Foot (*Cape of Good Hope*), Lieut.-Col. C. G. J. Arbuthnot, from the 90th Regt. Foot, to be Lieut.-Col., v. Peddie, who exchanges. Feb. 23.

90th Foot (*Ceylon*), Lieut.-Col. John Peddie, from the 72d Regt. Foot, to be Lieut.-Col., v. Arbuthnot, who exchanges. Feb. 23.

THE ARMY.

The *Minerva*, from Madras, has arrived with the following Officers and men of the 45th Regt.:—Captain E. W. Lascelles; Lieuts. D. A. Courtayne, Seagram, Magee, Young, Gray, and Spring; Ensigns J. W. Graves, T. R. Crawley, R. Maunsell, G. A. L. Blenkinsop, and J. O. Cuffe; Assistant-Surgeon Hunter, M. D., and 13 rank and file. They are to disembark at Gravesend, and march into Chatham Barracks for the present. The Head-quarters may be daily expected.

The 54th Regt. has been ordered from the interior of India to Madras, there to embark for home, having been replaced in that Presidency by the 21st Fusiliers, from Van Diemen's Land.

The 16th Regt. (*Bengal*) is the next on the list for relief, which is likely to be afforded the latter end of this year, as we learn that five ships have been taken up for convicts, in which, as guards, the Head-quarters of the 51st L. I. are to proceed in the course of next month, or early in April. On their arrival out, the 50th, now in Van Diemen's Land, will move on to India, and replace the 16th.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM EASTERN PORTS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Commander.	Port of Depart.	When sailed.
Jan. 30, 1838	Columbian	Pritchard	Singapore	17th September.
"	Cecilia	Beckman	Manilla	
Feb. 1	Bengal	Wilson	Calcutta	29th August.
"	City of Edinboro'	Thomson	Sydney	10th September.
"	Maria	Remken	Batavia	17th ditto.
2	Hero	Smallwood	Siam	24th July.
"	Sir Ed. Paget	Hall	Madras	15th September.
"	Rapid	Head	Bombay	27th ditto.
"	Stirling	Burnett	Mauritius	20th October.
3	William Rodger	Crawford	Calcutta	30th August.
"	Onyx	Nicholson	Mauritius	14th October.
"	Hebe	Galloway	Sydney	20th September.
5	Huddersfield	Hall	Bombay	23d ditto.

SAIPPING ARRIVALS CONTINUED.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Ship's Name.</i>	<i>Commander.</i>	<i>Port of Depart.</i>	<i>When sailed.</i>
Feb. 7 1838	Barrossa	Gray	Ceylon	3d September.
8	Aurora	Cox	Calcutta	31st August.
"	Dawson	Dawson	Hobart Town...	8th October.
"	Bride	Porter	Mauritius	23d October.
9	Argus	Barclay	South Seas	
10	John M'Lellan	M'Donald	Calcutta	1st September.
12	Henry Tanner	Ferguson	Madras	30th August.
"	Charlotte	Brown	Cape	27th November.
13	Mary	Nicholson	South Seas	
14	Findlater	Reed	Mauritius	31st October.
15	Hamilton Ross	Robb	Ditto	29th ditto.
"	Sir J. Beresford	Mitchell	Singapore	17th September.
"	Ino	Wheelan	Calcutta	2d October.
"	Westmoreland	Brigstock	Mauritius	10th November.
"	John Stamp	Payne	Bombay	4th October.
16	Trident	Simpson	Singapore	4th June.
"	Frances	Kirkus	Mauritius	10th November.
19	Strath Eden	Cheap	Madras	3d October.
"	Adelaide	Guthrie	Calcutta	2d September.
"	Ranger	Herbert	Cape	22d October.
"	Prince George	Chillcott	Ceylon	2d November.
"	Enterprize	Tessier	Sydney	14th October.
"	Alert	Gibson	Cape	15th November.
20	Minerva	Ireland	Madras	11th ditto.
"	Ditto	Brown	Calcutta	12th October.
"	Augustus	Carr	Mauritius	9th November.
21	Warrior	Stoue	Calcutta	20th September.
"	Iris	Mackwood	Ceylon	26th October.
22	Ripley	Stewart	Calcutta	1st ditto.
"	Louisa	M'Cutchen	Mauritius	10th November.
"	Jean	Goldie	Calcutta	12th October.
"	Isabella Cooper	Currie	Ditto	11th ditto
"	Resolution	Garbutt	South Seas	
24	Palmira	Loader	Bombay	26th September.
"	Reliance	Warner	Calcutta	13th October.
"	Charles Heartly	Hopper	Mauritius	3d November.
"	Cheerful	Finley	Ditto	16th ditto.
26	Cove	Palmer	Mauritius	ditto ditto.
"	Prince Frederick		Batavia	
"	Argyle	M'Donald	Calcutta	2d October.

DEPARTURES TO EASTERN PORTS.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Ship's Name.</i>	<i>Commander.</i>	<i>Port of Depart.</i>	<i>Destination.</i>
Jan. 30, 1838.	Ranger	Brown	Liverpool	Batavia.
"	Falcon	Anstruther	Greenock	Calcutta.
Feb. 1	Tyrer	Ellis	Liverpool	China.
3	Jean Graham	Thornton	Ditto	Mauritius.
6	Irt	Ludlow	Ditto	Calcutta.
"	Liverpool	Row	Ditto	Ditto.
9	Parkfield	Jacob	Ditto	China.
12	Lord Eldon	Worsell	Lanely	Bombay.
13	Branken Moor	Smith	Deal	Mauritius.
"	H. M. S. Alligator	Gordon	Plymouth	Cape & N. S. W.
15	John	Smith	Deal	Sydney.
19	La Belle Alliance	Arkcott	Portsmouth	Cape, Mad. & Cal.
20	Inglis	Routh	Falmouth	Bombay & China.
"	Courier	Smith	Liverpool	Calcutta.
21	Edea	Cook	Deal	S. Australia.
"	Strabane	Thomson	Greenock	Bombay.
"	Africa	Skelton	Ditto	Ceylon.
"	Petrel	Tascar	Liverpool	Bombay.
22	H. M. S. Britomart	Stanley	Plymouth	Cape & N. S. W.
26	Lady Raffles	Biles	Portsmouth	Madras & Calcutta.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Gulnare, Llanelly to Bombay, Lat. 10 S., Long. 38 W., November 3.
Lord Hungerford, London to Bengal, Lat. 11 N., Long. 25 W., September 2.
Ditto, ditto, Lat. 23 S., Long. 70 E., November 7.
Courier, London to Cape, Lat. 3 N., Long. 21 W., December 2.
Aimwell, Calcutta to Mauritius, Lat. 4 S., Long. 90 E., October 6.
Sir John Beresford, Singapore to London, Lat. 6 N., Long. 24 W., December 26.
Elizabeth, Bristol to Madras, Lat. 9 N., Long. 23 W., October 14.
Vectis, London to Sydney, Lat. 17 S., Long. 25 W., November 22.
Bencoolen, London to N. S. Wales, Lat. 6 N., Long. 20 W., October 26.
Druid, Bristol to Mauritius, Lat. 11 S., Long. 27 W., November 7.
Molson, London to Singapore, Lat. 14 S., Long. 24 W., November 9.
Sylph and Marquis Camden, from Madras to China, off Penang, October 7.
Neptune, London to Hobart Town, Lat. 21 S., Long. 36 W.
Volunteer, Liverpool to Calcutta, Lat. 5 N., Long. 23 W., October 24.
Orestes, Bristol to Van Diemen's Land, Lat. 7 N., Long. 19 W., January 4.
Salus, Liverpool to Cape, Lat. 3 N., Long. 22 W., December 27.
Reliance, Calcutta to London, Lat. 32 N., Long. 45 W., January 29.
Earl of Harewood, London to Sydney, Lat. 2 N., Long. 24 W., January 5.
John o' Gaunt, Liverpool to China, in the Straits of Sunda.
St. Croix, London to China, Lat. 4 S., Long. 106 E., October 1.
London, Liverpool to Calcutta, Lat. 34 S., Long. 1 W., November 18.
Malcolm, Singapore to London, in the Straits of Sunda, November 18.
Hinda, Manilla and ditto to ditto, ditto ditto, November 18.
Argyll, Calcutta and Cape to London, January 11.
Paragon, Liverpool to Bombay, Lat. 32 S., Long. 35 E., November 19.
Norfolk, London to Mauritius, Lat. 30 S., Long. 17 W., October 20.
Semiramis (s.), London to Bombay, sailed from Teneriffe January 3.
Renown, London to Sydney, Lat. 41 N., Long. 15 W., January 21.
Euphrates, Liverpool to Calcutta, Lat. 8 N., Long. 86 E., September 25.
H. M. S. Melville, London to Cape, arrived at Teneriffe January 17.
Pearl, Bristol to Mauritius, Lat. 27 S., Long. 18 W., November 20.
Neptune, Sheerness to Hobart Town, Lat. 3 N., Long. 24 W., November 11.
Spartan, London to Sydney, Lat. 2 N., Long. 25 W., November 13.
Orator, London to Cape and Mauritius, Lat. 6 S., Long. 28 W., December 14.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The *Futeh Salem*, from Surat to Mocha, with a cargo, was wrecked early in July last, on the east end of Socotra. Every thing on board and six of the crew were lost.

The *Columbia*, from Bombay and the Mauritius, bound to London, on the 21st January, Lat. 43 N., Long. 29 W., experienced very heavy gales of wind, by which she lost her rudder, and before it could be cleared, she was so much injured abaft, that as she descended, the sea ran into her. In this state she continued, momentarily expecting to go down, and was ultimately abandoned. Part of the specie saved. Capt. Thornton, crew, and passengers arrived off Plymouth in the *Phenomenon* (Dutch).

Lord Eldon, from Llanelly, bound to Bombay, has put into Plymouth leaky, with boats stove, &c., having been pooped by a sea. February 20.

John Stamp, from Liverpool to Bombay, was totally lost on the 17th of February, near Kilbeal, coast of Down (Ireland). She struck at 10 A.M., during a heavy gale of wind from the S. E.;—fourteen persons (out of twenty-one) saved.

The brig *Frederica*, in a gale of wind, at Coringa, on the 23d October, having drifted and sprung a leak, the Commander slipped from his anchors, and ran her on shore in soft mud. 400 bales of piece-goods on board are partially damaged, but the brig it was supposed would get into the river without further damage.

The ship *Thalia*, at Madras, during a heavy squall on the night of 1st November, drifted on shore, and was lying a complete wreck off Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.'s office. Crew and cargo saved.

The brigs *Ayr* and *Delight* drifted on shore at Madras on the 1st November,—the former near the Fort, the latter at St. Thomé. Both hulls have been sold; that of the *Delight* for Rs. 2700.

The schooner *Hebe* was expected to be got off the beach at Covelong on the 10th November.

The barque *Tenasserim*, Spooner, from Coringa to Madras, put into Pondicherry early in November, with loss of foremast, and mainmast sprung.

The barque *Bengal Packet* grounded on the 15th August on the S. E. reef of Middle Island, near Singapore, was got off after 30 hours without damage, and proceeded on the 19th to Calcutta.

Martha, Viner, Liverpool to Canton, totally lost on the Paracels, 30th August—one man drowned; remainder of crew arrived at Canton in their boats. (New Grove had saved part of cargo.)

Duke of York, Morgan, totally lost 14th August, 1837, in Lat. 23. 40 S., Long. 151. 30 E., five miles south of Facing Island, on a reef not laid down in the chart. The Captain, mates, and part of the crew arrived at Sydney on the 31st August, in the *James Watt Steamer*.

Rapid, Head, Bombay to Liverpool, at Castletown, leaky, and damaged in sails, rigging, &c.

Aurora, Cox, Bengal to London, arrived; experienced bad weather off the Cape, and threw guns and part of the cargo overboard.

Tam o'Shanter, from South Australia to Sydney, sailed about 25th August; lost off the north coast of Van Deimen's Land. The hull bought by Messrs. Henty for £170; the whole wreck realized upwards of £500.

Wolf, Lewis, full ship, bound to Sydney, wrecked at Howe's Island, 8th August; crew arrived at Sydney per *Psyche*.

Sydney Packet lost at Morackay Bay; part of the cargo expected to be saved.

Janet Isat, Leith to Sydney, put into Stornaway, 23d January, with rudder damaged, having been struck by a sea in Lat. 60 N. Lon. 15 W.

Alert, Gibson, Cape of Good Hope to Cork, arrived: experienced a severe gale on 21st January, losing boats, sails, stanchions, bulwarks, &c. The mate and a boy drowned.

Alert, Gibson, from the Cape, was run upon the mud in Cork Harbour on 16th February, dismasted, and without anchors and cables.

Harlequin, Chiene, Singapore to China, dismasted 29th August, 1837, thirty miles to the westward of the great Ladrone.

PASSENGERS INWARDS.

Per Coromandel, from Calcutta, (expected)—Mrs. Col. Peckett; Mrs. Col. Cramer; Mrs. Dallas; Mrs. Fitzgerald and child; Mrs. Bates and child; Mrs. Place and two children; Miss Beckwith; Lieut.-Col. Cramer, H. M. 62d Regt.; Capt. Cotton and Lieut. Hudson, 67th N. I.; Lieut. Fitzgerald, Artillery; Lieut. Brooke, H. M. 31st Regt.; Ensign M'Mahon, H. M. 44th Regt.; Dr. Agnew; W. Bates, Esq.; Master Bray.

Per Queen Mab, from Calcutta, (expected)—Mrs. Webb and child, Rev. Mr. Webb, Mr. Lees.

Per Minerva, from Madras.—Mesdames Taylor, Stephenson, Cherry, Rowlandson, Baylis, and Heath; Brig. H. G. A. Taylor; H. Viveash, Esq., C. S.; O. Viveash, Esq., Attorney at Law; R. Eden, Esq., C. S.; Capt. J. F. Straton, 8th L. C.; Capt. T. Baylis, N. V. B.; E. B. Elton, Esq., C. S.; J. M. Heath, Esq.; Lieut. H. Man, 49th N. I.; Lieut. H. C. Wade, Artillery; Lieut. T. L. Place, 44th N. I.; Lieut. A. Macleod, H. M. 62d; Lieuts. E. W. Lascelles, D. A. Courtayne, C. Scagran, H. W. Magee, A. H. S. Young, Basil Gray, R. Spring, and J. J. Oakley, H. M. 45th Regt.; Ensigns J. R. Graves, T. R. Crawley, Mounsel, Blenkinsop, J. O. Cuff, Assistant-Surgeon Thomas Hunter, Mr. Middleton; Misses Heath, Stephenson, and Rowlandson; Masters Taylor, Stephenson, Heath, (2) Baylis, and Oakley.

Per John, from Madras, (expected)—Colonel Boys; Major, 2 Misses, and 3 Masters Webb; Capt. M'Intyre; Lieuts. Feuch and Hine; Ensign Bales; Quat.-Mast. Shoolbraid; Surgeon and Master Sivewright; Assistant-Surgeon Base; 196 European non-commissioned rank and file, 16 women, and 33 children belonging to H. M. 45th Regt.

Per Hebe, from Sydney.—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Bryant, Capt. Morgan.

Per Sir Edward Paget, from Madras.—Mesdames M'Kenzie, M'Farlane, Mackenny, Gray, Gould; Lieut.-Col. Henry; Capt. Jones; Lieuts. Inverarity, Gould, Pollock, Jones, Starkey, Birley, Elliott, Mr. Thomson, Cornet Pollock, four children, five servants. From the Cape, W. J. Smith, Esq.

Per Bengal, from Calcutta.—Dr. and Mrs. Chapman, Dr. Fergusson, Messrs. Capel, Lloyd, and Grimes. (Mr. Morrison died at sea, 10th September.)

Per Stirling, from Mauritius.—Mesdames Lochriche and Brownrigg; Messrs. Brownrigg, Rousset, Lochbriche, Rafray, Godin, and four children.

Per Perfect (expected), from Calcutta—Capt. and Mrs. Orr, Dr. Birt, Mr. Cheek.

Per Strath Eden, from Madras.—Mesdames Glass, Carthew, Butler, and Dickenson; Major W. H. Smith; Capts. Clarke, Eames, Gordon, and Butler; Lieuts.

Money, Kennedy, Martin, and Reid; Dr. Brodie, A. Anderson, Esq. (Rev. Mr. Wright died at sea, 6th October.)

Per City of Edinburgh, from Sydney.—Mrs. Rutter, Misses Bell and Hand; Messrs. Rutter, Greaves, M'Crea, and Wall.

Per Aurora, from Calcutta.—Mesdames Cox, Carnegie, Goadby, and Orenstone; Lieuts. Carnegie and Robins; Ensign Hobson; Rev. Mr. Goadby and three children.

Per Onyx, from Mauritius.—Mr. and Mrs. Kneebone and seven children.

Per Findlater, from Mauritius.—Mr. Woods.

Per John Stamp, from Bombay.—Messrs. M. Skinner and M. Scriven.

Per John M'Lellan, from the Cape.—J. Simpson, Esq., W. Simpson, Esq., Mr. Leman, Master Chapman.

Per Adelaide, from Calcutta.—Col. Watson, Dr. Tweddel, Lieuts. Fulcher, Windsor, and Downie; G. Morgan, Esq.; two Masters Guthrie.

Per Richard Mount, from Mauritius.—Messrs. Comaile and Renand.

Per Iris, from Ceylon.—Lieuts. Johnstone and Borris.

Per Reliance, from Calcutta.—Hon. Mrs. Shore and two children; Mrs. Routh and child; Mrs. Lightfoot and child; Mrs. Palmer; Mrs. Piffard and two children; Mrs. Steward; Rev. Mr. Bateman; Capts. Routh, Ewart, Talbot, Raleigh; Dr. Lightfoot; Messrs. Palmer, Smith, J. Borradaile, and Hutton; Mr. and Mrs. Money and child, and Mr. Bowring landed at Cape. (Col. Beecher died at sea, 15th Nov.)

Per Columbia, from Bombay (abandoned off the Western Islands).—Mr., Mrs., and Miss Stirling; Messrs. Fowler, Devan, and Bush.

Per Malabar, from Mauritius.—Captain Hughes, two Masters Montgomery.

Per Palmyra, from Bombay and Ceylon, &c., in addition to those given in No. 1, page 72.—Mrs. Glenie, lady of the Archdeacon of Ceylon; Mrs. Perring, lady of the Judge-Advocate of ditto; Miss Glenie, Mrs. Birt, Mrs. Phillott, Mrs. Schnell, Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Kenett, Mr. Cruttenden, I. N., Dr. M'Turner, R. N. (Capt. Medley and Mr. Perring died at sea.)

Per John Marsh, from Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. M'Carthy.

PASSENGERS OUTWARDS.

Per Africa, for Ceylon.—Capt. and Mrs. Kelson; Mr. and Mrs. Delagee; Miss Lamb; Miss Parlett; Dr. Rumley; Lieut. Travers; Messrs. Dawson, Ross, and T. Bailey.

Per Inglis, for Bombay.—Mr. Mrs. and two Misses Pottinger; Ensigns Croker and Johnson; Capt. James L. Templer; Messrs. Williamson, Brooke, Taylor, Thacker, M'Leod, Miles, Lancaster, Rogers, Dennis, Sorrell, and Jones.

Per Lady Raffles, for Madras and Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Sewell; two Misses Christopher; Capt. Forbes; Messrs. Eddy, Ferris, Sneyd, Hearthill, Wroughton, Warren, Hand, Jacob, Campbell, Laidlay, M'Donald.

Per Lysander, for Calcutta.—Lieut. and Mrs. Cumberland; Messrs. Coles, Fraser, Bishop, and Graham.

Per Indus, for Bombay.—Dr. Collum, Assist.-Surg.; Messrs. Trower and Stack, Cadets.

Per Hellas, for China.—Messrs. F. S. Burkard, and D. H. Racine, Merchants.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 31.—At Richmond, the wife of Col. Sir. J. Bryant, of twins—a boy and a girl.

Feb. 17.—At 29, Woburn-square, the lady of Robert Eglinton, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 23.—At Edinburgh, Major Grant, E.I.C.'s Bengal Establishment, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Capt. Terry, late Paymaster, 99th regiment.

30. At Chickerell, Capt. Wm. Payne, R. N., to Caroline, widow of the late P. P. Nind, Esq., of the E. I. C.'s Service.

DEATHS.

Sept. 11.—On board the Bengal, on her passage from Calcutta to London, Wm. Morison, Esq.

Dec. 7.—At sea, on board the Palmyra, Jackson Perring, Esq., late Solicitor-Gen. of the Island of Ceylon, in his 38th year.

Jan. 16, 1838.—At Heitzing, near Vienna, Dr. Patrick G. Kennedy, youngest son of the late Dr. Alex. Kennedy, of the Madras Establishment.

20. Lieut. Nicolay, of the 99th regt., son of Major-Gen. Sir W. Nicolay, Governor of the Mauritius, aged 21. (He was wrecked in the Killarney steamer with 29 others, on the voyage from Cork to Bristol).

25. Very suddenly, from disease of the heart, at Willy House, near Farnham, Surrey, Sir Ralph Palmer, Knt., aged 54, for many years Chief Justice at Madras.

31. At Slatwoods, Isle of Wight, Agatha, relict of R. Shedden, Esq., in her 86th year.

Feb. 4.—At Liverpool, after a few days' illness, Mr. W. Fitzhugh, E. I. and American agent, much and deservedly regretted.

5. Alicia Marianne, infant daughter of the late J. S. Hall, Esq., of Madras.

7. At his house, Old Burlington-street, R. Pollen, Esq., in his 52d year.

8. At Clapton, Col. Morris, E. I. C.'s Bengal Establishment, aged 88.

— M. G. Da Costa, Esq., of Torrington-square, aged 69.

— At Penzance, on his return from India, Thomas Chapman, Esq., M. D., of the E. I. C.'s Civil Service.

12. At Shirling, Hants, near Southampton, Charles Henry, the infant son of Col. Fagan, C. B., of the Bengal Army, aged eight months.

12. At Clifton, Arthur Burnes, infant son of Col. R. Whish, Bombay Artillery.

14. At Camberwell, in her 93d year, Mrs. Patience Petrie, relict of the late Martin Petrie, Esq.

— At Cheltenham, of apoplexy, J. W. Ingram, Esq., Captain in the Bengal army.

20. In Serpentine Avenue, Dublin, of apoplexy, Capt. Wm. Abbott, late of the 54th regt.

21. At Paris, of apoplexy, Monsieur le Baron Silvestre de Sacy, the celebrated Orientalist.

Lately, at Plymouth, Miss Arthur, eldest sister of Sir G. Arthur, late Governor of Van Diemen's Land.

— At Stratford Green, Mrs. Eastfield, formerly of the East India Docks, aged 82.

At sea, on board the *Reliance*, Col. G. Becher.

At ditto, on board the *Adelaide*, Lieut.-Col. S. Watson, late 55th N. I.

At ditto, on board the *Palmyra*, Capt. T. Medley, 5th N. I.

At ditto, on board the *Strath Eden*, Rev. J. Wright, Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CALCUTTA, 18TH NOVEMBER, 1837.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Transfer Loan of 1835-6, interest payable in England, Rs. 14 @ 15 Prem.

2d 5 per Cent., No. 1200 @ 15,200, according to number $\frac{1}{4}$ " 4 "

3d " 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

" 4 per Cent. 1 " 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ Discount.

BANK SHARES.—Bank of Bengal. (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem.. 3,000 " 2,000

Union Bank, Prem. (Co. R. 1,000) 370 " 425

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.—Discount on Private Bills 9 0 per cent.

Ditto Govt. and Salary Bills 5 0 "

Int. on Loans on Govt. Pap. 5 8 "

EXCHANGE.—Bills on London, 6 mo. sight..... 2s. 2d @ 2s. 3d.

FREIGHT to London and Liverpool 60s. @ 100s. per ton.

INDIGO.—Accounts from the Factories more favourable: Crop not less than 100,000 mds. Old stock reduced to 9000 mds.—No purchasers yet of the new produce.

RAW SILK.—Prices on the advance, the demand for England being well sustained.

SALTPETRE, in some enquiry for dead weight.

LAC DYE.—Less in demand. *Shell Lac* in some enquiry.

OPIMUM.—Prices may be considered as nominal.

LINSEED.—The crop almost a total failure.

EUROPEAN GOODS.—*Alas*—Prices steady. *Bottles* continue in request. *Copper* market somewhat improved; large sales difficult. *Cotton Twist*—Prices stationary; large sales are reported. *Dyed Yarns*—Limited transactions; heavy stock. *Window Glass* in current demand. *Iron* market improving. *Lead*—Prices declining. *Quicksilver* much wanted, and scarce. *Tin Plates* in limited enquiry, at steady prices. (Prices generally rule much as our last.)

MADRAS, 1ST NOVEMBER, 1837.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per Cent. Non Remit. Loan of 1825, Rs. 1 @ 5 Prem.

last..... 5 " Discount.

4 per Cent. Old and New $\frac{1}{2}$

Tanjore Bonds 7 "

EXCHANGES.—Bills on London, 6 months..ls. 10½d. @ 2s. 1½d.

3 months..ls. 10½d. " 2s. 1d.

———— Calcutta, 30 days..Rs. 98. @ 102

———— Bombay, 30 " par.

Spanish Dollars and Sovereigns, as last.

FREIGHT to London.—Dead weight, £3. Light goods, £5 per ton.

COTTON.—No sales; stock without enquiry, at reduced prices.

INDIGO in fair request; purchases continue being made.

SUGAR.—Good supply; selling in small parcels.

SALTPETRE, ditto, ditto.

PIECE GOODS.—Transactions limited, and no advance.

METALS.—No sales of consequence.

EUROPEAN GOODS.—Market has experienced no improvement in any description of British and Foreign produce, which still continue quite out of enquiry. As regards prices, our last may still be deemed the fair average.

BOMBAY, 30TH NOVEMBER, 1837.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—

5 per Cent. Loan of 1825-26, No. 1151 to 15,200, Rs. 108½ @ 111½

. 1829-30, " 111½ 111½

4 per Cent. Loan of 1832-33, " 106½ 106½

———— 1835-36, " 99½ 99

4 per Cent. Transfer, 1834-35, " 117 117

EXCHANGES.—Bills on London, 6 mo. sight ls. 9d. 1s. 11d.

. 30 days (Ceylon Gov.).... ls. 9½d. 1s. 9¾d.

———— Calcutta, 30 days..... Co.'s Rs. 100 " 100½

———— Madras, 30 days " 99 " 99½

Spanish Dollars Rs. 220 @ 222 per 100

FREIGHT to England, tendency to improvement.

Current rate, 50s. @ 55s. per ton.

to China Rs. 18 @ 20 per Candy.

COTTON.—Prices had advanced in consequence of accounts brought by steamer 21st Nov., of an increased demand in England, but were likely to give way again.

OPIUM.—Market almost at a stand.—Offered for delivery in December Rs. 900, and in February Rs. 908 per chest.

EUROPEAN GOODS.—English Bar Iron slightly improving, and, as importations limited, likely to continue.—Pig Lead, a sale of Cwt. 500 @ Rs. 11.6 per Cwt.—*Piece Goods*, much activity in the market; Grey goods generally continue very saleable. In bleached goods and Prints nothing doing.—Almost every article of miscellaneous consumption is at a discount, except Cutlery, Ironmongery, Hosiery, Hesketh Davis's Oilman's Stores, Smyth's Perfumery, and Ship Chandlery.

CEYLON, 12TH OCTOBER.

EUROPEAN GOODS.—Ale and Beer, £7. 10s. per hhd., 12s. per doz.; Brandy, 10s. per gal., £1. 7s. per doz.; Chocso, 2s. 9d. per lb.; Claret, English, £3. per doz.; French, £1. 10s. per doz.—*Cotton*, viz., Madapolam, Shirting and Calico, 1st Quality, £2 per piece of 40 yards; Inferior, £1 per piece of 38 yards; Cambric, 1st Quality, 15s. per piece of 12 yards; Inferior, 6s. ditto.—Ham, 2s. 6d. per lb.—*Iron*, viz., Bar, 14s. per Cwt.; Hoop, £1. 2s. 6d. per Cwt.; Nail Rods, 13s. 6d. per Cwt.—*Wines*, Madeira, good Quality, £52. 10s. per pipe, £2. per doz.; Inferior, £30 per pipe, £1. 4s. per doz.—Teneriffe, £9 per hhd.—Sherry, £15 per hhd.—Salt Provisions, £5 per tierce.

SINGAPORE, 16TH SEPTEMBER.

EXCHANGES.—Bills on England, 6 mo. sight, with Bill of Lading, 4s. 5d. per Sp. Dol.

———— without ditto..... 4s. 7d. "

———— Treasury, 30 days 4s. 4d. "

———— Calcutta (Government) Co.'s Rs. 214½ per 100 Sp. Dols.

———— (Private) " 215 @ 216 "

———— Madras and Bombay .. " 218 " 220 "

———— China..... par.

FREIGHTS.—Both to London and China scarce.

EUROPEAN GOODS.—The remarks made in our last Number but one, will equally apply at the present date.

CANTON, 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1837.

EXCHANGE.—On London, 6 mo. sight 4s. 8d. @ 4s. 9d. per Sp. Dol.
 On Bengal, Co.'s. 30 days' sight Co.'s Rs. 216 per 100 "
 Private, 30 days' sight.... " 218 "
 On Bombay, " " " 218 "

The above are merely nominal, there being no negotiations.

BRITISH GOODS.—*Long Cloths* generally, heavy supplies.—*Cotton Yarn* higher numbers, no demand.—*Bar Iron*, Drs. 1. 80 a 2; Rod ditto, 3. 30 a 3. 50; Hoop ditto, 3 per picul.—*Pig and Sheet Lead*, 6½ a 7.—*Quicksilver*, 120 per picul.—*Steel*, English and Swedish, heavy supplies.—*Tin Plates*, 7 a 7½ per box.—*Woollens*, generally, in limited demand, and difficult of sale.

COTTON.—Reports of a partial failure of the crop in some of the cotton districts have given much activity to the market, and sales have been made to some extent in the Bombay staple at former prices; but our recent arrivals have in a considerable degree checked the operations of the dealers.

LEAD has advanced, and at our quotations there is a demand.

OPIMUM.—There is a complete stagnation in the trade: the Macao market is now experiencing the inconvenience felt in other quarters. Most of the dealers and brokers are absent, and the greatest alarm is felt by all descriptions of traffickers in the drug. Two junks are reported to have been seized by the Mandarins. Deliveries of Opium during August, 1837—Patna old 17, new 350; Benares old 11, new 48; Malwa new 1538½; total 1964½ chests.

PEPPER.—The dealers are not anxious to purchase, under the expectation of early importation.

RICE.—No enquiry for the foreign grain but at extremely low rates.

TIN.—Not in much demand.

EXPORTS.—*Raw Silk.*—Canton—The stock on hand is small, and little of good quality remains. Nankin—small parcels are daily arriving, but they excite no enquiry.

SYCEE SILVER.—Very scarce outside; 5½ @ 6 per cent premium.

TEA.—We do not hear of any prices having yet been fixed on the musters that have been received.

SYDNEY, 14TH OCTOBER.

EUROPEAN GOODS.—Rum, 3s. 9d. a 3s. 10d.; Gin, 4s. 9d. a 5s.; Brandy, 3s. 6d. a 5s. 6d. per gal.—*Porter*—Taylor's, 140s.; Barclay's, 125s.; Elliott's, 130s.; and Taylor's pale Ale, 150s. per hhd.—*Liverpool Salt*, 100s. per ton.—*Oil*, Spermaceti, £70; Black, £25 per tun.—*Casks*, 90s.—*Lead*, Sheet, £45; Pig, £25 per ton.—*Iron*, Bar, £12; Hoop, £15; Nail Rod, £12; Pig, £8 per ton.—*Copper*, 16d. per lb.
WOOL.—1s. 2d. a 2s. per lb.

LONDON, 26TH NOVEMBER, 1837.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Bengal 5 ¼ Cent Transfer Loan registered at the East India House 2s. 3d. per Sicca Rupee.

India Stock..... 263 @ 264.

Do. Bonds to be renewed 30th June, 55s. @ 57s. Prem.

to be paid off 30th June, 13s. @ 14s. "

East India Dock Stock..... 110.

Australasia Banking Company..... £40 paid, 18 @ 20. Prem.

Do. Do. 20 " 12 @ 13. "

Australian Agricultural Company 37 @ 39 ¾ Share.

Van Diemen's Land Company 14 @ 15 "

Ceylon.

Statement of the principal Articles of Export during the Week ending 7th October.

Quantity.				Value in
Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.		Pounds Sterling.
282	1	3	Arreca-nuts	98½
4	0	12	Bees' Wax	17½
			15,487 lbs. 2d sort Cinnamon	1548¾
			2,625 lbs. 3d ditto ditto	98½
			1,000 Cocoa-nuts	1
70	3	0	Coffee	159½
14	3	8	Coir Junks	4
1	3	4	Cardemoms	7½
5	3	6	Sea Moss	12½
			7 Packages Shells	5

Price Current of the principal Articles of Export.

Arrack	£4	10	0	per Leager of 150 Galls
Arreca-nuts	0	7	0	per Cwt.
Cardemoms	0	0	9¾	per lb.
Cables.....	2	5	0	per Candy of 500 lbs.
Cocoa-nuts.....	1	2	6	per 1000.
Do. Oil	7	5	0	per Leager of 150 Galls.
Coffee, unpicked	2	2	0	per Cwt.
Coir, loose.....	1	17	6	per Candy of 500 lbs.
Copperas	1	15	0	per do. of 560 lbs.
Cinnamon, 1st Sort	0	2	6	per lb.
Do. 2d do.	0	1	9	do.
Do. 3d do.	0	0	10½	do.
Deer Horns	3	15	0	per Candy of 560 lbs.
Pepper	0	9	0	per Parrah.
Plumbago	2	10	0	per Ton in Boxes.
Sapan Wood	1	5	6	per Candy of 500 lbs.

APPOINTMENTS.—SURAT SUBSCRIPTION.

SIR THOMAS BRADFORD.—*Downing-Street, Feb. 15.*—The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Bradford, Knight Commander of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said Order.

SIR HENRY WORSLEY.—*Downing-Street, Feb. 16.*—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major-General Sir Henry Worsley, of the Hon the East India Company's Army, Knight Commander of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said Order, in the room of Major-Gen. Sir John W. Adams, deceased.

MAJOR-GENERAL MACLEOD.—*Downing Street, February 16.*—Her Majesty has further been pleased to appoint Major-General Donald Macleod, of the East India Company's army, Companion of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Commander of the said Order, in the room of Major-General Sir Henry Worsley.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE SUFFERERS AT SURAT.—This object is one which well merits the attention and patronage of the public. Her Most Gracious Majesty has been pleased to give the sum of £200 towards the relief of the distressed objects. This Royal example will, we should hope, have its due effect upon the wealthy and benevolent.

PARBURY'S ORIENTAL HERALD.

UPON THE CULTURE OF SILK IN BENGAL.

Reports and Documents connected with the proceedings of the East India Company in regard to the culture and manufacture of Cotton-Wool, Raw Silk, and Indigo in India. Printed by order of the East India Company.

Our Indian Empire claims, and has latterly received, a large share of national attention, both as it regards the civil and moral condition of her inhabitants, as well as her capacity for the production of several raw materials necessary in carrying on our manufactures. It is impossible to say how large a consumer she may become, even of those fabrics which are the result of our mechanical power and skill applied to the products of her own prolific soil. Now that the chief hindrances to the introduction of European capital and knowledge into India are withdrawn, and her native energies must consequently be aroused and stimulated by active competition and the desire of gain; while a spirit of enquiry is gone forth to search into and report upon her institutions and laws, her habits and manners, literature and arts; it is evidently a favourable moment (and almost the only one that has occurred in the history of our rule in India) to endeavour to ascertain more accurately than has hitherto been done, what are the natural and commercial powers of that vast Empire; what advantages may be derived from them by the natives or ourselves; how may they be best cultivated and increased; in other words, in what way and how soon may British India be made the great reservoir from whence may be drawn the needful supplies, without our manufacturers being compelled to depend unduly upon foreign and perhaps adverse countries for their produce, either as to quantity or price. Or, reciprocating the benefit she receives, how she may be made one of the largest and safest of our customers, by the vast consumption of our merchandize which her innumerable population, if elevated by internal prosperity into the rank of general purchasers, might lead us to expect.

Scientific men are exploring the unknown wilds of the interior, and accurately laying down its divisions and limits; the sites of cities, and the breadth and depth of jungle and forest heretofore inaccessible and unknown; the surface of the soil and the strata beneath are subjected to extended and careful examination; meanwhile so many of its majestic

and imposing natural scenes have been brought pictorially under our eyes, that the people of England have become better acquainted with the remote mountains and rivers of Hindostan, than we were a few years ago with the beauties of many now celebrated spots in our own land. Colonel Sykes, in his interesting account of the Deccan, has begun a statistical work of inappreciable value; and for which he deserves, and will receive, the thanks of every friend of India. If the work be carried out for the whole of the Peninsula with kindred accuracy and spirit, it will be a splendid proof of the encreasing interest taken in our Indian possessions, and its contents will amply shew how worthy those fine countries are of participation in all the blessings that British connexion can bestow.

Amongst the raw productions of Hindostan, those of cotton, silk and indigo are looked upon as amongst the most important, whether their actual amount be considered, or the extent to which it is generally thought they may be profitably carried. A volume, the title of which we have placed at the head of this article, contains a brief history of the course pursued by the East India Company in their endeavours to encrease the amount of each of these productions, besides the details of many important plans and experiments for the improvement of their respective qualities; with the ultimate design of their being advantageously substituted for those which had previously held almost entire and undisputed possession of the European, and especially of the British market. Their efforts seem to have succeeded in improving the culture of indigo in an eminent degree and far beyond expectation; those expended in endeavouring to put an encreased value upon the cotton and silk products of their dominions, have not issued in such decided and satisfactory results. But the report of the proceedings lying before us, we conceive fully to justify the Directors from any charge of supineness, in regard to these important objects; nor, after a careful examination of the correspondence relative to the cultivation of silk (and to which we intend to confine the attention of our readers in this paper) do we perceive any material want of energy, or promptitude in following up the suggestions of the Directory, on the part of the authorities or their subordinates in India. It is probable, taking into account the difficulties presented by the climate, as well as by the prejudices of the natives in favour of their old but evil modes of treating the silk worms, and their produce, the cocoons; as also European prejudice against East Indian silk, however improved; that the amount and value of the silk production of Bengal has encreased as rapidly as that of France or Italy. Looking to the state of the Indian silk trade in the quality and price of the article imported sixty years ago, as contrasted with these particulars in the existing trade, there seems much encouragement to expect the introduction of silk of such quality, and in such quantity, as may ultimately form the chief supply of the English market, and thus realize on this head our most sanguine expectations and desires. In glancing over the history of the production and manufacture of silk, though we may not be astonished as in the cotton trade by its rapid growth and vast extension, yet it presents many points of observation and curious enquiry; while it is of an importance that cannot be too highly appreciated. A luxurious Roman Emperor thought a silk dress too expensive a gift to bestow on his wife; while, so general has its use now become, that silk is the material in which thousands of English domestic servants and workwomen of all descriptions are clothed every Sunday and holiday in the year. Silk goods are often so manu-

factured as to employ the most consummate skill in design and workmanship; and to offer the utmost degree of beauty and richness of effect of any department of tissued stuffs. Oil paintings are so accurately and delicately copied in the Jacquard looms of Lyons, as almost to vie with their originals. There are upwards of seven millions of pounds weight of silk annually grown in Europe, of which nearly the half is consumed in this country; a large importation hither is made from China, though probably of but a small part of their supposed immense production; and the East India Company has imported in some years a million and a quarter pounds weight of Bengal silk. The consumption is immense and must encrease, to supply the encreasing demand for the manufactured articles, which, as we have seen, are in almost universal use. The English market alone is therefore extensive enough to afford every encouragement for the cultivation of raw silk, in all respects of prime quality and at a commensurate price.

The filatures of the Honourable Company, of which a list is given in their report, stating them to be twelve, and containing 15,723 burins, having been offered by the Directors in 1835-6 to the public (although they remain as yet unsold) with a view to the growth of Indian silk, and the supply of the home market being made dependant upon individual enterprise, it is probable that ere long many parties not at present engaged in the culture of silk, nor practically conversant with its details, may place large capitals upon investments in Indian filatures. The amount sunk in the present reeling establishments in Bengal must be large; and the number of natives, as well as Europeans, must be considerable, who are dependant for employment upon their being kept in regular operation. It will be found we think to be for the interest of the English buyer and consumer, as well as the Indian grower, that the existing filatures be maintained in full efficiency, and their product as much as possible improved. But whether such a quality can be obtained from them as may compete with the best French and Italian growths and filatures of raw silk, and thereby justify further outlays of capital upon the system hitherto pursued for the growth of silk in Bengal, is a question of great importance and difficulty. It would, however, appear from the details furnished in the report before us, and from information derived from other sources, that, to obtain the best article, it may be necessary to breed silk worms and of course to plant mulberry trees in totally different and distant parts of India; where both the worms and insects may be submitted to the operation of more favourable circumstances in regard to the climate, and thus to facilitate that kind of management which has been found to be most congenial to the natural habits of the worms.

Further and diversified experiments on this interesting point are very desirable. Some aid may be afforded in their prosecution, and their results in part anticipated, by ascertaining what are the invariable characteristics of good silk; and in what situations and under what circumstances the best silks are always produced.

Raw silk is good in proportion as the thread is strong, even, clean, and of a bright color.* Its strength is necessary to bear friction and

* It is worth notice that the best European raw silks, like the best wines, have an extremely agreeable smell. The bouquet of these silks depends upon the excellence of the cocoons, and upon their being reeled in clear water, in fine weather, and the produce being put up perfectly dry. Yellow silk has a much stronger aroma than white. East Indian silks have much less scent, and that of a sharp and rather disagreeable character.

tension in work, as when it is used for warps in weaving; its evenness and cleanness are important in preventing waste while passing through the mill and the loom, and in giving an even and regular face to the manufactured goods; and a bright original color is uniformly connected with brilliancy in the appearance of finished goods whether in white or colors. These properties will partly depend upon the quality of the original filament as spun by the worm, and the formation of the cocoon; and in part upon the mode and skill employed in reeling the proper number of cocoons into a single continuous thread of the required size. Now as it regards the reeling of silk, if good cocoons are furnished to skilful hands who will strictly put into practice the instructions given in this volume, (*page 16 Silk*), as drawn up by Mr. Wiss, and printed for circulation amongst the Indian filature reellers in 1807, the best silk must be produced; and proportionably good silk or otherwise will be the result, following the quality of cocoons, and the skill and care of the workpeople. Therefore, in reeling the inferior qualities of cocoons, (as compared with those of Europe) ordinarily obtained in India, too great care cannot be bestowed upon the initiation of the reellers in their art, according to Mr. Wiss' rules; and that the superintendence should be as incessant and vigilant as he recommends. It may be observed in passing, that the 11th paragraph of these instructions is open to objection in recommending the reellers to clear the burs or knicks of silk off the skeins; for, withdrawing these defects may improve the skein to the eye, but by breaking the thread, causes great waste and trouble in winding; and therefore the silk should not be cleansed until in the hands of the throwster.† In the 12th paragraph also, the recommendation should be, to throw up the end of one cocoon at a time ordinarily, and never more than two. In reference to the stopping the reel upon a thread breaking, it may be suggested, that as the two threads reeling into separate skeins of silk at the same time, are twisted round each other and then carried separately upon the reel, if one breaks above this crossing, both will be carried in a double thread upon the reel; this should be prevented by an apparatus fixed so as to cut the one thread at the time the other breaks off.

The country or native Indian reeled silk, is now nearly out of this market; the peasantry, if located in favourable situations, may and often do breed worms which produce the best cocoons; but they have never reeled good silks on their own account in any country, nor should they for their own interest ever attempt it. But the Bengal filature silk is often deficient in strength; it is comparatively uneven or foul; has a fibrous and woolly appearance; and is not unfrequently deficient in brightness of hue. Some part of these defects is attributable to the want of care in reeling and watchful superintendence. Mr. Wiss justly states, that without incessant attention on the part of the overlooker, the reeler will make up for idleness in one part of the day, by occasionally reeling thicker silk than he ought during the remainder, he being paid according to the weight he produces; thus different sizes occur in the

† While we are writing, an eminent throwster complains of several balls of otherwise good and valuable Bengal silk, being so full of ends as to be much depreciated in quality, and to cause very great waste of silk and time in endeavouring to wind it; which, after all, he can scarcely accomplish. The thrown article must also be filled with knots by tying up the ends. This no doubt arises from the *careful clearing* above deprecated.

same skein, thick below, and fine on the outside or face. If the water is too hot or the cocoons be kept too long in it, they will reel foul and knobby, especially if of an inferior bund or recolt. This makes the produce of the rainy bund, the cocoons of which are obtained under the most unfavourable circumstance, and are consequently of the worst quality, so much less in quantity, more foul, and of course of less value than the silk reeled from the March breed; the latter is procured from a stronger worm, living in a more favourable atmosphere, and consuming a more healthy food; thereby rendered capable of spinning a better cocoon. Thus, after all, the greater part of the evil results from the inferiority of the Indian to European cocoons. Good silk can only be produced from good cocoons; and these again, can only be obtained from healthy worms. The fibrous or woolly appearance observable in Bengal silk, seems to arise chiefly from the number of ends of fresh cocoons necessarily thrown into the thread, to compensate for the breakages while reeling. These breaks result from the extreme fineness of the thread, especially towards the latter end or inner part of the cocoon, which is spun as the worm is becoming exhausted of silky matter, and approaches the chrysalis state. Judging by analogy, the grosser or more juicy food consumed by the Bengal worms, as compared with the food of those that spin the best silk in Europe, has much influence in producing this attenuated and weak thread; which must, we conceive, be spun by an unhealthy worm, or one bred in an unnatural state. It is impossible that the silk of the rainy bunds should be of a bright and clear color, as exposure to a humid atmosphere is alike injurious to the food, the worm, the cocoon, and the process of reeling. Whoever is acquainted with the growth of silk, must, on comparing the cocoons of Bengal with those of France or Italy, see their inferiority.

The difference between the Indian cocoons of the various bunds is very considerable. Those spun by the annual worms are, as is agreed in the reports to the Company, the largest, yielding the most, and of the best silk. Those of the rainy bunds, are the lightest, the worst formed, and yielding the least silk and of the worst kind. The worms that spin the cocoons of this and the three other inferior bunds, reproduce very rapidly. The annual worm is said to be in a state of degeneracy; and is probably not acclimated as the others are, so as to bear the heat and moisture of the silk districts of Bengal. All these various kinds of cocoons are, as just observed, very light, soft, and of a finer filament than those of Italy and France;† they do not weigh so heavy, nor produce so much, by from one half to two thirds, and are far more difficult to reel clean, always producing much greater waste. While 3000 cocoons on an average are reeled into one pound weight of silk, in the mountains of France, 15,000 are required to produce the same quantity on the plains of Bengal. The Indian worms feed upon a mulberry, planted in almost all cases in a fat soil, imbibing therefrom much moisture; they are cut down several times a year, and send out rank shoots and leaves; they are often manured; the leaves are cut for food, and probably in the rainy season frequently given in a wet state to the worms. The insects are subjected to a very high and close temperature, in most of the breeding seasons, described by one of the filature residents, “as a suffocating heat.” In the years 1832-3-4, the

† Indeed very closely resembling the cocoons spun by the worm long known in England.

Company caused the attention of their agents in Bengal to be directed to the enquiry, whether the introduction of the European worms and the white mulberry tree would be practicable, and tend to improve the silk product of their filatures. Two memorials, praying for such an experiment had been addressed in 1831 and 2, to the Board of Control, and circulated in India, which documents now lie before us; they contain many details respecting the plans necessary to be adopted for the production of good silk, besides a statistical sketch of the amount of raw silk reeled in Europe in 1825, in weight and value, the cost of production, &c. Whether a trial of European trees and worms was decided upon, in consequence of the suggestions contained in these papers, does not appear, as no reference is made throughout the correspondence to the writer of them or to his plans. Whatever merit his general statements on the growth of silk may possess (and they may be advantageously referred to as embodying the experience and opinions of one who has evidently enquired carefully into the subject) this correspondence shews that his proposition had been tried so far as to breed worms from Italian eggs, and had entirely failed. Up to the latest account in July, 1834, no leaves from European trees had been obtained in such a quantity as to feed Italian worms upon them. The silk produced in this experiment was of worse quality than that from the Indian annual worm. The memorialist had clearly not calculated upon the effect of the extraordinary heat to which the insect is exposed in the silk districts of Bengal. The second question therefore recurs to the enquiring mind, what are the circumstances under which first quality silks are obtained by European growers? and we shall furnish the best answer in our power, by stating some of the results of personal observation on the culture of European silk.

The best silks are undoubtedly reeled from cocoons spun by worms bred in the hilly and even in the mountainous districts of France and Italy. These worms are fed upon leaves stripped from standard trees of the white mulberry species. In many parts a variety called the rose mulberry is cultivated. These trees are usually grafted; but nevertheless the leaves which grow in that part of the shoot nearest the stem, are often jagged or very deeply indented, exactly like the wild leaf; while those growing on the shoot at a greater distance from the stem, assume more and more the lance headed shape of the regular grafted leaf. This may serve to explain in some degree the difficulty which seems to have occurred in India, while endeavouring to identify the species of mulberry tree by the shape of the leaf.

In planting and training the trees all manure and humidity of soil are carefully avoided. An airy situation, open spreading branches, small prunings after the boughs are stripped of their leaves, and a clean sound stem, of an ashy hue when dry, but of a bright chocolate color when moist with rain, are points much thought of.

In managing the worms, the heat is regulated, and a good supply of fresh air is secured, so as to avoid a close over-charged atmosphere; which evil, and that of feeding upon wet and gross food, are the greatest known in these recols. The leaves are therefore gathered dry, and if in any quantity, are carefully prevented from heating. This is especially needful during the period of the great appetite of the worms, which lasts three or four days, just before they begin to spin. For as they then consume as much food as during the preceding thirty days, that is during the pre-

vious term of their existence, were the food unwholesome, there would be great danger of their not spinning at all, or at best making inferior cocoons. These insects will bear, without any injury, great variations of temperature, if the heat be not confined or dead heat, and the cold be not accompanied with frost. But we have known the chief part of the worms in an entire neighbourhood destroyed in a few hours by the suffocating atmosphere attendant upon a sudden thunderstorm, when the circulation of the air in the apartments which were filled with worms had not been duly attended to. That the pure and rather sharp air of hilly districts is highly favourable, as contradistinguished from the neighbouring plains, is incontestably proved by all the facts which at all bear upon the question. As for instance, the cocoons of Dauphigny cannot, however skilfully treated, be reeled into silk of equal fineness or excellence with that of the Cevennes rising by her side; yet the eggs hatched in the former, are frequently the produce of the worms bred in the latter mountainous district. The silk of Dauphigny, as is well known to French growers and dealers, approximates in a considerable degree to that of Bengal, in several of the obnoxious points which have been referred to; it is fibrous, burry and weak—as an investment of capital it is scarcely worth growing; and is therefore chiefly produced by the peasantry. They pay nothing for trees, and only expend labor and care in feeding and managing the worms; so that whatever the price may be, it is all profit to them.

Piedmont silk is far superior to that of Lombardy, although the worms are more carefully reared, and the cocoons better reeled, in the Milanese than in the lower Piedmontese Alps, from whence the cocoons are received that furnish the strongest silk we can obtain. The comparative strength of Fossombrone silk may be traced to the same cause.

If we pursue the contrast, we perceive that in the recoils of hilly districts more of the worms hatched, spin, than in those of flat localities; the cocoons are also heavier in silk; so that much fewer go to a pound in weight, and fewer pounds weight of cocoons are required to reel into a pound of silk.

After what has been said, it will be agreed that, no two things called by the same name, and intended to effect the same purpose, can be much more diverse than the growth of the best European silk and that of Bengal. The species of tree and its management; the kind of worm and the circumstances under which it is bred, and which must influence the nature of its cocoon, and the quality of its silk, are entirely dissimilar. And inasmuch as the two series of facts are unbroken by any important discrepancies affecting the results, the conclusion is forced upon us that the Indian mode of cultivating the mulberry, the Bengal trimestrial worm, and the unmitigated heat of an equatorial sun, will be connected constantly with more or less of inferiority in the quality of the silk grown; and that the best silk can only be grown in a temperate climate, by breeding an annual worm, and feeding it upon the leaf of the white mulberry.

There seems no reason, if the present demand for Bengal silk be considered, for giving up the existing filatures of India; rather let them be carried on with increased skill and vigor. Let Mr. Wiss be taken (with the exception stated) as a guide, and faithfully followed. That the company have had intelligent and active agents in their silk districts Mr. Shakspear's correspondence amongst that of others, amply proves. He will understand and appreciate our ideas when we advise,—that

the produce of every bund as well as every filature should be separately distinguished; its cost ascertained, as well as the character of each silk, not only as it may be estimated in sale, but as it works both in the mill and as far as can be known, in the loom. Also, that the breed of the Indian annual worm should be carefully sustained, and if possible increased; while an effort be made, to ascertain the relative cost of leaves and cocoons in the present silk districts, upon the old plan of silk farms; and, as early as their growth will permit, upon the plan of plucking and pruning standard trees to supply an annual bund only.

But why should the growth of Indian silk be confined to the Delta and vicinity of the Ganges? The elevated parts of Hindostan present a climate, an atmosphere, and soil, temperate and equable and dry, such as may compare with the lower Alpine ranges of France and Italy. It is certain that the white mulberry will grow in the Himmaleh, as well as the Tartaric. The trial ought forthwith to be made of the European and Chinese worms there; and if the hypothesis just hazarded be correct, it cannot fail to be followed by the most gratifying results. But it may be objected that the art of breeding silk-worms is there unknown; land will have to be set a-part and cultivated, and peasants taught how to train the trees and manage the insects, all which, present insuperable difficulties. To this it should be a satisfactory reply, that half the present supply, and until lately, nearly the whole supply of cocoons reeled into European silk, has been produced by peasants; in accomplishing this, they have ordinarily paid no rent for land, nor expended any thing but their own labor. And it will not be one of the smallest of the blessings which we trust the extension of our intercourse and trade with our Indian possessions may confer upon their inhabitants, if an increased demand for raw silk from thence should be met by an adequate supply drawn in a similar manner, from the skill and foresight displayed in a peasant's production of cocoons. Should, however, well directed efforts and experiments for the supply of the English market with the prime qualities of silk, be unsuccessfully employed for a few years on the continent of India (which would be a result much to be regretted on account of its importance to those who might otherwise be engaged in this commerce in both hemispheres, and which therefore we can hardly bring ourselves to anticipate) it may be some satisfaction to know, that from the favorable climate and soil of many parts of our Australian colonies, silk may undoubtedly be produced there in great abundance, and of excellent quality. It will not be surprising if this article should soon be made an object of considerable attention by our brethren at the Antipodes, and in due time a product of large exportation from thence to the mother country.

THE EAST INDIA VOYAGER.

BY MISS EMMA ROBERTS.

No. IV.—ADVICE TO OUTWARD BOUND CADETS.

In order to avoid a charge of presumption which might naturally be brought against female advice regarding military affairs, it is necessary to state that the following pages consist of a compilation from the letters and instructions of several officers of the Indian army, who have kindly come forward on the present occasion with the fruits of their valuable experience.

To a cadet, his uniform must be an object of the first importance, and therefore claims precedence. It is advisable to take out the greater portion of the materials, but not to have them made up before he leaves England, since they may be useless on arrival, not only in consequence of the prospect of outgrowing his clothes during his passage, in which an indolent, easy life, together with good living, may effect a material increase in size, but because the regimental coat may not be made agreeably to the regulations, and as it is impossible for the young officer to guess even at the particular corps to which he may be finally appointed, they will of necessity have, however correct in other respects, to undergo certain alterations relative to the facings, and individual regimental badges of distinction. The clothes in which the cadet embarks, if well and fashionably made, will be quite sufficient guides to the tailors of India, who are very good workmen and expert imitators, and young men are strongly recommended to employ a respectable *native Maitree tailor* to make up their jackets, &c., instead of going to the European artistes, who are notoriously exorbitant in their charges, and who can only procure the same class of operatives employed by the Maitree Durzee, and therefore cannot by any possibility render their manufacture superior, in proportion to the excess of their bills. As a general rule, young and inexperienced persons going to India, should be instructed never to purchase any thing of a European dealer which he can procure from a native, the actual maker of the article being in all cases the same, that is, (if constructed in India,) natives; and the difference consisting only in the price.

The officer, Colonel Snythe, to whom I am indebted for the foregoing recommendation concerning tailors, belongs himself to the Madras army, but the greater number of my authorities from Bengal are equally conclusive. The cadet being strictly enjoined to employ a native tailor, a saving of seventy-five per cent. will be thus effected, while the article will turn out of equal excellence. European tailors at the Indian Presidencies of course flourish greatly concerning their fashion, experience, &c., but it is seldom that they have emigrated from the best houses in London, or that their assumptions are in the slightest degree borne out by their proficiency.

A relative returning from Bengal, though equipped in the best suit that Calcutta could afford, sent, as a matter of course, to a first-rate artiste to take his measure for new clothes, and I can never forget the glance of mingled pity and contempt which he cast upon the garment before him. My kinsman observed, "the person who made this coat *said* that he came from London." "Very likely," replied the Grosvenor-street

tailor, "I do not doubt it, there are plenty of bunglers in this metropolis." Without going the length of a Brummell or a D'Orsay, it must be admitted that the perfection of the craft is confined to a comparatively small number of workshops, and when these are not attainable, there is quite as good a chance of finding a clever artiste among native Indians as amid their European rivals. I am instructed by my above mentioned correspondent to state, that "young men belonging to the Madras cavalry should carry out French grey cloth for two jackets, reckoning for the ordinary size, one yard to each; sky-blue ditto for two pair of trowsers, and blue cloth for a morning frock coat. Those for the infantry, scarlet cloth for a coat, and two shell jackets, the facing cloth of either may be procured in India. The cavalry should take silver braid and twist for a dress jacket; buttons had better be purchased in India. The infantry, a quantity of lace, and a pair of *subaltern's* epaulettes for the dress coat; a regulation sword, according to the army to which the party may belong; a hunting saddle* and bridle for both. The cavalry cadets, in addition, a military saddle and bridle, according to the pattern now in use in Madras, which differs *in toto* from those employed in the Queen's Regiments. Hawkes, in Piccadilly, will supply the cadet with a proper Madras cavalry helmet; he may take his girdles from Lambert and Brown, of Regent-street, who have them all right; but not his dress belts, *sabretache*, and *cartouche box*, for they vary much in different regiments, and therefore those purchased in England might be wholly useless, while the allowance made for them by any dealer furnishing the correct article, would be so trifling that it is much better to reserve the selection until it can be done with a certainty of being correct. A cavalry cadet *should* by all means carry out a brace of pistols; an infantry officer *may* do so. They should be quite plain, bronzed barrels, carbine bore, with percussion locks, and with a spring to fix them in the waist-belt if required.

Thus much for absolutely necessary articles of equipment; the rest must be regulated according to the habits, tastes, and means of the party; where the latter are abundant, directions may be deemed superfluous; these hints being chiefly intended for persons who desire, or who are obliged to make small sums go as far as they can. On its arrival at Madras the ship will be visited by a serjeant from the officer in charge of gentlemen cadets, Lieutenant Alexander, 8th Cavalry, now holds that appointment. The serjeant will afford facilities for landing, and escort them to the building allotted by government for their reception, services which will secure them from the impositions and annoyances of Black Town Dobashces, and harpies of a similar description, who are always on the look out to prey upon the unwary. From the Cadet Institution they may despatch their letters, if they have any, to residents at the Presidency, and their removal from the quarters with which they have been provided, will of course, depend upon the invitations they may receive. If their letters, and it is the fate of many, should not be productive of the expected hospitality, they will remain at the Institution until sent to join some corps. During their residence at this place they will be messed by the superintendent, who, on being consulted, will provide them with proper servants, and aid them with information and advice.

* Very good saddles are made at Cawnpore, at exceedingly reasonable prices, nevertheless as European saddles have the preference, the Bengal cadet may bring them out.

The first named point is one of the highest importance, many young men losing more by the dishonesty of servants hastily engaged in the first instance, than by any thing else, the risk of getting improper characters about them, which is run by inexperienced persons, being very great indeed. Very speedily after a certain number of cadets are assembled, an order is issued for their departure from Madras, in order to do duty with some regiment stationed in the interior, until the arrival from home of the whole list of cadets of the season, which, by shewing their relative standing, occasions their being permanently posted to the particular regiments, to which they will ultimately belong, and which will in all probability form their home for life ; and it is not until this posting takes place that they ought to attempt to make up their uniform, or procure their expensive equipments.

Up to this period a scarlet jacket, and a plain blue morning frock, which is the same throughout every corps both of infantry, and cavalry, will be quite sufficient. Having once joined their corps, they must trust to their own docility, observation, and aptitude for acquiring useful knowledge, for their future guidance. The adjutant will take them in hand, and soon render them learned in every point respecting dress and equipment, their proper appearance on parade, &c.; while on other occasions they will follow the example afforded by their companions, who from their longer residence in the country are better versed in its system of etiquette. The first thing that a young officer will require to purchase is a horse, and great care is necessary in this undertaking, for in India, as elsewhere, men, and gentlemen even, who would scorn a mean or shabby action, allow themselves great latitude in horse dealing. A cavalry cadet had better wait until he joins his regiment, before he attempts to supply himself with the two chargers he will be obliged to keep up at musters. He will be permitted, on application, to select them from the remount list of the season, and they will be paid for by fourteen stoppages from his monthly pay, of fifty rupees each, but as this stoppage will cut so deeply into his pay as to cause very serious inconvenience, his friends should arrange this; they, or at least one of them, should be paid for at once, and by thus enabling the young officer to join with undiminished resources, he may have it in his power to meet those expenses which necessarily occur, such as mess and band entrance money, public rooms, racket court, library, or other subscriptions of the kind. "I look upon it," continues the high authority from which these instructions are derived, "as very important that every young officer should belong to such public institutions, and attend their social meetings; for I have generally found that the men by whom they are avoided, perhaps on the first instance from necessity, acquire low habits, become habitual smokers and drinkers, until ashamed of themselves they are ashamed to join any decent society, particularly when ladies are expected to be present. An infantry cadet had better content himself with a stout pony, a Pegue will be found the most desirable, it will cost him from 250 to 350 rupees, that is from twenty-five to thirty-five pounds; if he ask an experienced friend to aid him with advice, he will generally be sure of getting his money's worth. Cavalry cadets will not, in many instances, be content to remain altogether dismounted until they can get their remount chargers; they, with the advice of some judicious friend, would do well to purchase a smart Arab, above fourteen hands, which will probably prevent the necessity of their taking more than one remount horse; but,

in general the cavalry lads keep one horse, in addition to their charger, for hunting, as they are never permitted, on any account, to hunt their first charger. The next article they will require is a tent; this can be procured, on application, from the arsenal, and may be paid for by monthly stoppages, divided in about six portions, the price being about 180 rupees. Young officers who are ordered to join corps at a distance, are generally marched off under an experienced commandant, who will explain the proper method of procedure, and who generally arranges for their mess-table *en route*. Each person will be expected to bring his own wine and beer, and also a camp kit, consisting of chairs, plates, knife and fork, spoons, silver fork, glasses, &c.; these are usually fitted up in a case, so that the chair boy carries the whole, and at the end of each day's march takes them to the mess tent, where breakfast is provided. Cadets who may be appointed to do duty with regiments at Madras or Palaveram, are spared these arrangements until their final posting; and have time and opportunity to acquire personal experience in their new mode of life; and those who are directed to do duty at Vellore, or Arcot, which are only a night's run, generally post it in a palanquin, which can be hired by the trip; but in longer distances the usual method is by marching at the rate of about twelve miles a day."

In commencing a new paragraph from the instructions of my kind and able correspondent, Colonel Smythe, I wish to draw particular attention to the following valuable observations: "Generally speaking, a young infantry officer, on his arrival at Madras, will have to supply himself with a horse, say 300 rupees; a tent, 175; a camp cot, with canopy and curtains, 35 or 40; spoons and silver forks, two of each kind, large and small: these latter he may take out with him, knives and forks, large and small, of each two; plates, soup, dessert, and hot water; two tumblers; ditto wine glasses: I recommend one each to be of silver, breakages in camp occurring frequently; a chair, a camp stool, and a writing table. His Europe trunks he may exchange for teak wood camp trunks. I am supposing he carries out a hunting saddle and bridle, he will get a leather case for one set of his smaller traps, of plates, &c. to be carried with his chair as before directed. His horsekeeper will carry the tumbler and wine glass in a case, suspended over one shoulder, and over the other a choggal or skin containing water; and thus equipped, with his chair boy and chair on one side, and his horsekeeper on the other, the youth commences his first march. The carriage required to transport his baggage and tent will be hired and paid for out of his monthly pay, and therefore cannot be included in our scheme of necessary outfit and outlay, the officer commanding the party arranging all these things. I cannot too strongly impress upon the friends of young men, particularly those who can afford it, the advantage attending their despatching their ward or relative, to join the regiment to which he may be first appointed, free from debt, and with the means of paying for his equipments at once, so that he may not be embarrassed by stoppages from his pay, which of necessity oblige him to get into debt. There are shroffs in every bazaar who are willing to lend, but who charge enormous interest; these men, generally speaking, are not very pressing for payment, so long as the regiment continues at the station, but when the order is issued for its march, woe be to the unfortunate wight indebted to these cormorants, if he be without the means of satisfying their demands. Complaints, courts of inquiry, courts of requests, and similar annoyances, follow in rapid

succession, if indeed nothing worse should ensue. A cornet receives, if on full batta, 350, if on half ditto, 280 rupees a month. I assume this in round numbers as being near the mark, for I do not know the exact amount. If he be without the means of supplying himself, he must purchase his horses from the company, paying by instalments; for his horses, 100 rupees a month are deducted during the period of fourteen months, for his tent 30 during six months, therefore 350 or 280, with these drawbacks, leaves 220 or 150 only for the first six months; his mess, and band entrance, occasion another stoppage during the same period, at least 25 rupees more. Of the remainder the butler usually gets 30, in some corps the amount is higher, in very few below this rate: his mess fund monthly subscriptions for keeping up the mess articles adds something more, but I cannot state the sum exactly, it is now I believe, usually rated at a small per centage on allowances: his other mess expenses of wine, beer, friends, public nights, and especial occasions, cannot be estimated under 50 rupees; his subscriptions to places of public resort and amusement will be 25 more; his moonshee will cost him 15 at least, even if he joins with another in this necessary expenditure. Then he has the keep of three horses, a horsekeeper to each, at 6 rupees a month, a grass cutter ditto at 5, and shoeing the horses, which usually comes to 7 more. He has also all his own servants to pay, a dressing boy at 5, a matee 9, (he is a sort of head servant at this wage,) a chair boy 5, a lascen 7, in the field, or at distant cantonments they all get more. Three or four other lower unclean drudges, amounting to 6 or 7 at the least, an amount to which young men seldom confine themselves. If they are sportsmen they must have dogs, which require separate attendants at an additional expense. In this calculation I have made no mention of the debt he must necessarily incur in supplying himself (without private resources,) with his expensive equipments, and which he intends and is expected to pay for out of the balance left from his pay, after the more immediate stoppages detailed above, have been made: besides having to supply and keep up his wardrobe, and provide for the wear and tear of his equipments, and the not unfrequent occurrences of the death of a charger, which must be replaced out of his own resources. With all these necessary outlays, can we wonder that young Indian officers get almost invariably deeply in debt, and that this misfortune is more especially the fate of the apparently better paid cavalry officer. But while I would strenuously advise the friends of young men, particularly, as I have before said, those who can afford it, to start them up to the regiments to which they are first appointed, free of incumbrances, I would as strongly advise them not to place any large sums of money *at their own disposal, not even for that purpose*. Give them, say £50 on embarking, for incidental expenses on the voyage, and credit for as much more upon landing in India. This should maintain them until they receive their first pay, after which, if it should not be broken in upon by instalments, this pay ought to keep them handsomely. To effect the object in view, an arrangement should be made with some house of agency to honour such bills for equipments, horses, mess, &c., as may be *requisite on joining*, provided they are countersigned, in token of their being actually and *bona fide* for this purpose, by the commanding officer. I should say that for the cavalry, £350 would be certainly required to meet their demands; for the infantry, £120 might suffice, taking the difference of the price of cattle into

account, which are essential to the former, and the comparatively less expensive equipments which are necessary in the latter service."

The cadet appointed to the Bengal army, on landing in Calcutta, reports himself to the town major, and the superintendent of cadets, who will guard him against the grosser species of imposition, and allow him to be as little cheated as circumstances will admit; but it is quite impossible to prevent a young man from suffering in some degree from sharpers on his first arrival, unless indeed he happens to be of that cautious and miserly disposition, which can always take care of personal interests, and who may be safely left to his own guidance. Quarters are provided for cadets in the Fort, and they will be speedily supplied with every necessary essential to their comfort, little more than the furniture of their cabin being absolutely required, excepting a camp bed, with musquitoe curtains. When paying their respects to the Adjutant-General, to whom cadets are expected to make their bow, they are sometimes asked whether there is any particular regiment to which they would like to be posted. A good authority in such matters recommends the youth to leave the selection entirely to this functionary, but this of course must depend upon circumstances. The advice of a judicious friend, some old and experienced officer, who will give a youth the benefits of the information which he has himself acquired during his own residence in the country, forms one of the greatest advantages which a cadet can possibly enjoy upon landing. Letters of recommendation, generally speaking, are of very little use when addressed to the residents of Calcutta, who receive so many, that they do not think themselves bound to take notice of more than one out of twenty, while the most beneficial result which can now be expected from these epistles, is an invitation to dinner. However agreeable the society of families settled in Calcutta may be, the cadet will gain little or no information which may prove useful for his own particular guidance at the tables of these residents. With the exception of officials of high rank, who are usually content to leave young men to find their own path through life, the Calcutta palaces are not tenanted by military men. Others know little of the service, and care still less, but there are always numerous officers to be found either on duty or upon leave of absence at the seat of government, to whom the cadets will require no introduction from home, and whose character, (for in India every person's character is known,) will be a sufficient guarantee for the excellence and importance of the instruction he may afford. To such a person the cadet should apply when desirous to engage the servants which he will require to attend him in his progress up the country. It is scarcely possible to repeat too often the caution which should be observed in this particular. In Calcutta, there are multitudes of servants anxious and eager to engage, and though the sircar attached to the establishment of the superintendent of cadets, may probably take care that no person of notoriously bad character shall be admitted to the service of the officers placed under his charge, this functionary will scarcely have the best description of domestics at his disposal, while he himself cannot always be trusted. The Bengal sircars are proverbial for their knavery, and however carefully selected, the one who has secured the appointment in the superintendent's office, would be a *rara avis* indeed if he did not pocket large sums in addition to his pay and allowances, from the proceeds of unwarranted taxes levied on the cadets.

This man probably receives a heavy per centage upon the pay of the person he recommends, who if he be honest may do well enough for a temporary attendant, and therefore it is advisable for the cadet to take what are called ticca servants, while in Calcutta; that is, men who will engage by the day. In going up the country, and comparatively few young men are stationed at or near the Presidency, natives belonging to the upper provinces, who are a finer and better class of men, are much more desirable than Bengallies, and there are always a sufficient number, who have attended gentlemen going home, in Calcutta, to supply the wants of new arrivals. An officer who has retained his own servants during a series of years, and this is the test of respectability both of master and man, can procure any number of people of the best character whenever he may require them for himself or his friend. He has only to employ his khansamah, or his sirdar bearer, as the case may be, who will collect the whole suite immediately. In order however to induce these men to remain, or even to engage with him, the cadet must be cautious in his own conduct. If he have by his violence or ill temper acquired a bad character in the fort, he must be content to be served by rogues and vagabonds, who not being admissible into any respectable establishment, will submit to maltreatment for the sake of a living, and indemnify themselves by neglecting his interests if they do not plunder their master. In proceeding by water from Calcutta to join a regiment, very few servants are necessary, a khidmutghar, a bearer, a sweeper, and a dhobee, or washerman will suffice, if going up in a fleet under the charge of an officer, who will establish a mess. In a steamer still fewer will be required, and if proceeding in a budgerow alone, a massalchee need only be added, for the khidmutghar will undertake the cooking department.

In river travelling a horse proves an embarrassing companion, it may be despatched by land under the care of the syce, or groom, but in most cases it is advisable to delay the purchase until arriving at the first place of destination.

In the list of articles supplied by an experienced officer belonging to the Bengal army, appended to the present paper, the prices of uniform coats and jackets for the infantry purchased in Calcutta, are given. Authorities differ, and this Bengal correspondent seems to approve of their being obtained from an European tailor; it will however be optional for the cadet to take out the cloth, and get his regimentals made up by some worthy, domiciled in the old China bazaar, Surroop Chunder Bhur, 315, should he be alive, being especially recommended. The cadet on embarkation should by no means cast aside the refuse of his wardrobe, provided there is a chance that the articles may continue to fit him; he will find them useful should there be any such thing as theatrical amusements on board. Officers in the Indian army are always expected to appear in uniform, whether they are with their regiments, or absent upon leave in any part of the Presidency; plain clothes, therefore, can only be worn upon particular occasions, such as at a race course, upon the stage, or other permitted places; but a young man wishing to enter into the fun of the thing, will find it an advantage to be able to supply his masquerade suits from his own stores. If he belong to the sporting world, a scarlet coat, well lined jockey cap, and other essentials will prove useful, also fancy waistcoats, such as are affected by the grooms, Sam Wellers, and other queer characters at home. A

driving coat with many capes, a knowing hat, a dreadnought, or any other unshapeable garment which gives to a gentleman the appearance of a white or a brown bear, will come into employment, while too much cannot be said in favour of a Macintosh of the most uncouth description imaginable. The first youth who could make his *debut* upon an Indian race course in such a costume must have been a very enviable personage. It is impossible to over-rate the merits of top-boots and leather gaiters, and the youth should study the appearance of smart English farmers at a fair at home, for the style of their coloured handkerchiefs, high-lows, &c. No mention has yet been made of a gun, that much prized acquisition of masculine youth; there are always plenty of excellent quality to be purchased in Calcutta, but as, notwithstanding the most prudential resolves, there will be many unexpected and imperative demands upon the purse of the new arrival, it would be just as well to take one out.

A young man quitting his friends and relatives at home for a foreign country, and for an indefinite period, may expect to receive a few presents as keepsakes from those who can afford to lavish upon him some token of their kindness. We will suppose that he is possessed of a watch, and a writing desk of a strong description, mounted in brass, with a Bramah lock; a moderately sized dressing case, fitted up with razors manufactured by Mechi, or some equally celebrated person, will be an acceptable gift, ditto a gun, and all patent appurtenances thereunto belonging, and a brace of pistols; a collection of whips and canes, or walking sticks, fancy articles of the latter being expensive, and not always procurable in remote places; a case of perfumery, and a small assortment of pins, needles, black sewing silk, thread, buttons, and shoe ribbons. These latter should all be packed in a small case, and so arranged as to be ready for the most inexperienced and unaccustomed hands. Books will also prove very desirable presents, both as an amusement on board ship and as valuable guides and references for the information and instruction of the young soldier. In a succeeding chapter, a catalogue will be given of the works which will be found most useful in the library of a cadet; at present it need only be remarked, that none of an unobjectionable tendency will come amiss, for though it may not be advisable to encrease the baggage to any great extent, the quantity taken on board ship is immaterial, and should the books be lost, destroyed, or given away before landing in India, their perusal will have, in all probability been very advantageous both to the owner and many of his companions. Should the youth be fond of fishing, the proper tackle, &c., may be added to the items of friendly gifts. Dogs of a pure and valuable breed are always desirable in India, and few captains of vessels object to receive them, they will add a little to the expense of the voyage, but prove agreeable companions. Terriers are the strongest description, and the least troublesome on board ship, while they will be found very useful in every part of the Peninsula. Bird fanciers should take out canaries, which are hardy and much prized in India, while English cages are in particular request.

Outfit for a Cadet to Bengal, or Madras.

Six Dozen calico shirts—Four dozen of cotton half hose—One dozen of worsted ditto—Twelve pair of sheets, each three yards long, and two widths of calico—Twelve pillow cases—Six pair of musquitoe drawers, to sleep in—Twelve pair of

drawers—Three dozen pocket handkerchiefs—Six black silk military stocks—Two black silk neckcloths—Four dozen cotton towels—Twelve pair of cotton gloves—Six pair of white kid gloves—Six pair of white doeskin gloves—Two jackets of blue merino, and two trowsers of gambroon, to wear at sea—Six white jean trowsers—Six white jean waistcoats—Enough white jean to make in India twelve jackets, twelve trowsers, and twelve waistcoats of the regimental form—Blue military cloak. All the things to be packed in bullock trunks of the largest size.

A saddle and bridle—Shako—Plate can be altered after cadet is appointed to a regiment—Sash—Buff belt—Black leather sword belt—Regulation sword—Sword knot—Cot and screws, with mattress, and pillows—Blankets, and white quilt—Combs, and brushes of all sorts—Cabin wash-hand stand—Powter basin, bottle, beaker, &c.—Cabin chair—Looking-glass, with slide—Brush case, complete—Six pounds of wax candles—Cabin lamp, with sliding shade—Three pair of boots, rather than—Two table-spoons—Two dessert spoons—Two tea-spoons—Two silver forks—Twelve knives and forks, six large, and six small—A metal teapot—Pair of silver snuffneers.

To be procured in India, after Cadet is appointed to a Regiment.

Regimental dress coat, Price in Calcutta, 10*l.* 10*s.*—Ditto shell jacket, 7*l.* 7*s.*—Regulation blue surtout, 7*l.* 10*s.*—Regimental pantaloons, 3*l.* 8*s.*—Regimental epaulettes, with facing stripe, 7*l.*—Forage cap, 3*l.* 3*s.*—Regimental breast plate, uncertain—Regulation tent, 30*l.*—Cooking pots and pans, tea-kettle, spits, &c.—Chairs, table, and tea-trays—Bed, and musqueto curtains—Brass wash-hand basin. Butter-pot—Milk-pot—Plates and dishes—Teacups and saucers, tumblers and wine glasses. These may be taken from England, and arranged in small canteens, as a bullock load.

The cavalry cadet going out to Bengal, must in the event of providing himself, take blue cloth for jackets, which is the undress of that army.

It has been suggested, that out of the six dozen shirts, two or three dozen should be of a superior quality, with fine linen fronts and collars. If the cadet be a careful personage, this arrangement will prove advantageous, otherwise the best may be lost and destroyed, and the worst retained. Should the friends of the cadet approve of the advice given by the Madras authority, backed by one of the correspondents from Bengal, blue cloth, sufficient for a military frock coat, scarlet for uniform coat, shell jackets, and cloth for pantaloons will be taken out from England, and made up by a native tailor, instead of being obtained in Calcutta from an European house, according to the instructions afforded in the above list. Considering the advice of both parties to be equally worthy of attention, I have recorded their different opinions, leaving it to the reader to make his own option between them.

Flannel is a very useful article in India, and if taken out in the piece, should be employed as a wrapper round the more valuable items of the baggage, which will be materially benefited by its assisting to exclude the air, and preventing the injurious effects of a damp atmosphere.

The uniform of the artillery being precisely the same as that of Her Majesty's forces, the objection to making up the regimental coat, &c., in London, will only refer to the contingency of a probable increase of bulk of the party during the passage out.

* * * For the addresses of various outfitting houses in town, the reader is referred to the advertising sheet in the present number.

THE LATE DR. MARSHMAN.

The overland despatch has brought an account of the death of Dr. Marshman on the 5th of December. The great interest of the following memoir of this distinguished individual, from the pen of his son, Mr. John Marshman, will, we trust, be sufficient apology to our readers for occupying with it so large a portion of our present number.

The Reverend Dr. Marshman was born of humble parentage in the village of Westbury Leigh, in Wiltshire, on the 20th of April, 1768, where the cottage in which he first drew breath may yet be seen. Of his family little is known, except that they traced their descent from an officer in the army of Cromwell; one of that band, who, at the Restoration, relinquished, for conscience sake, all views of worldly aggrandisement, and retired into the country to support themselves by their own industry.

His father, a man of strong mind, undaunted intrepidity, and inflexible integrity, passed the early part of his life at sea; and was engaged in the *Hind* sloop of war, commanded by Capt. Bond, at the capture of Quebec;—the action in which the gallant Wolff fell; but shortly after he returned to England, determining to settle among the humble and honest manufacturers of his native country, and taking up his residence in Westbury Leigh, he married and turned his attention to the weaving trade. Hence he was subsequently unable to afford his son any education beyond what his native village supplied, except in his own Christian principles; and he lived to see the principles he had instilled ripen into the most enlarged and active benevolence. Dr. Marshman, from a very early age, exhibited so extraordinary a thirst for knowledge, as to convince his family and friends that he was destined for something higher than the loom. At the age of eight he first began a course of desultory reading; snatching every moment from labour and play to devote to his books. He has assured the writer of this memorial, that between the age of ten and eighteen he had devoured the contents of more than five hundred volumes. Thus at an early period he was enabled to lay in a vast store of knowledge, which, improved by subsequent study, made his conversation so rich and instructive. After reading through all the volumes which so humble a village could furnish, he extended his researches to a greater distance, and often travelled a dozen miles out and home to borrow a book. Having no one to direct his pursuits, he read promiscuously whatever fell in his way with the utmost avidity. But it was to biography, and more particularly to history, that the bent of his mind was directed. So much so indeed, that when his parents, on the death of an elder brother, endeavoured to direct his thoughts to the joys of heaven, he declared that he felt no disinclination to contemplate them, provided there was room to believe that the reading of history would not be incompatible with the pursuits of that blessed region. Among the early incidents of his life, it was long remembered in his native village, that a neighbour-

ing clergyman passing with a friend through Westbury, while he was playing at marbles, put his reading and memory to the test by a long series of questions upon the more ancient history of England, and declared his astonishment at the correct replies which he received to every inquiry. At the age of twelve, the clergyman of his own parish meeting him one day with a book in his pocket, too large for it to conceal, asked him several questions, and among the rest, the names of the kings of Israel from the beginning to the Babylonish captivity, and being struck with the accuracy of his replies, desired him to call at his house in future for any book he might wish to read.

On his reaching the house, the clergyman begged he would tell him, whom he thought the best preacher; the dissenting minister of the town or himself. With the certainty on the one hand that the first named excelled, and the fear on the other of losing the promised treat, he hesitated for a moment—but determining not to purchase even this at the expense of truth he begged to be allowed to refer him to the answer of Melville, who, when asked by Queen Elizabeth whether she or his Royal Mistress of Scotland excelled in beauty, replied that each was handsomest in her own kingdom, and desired him to accept that as his answer. At the age of fifteen his father sent him up to London to Mr. Cator, the bookseller in the Strand, in the hope that some path would open for his obtaining a livelihood in a sphere more congenial with his tastes than a weaver's cottage. Here he was employed on errands; but at every interval of leisure, availed himself of the new facilities he enjoyed for reading. When sent out with parcels, he too frequently spent half his time in perusing the books with which he was charged, instead of taking them to their destination. His master declared that he could make nothing of him, and that he never would succeed as a bookseller. His life in the shop was not of the most agreeable description; and it was embittered by the prospect of being condemned to a life of such unintellectual drudgery. On one occasion, having been sent to the Duke of Grafton with three folio volumes of Clarendon's History and several other books, he was overcome with fatigue and despondency at the tasks to which he was subjected, and walking into Westminster Hall laid down his load and began to weep. But the bitterness of his feelings soon passed off; the associations of the place with which his reading had made him familiar, crowded into his mind, and appeared to fill him with new energy; and he determined, as he has often told us, in however humble a situation he might be placed, to continue storing his mind with knowledge, till the fitting opportunity should come round for his emancipation. He returned to the country between the age of sixteen and seventeen, and resumed his manual occupations, still continuing to indulge his irrepressible thirst for reading. He now turned his attention to divinity, and made himself familiar with the works of all the most celebrated divines, without distinction of sect; and those who have enjoyed the advantage of conversing with him on religious topics, cannot have failed to appreciate the industry which had given him so vast a store of knowledge. To these pursuits he added the study of Latin. The strength of mind displayed in these intellectual pursuits by one who was obliged to look for his daily bread to the labour of his own hands, will appear, on reflection, to form perhaps the most remarkable trait in his character. At the age of twenty-three he married the grand-daughter of the Rev. Mr. Clarke, the Baptist Minister at

Frome, and this change in his circumstances rendered him doubly anxious for a different sphere of life.

At length the long expected opportunity turned up. The post of master in a school supported by the church in Broadmead, in the city of Bristol, became vacant. His friends urged him to apply for it. He came up to Bristol, underwent an examination before the committee of management, and was unanimously accepted. The salary was small—£40 a year; but it brought him into a new circle, where his energies and talent might have play. He removed to that city at the age of twenty-five, and obtained permission to devote the time not occupied in this school to one of his own. This seminary was soon crowded with pupils; it rose rapidly in public estimation, and placed him at once in circumstances of independence. Among his scholars was the late lamented and amiable Mr. Rich, the resident at Bagdad, whose work on Babylon, has given him so just a celebrity. But the chief advantage of his position at Bristol was the introduction it afforded him to Dr. Ryland, the president of the Baptist academy. He entered as a student in that seminary and devoted every moment which he could spare from his avocations to study under so able a master. He applied diligently to the Greek and Hebrew languages; and subsequently added to them Arabic and Syriac, in which his attainments, though not profound, were greatly above mediocrity. In this congenial course of improvement he passed six of the happiest years of his life. By the advice of Dr. Ryland he prepared himself for the ministry, for which his great theological reading had well fitted him, and there was every prospect of his becoming an ornament to the denomination, in his native land, with which he was associated. But a nobler field of exertion was now opened before him; for which, in the economy of Providence, this previous training appears evidently to have been intended to prepare him.

Dr. Carey, who had been employed for six years in India in the new and untried field of missionary labours, while his future colleague was completing his studies at Bristol, had requested the Baptist Missionary Society, of which Dr. Ryland was one of the founders, to send more labourers into the vineyard. Dr. Ryland proposed the subject to his pupil, and found that it was not altogether new to his mind, as the perusal of the periodical accounts of the mission had begun to kindle in his mind an anxiety for India. He was accepted by the Society, then in its infancy, as a missionary, and embarked with Mr. Grant, one of his own pupils, Mr. Ward, and Mr. Brunsdon, on the *Criterion*, an American vessel. They arrived in the river in October, and intending to proceed to Muduabatty to join Dr. Carey, were advised to take up their abode temporarily at Serampore, where they landed on the 13th October, 1799. It was about this time that the fear of an invasion of India by the French predominated in the councils of India; several French emissaries in the guise of priests having been detected about the country. In announcing the arrival of Dr. Marshman and his associates, the printer of one of the Calcutta papers, who had never heard of the existence of a Baptist denomination, set forth that four Papist missionaries had arrived in a foreign ship and proceeded up to a foreign settlement. The paragraph could not fail to catch Lord Wellesley's eye. The captain was instantly summoned to the police, and informed that his ship would be refused a port clearance unless he engaged to take back the Papist missionaries. He explained the mistake, and in one respect removed the fears of

Government, but there was so strong a disposition manifested to obstruct missionary operations, upon the plea of their dangerous tendency, that the missionaries found they could not reside with any confidence in the British territories, and that it was wise to accept of the countenance and protection which was so generously offered them by the Danish authorities. Dr. Carey felt the full force of their arguments, and soon after came down to join them; and thus commenced the Serampore mission.

Three congenial minds were thus brought together by the appointment of Providence, and they lost no time in laying a broad basis for their future operations. They threw their whole souls into the noble enterprize which demanded all their courage and zeal, since from the British Government they had nothing but the sternest opposition to expect, the moment the extension and the success of their labours should bring them into public notice. The resources of the Society were totally inadequate to the support of all the missionary families now in the field. Indeed, Dr. Marshman and his associates had come out with the distinct understanding that they were to receive support only till they could support themselves. They immediately began to open independent sources of income. Dr. Carey obtained the post of professor in the college of Fort William, then recently established. Dr. and Mrs. Marshman opened a boarding-school, and Mr. Ward established a printing-office, and laboured with his own hands in setting the types of the first edition of the Bengalee New Testament, which Dr. Carey had brought with him. Dr. Carey's motto, "Expect great things, attempt great things," became the watchword of the three. They determined by a noble sacrifice of individual interests and comforts, to live as one family, and to throw their united income into one joint stock, to be devoted to the common cause. Merging all minor differences of opinion in a sacred anxiety for the promotion of the great enterprize which absorbed their minds, they made a combined movement for the diffusion of truth and knowledge in India. To the hostility of Government, and to every discouragement which arose from the nature of the undertaking, they opposed a spirit of Christian meekness and calm perseverance. They stood in the front of the battle of Indian missions; and during the arduous struggle, which terminated with the charter of 1813, in granting missionaries free access to India, they never for a moment deserted their post, or despaired of success. When, at a subsequent period, Lord Hastings, who honoured them with his kind support, had occasion to revert in conversation to the severe conflict they had passed through, he assured them that, in his opinion, the freedom of resort to India which missionaries then enjoyed, was owing, under God, to the prudence, the zeal and the wisdom which they had manifested, when the whole weight of Government in England and India was directed to the extinction of the missionary enterprize.

It would be impossible within the limits to which we must confine ourselves, to enumerate the plans which they formed for the mission, for translations of the Sacred Scriptures, and for education; or the obstacles which tried the strength of their principles. Neither is it possible to individualize Dr. Marshman's efforts in every case; for, so complete was the unity of their designs, that it seemed as if three great souls had been united in one, so as to have but one object, and to be imbued with one impulse. But with this unity of design, there was

necessarily a division of labour; and we may briefly state therefore the particular objects which engaged Dr. Marshman's time and attention. In 1806 he applied himself diligently to the study of the Chinese language, and was enabled to publish a translation of the entire Scriptures, and a Grammar in that tongue. The Loll Bazaar Chapel, erected at a time when the means of religious instruction in Calcutta were small, and when religious feeling was at so low an ebb that even Martyn could not command on an evening a congregation of more than twenty, was mainly indebted for its existence to Dr. Marshman's personal efforts. When the erection of it was suspended for lack of funds, he went about from house to house raising subscriptions for it; and for his pains was exhibited in masquerade, at an entertainment given to Lord Minto, as a "Pious Missionary, begging subscriptions." * To him the Benevolent Institution in Calcutta was indebted for its birth and subsequent vigour. The idea of it was struck out when Dr. Leyden, Dr. Marshman, and Dr. Hare were dining together; and the prospectus drawn up by Dr. Marshman, was carefully revised by Dr. Leyden. He continued to act as secretary to the Institution to the last moment in which his health permitted him to act. He was also associated with Dr. Carey in the translation of the Ramayuna into English, of which three volumes were published. To the plan of native schools, he gave up much time and labour; and the valuable "Hints" which he published, in the form of a pamphlet, just at the time when the first efforts were made for education in India, twenty-one years ago, was deemed worthy of being incorporated with one of the leading publications in England.

In 1826 he revisited England after an absence of twenty-seven years, and travelled through the United Kingdom, endeavouring by his public addresses and in private conversation to urge on the cause of missions; and there are many now in India, to whom this notice will recall, with a melancholy pleasure, the warmth and animation which he was the means of communicating to their minds on that subject. He visited Denmark, and was graciously received by His Majesty Frederick the Sixth, to whose steady and uninterrupted protection, the mission may be said to have been indebted for its existence, when assailed by the British Government. His Majesty was pleased to grant a charter of incorporation to Serampore College, upon Dr. Marshman's petition. He returned to Serampore in May, 1829, and joined Dr. Carey and his associates in superintending the mission under the new form of an independent association, which it had acquired. In June, 1834, he was deprived of this venerable friend and colleague with whom he had been permitted to act for thirty-five years. He bore the separation with more firmness than was expected; but the dissolution of such a union, cemented by the noblest of all undertakings and sanctified by time, made a deep and visible impression on his mind. All the veneration and affection of his younger associates, could not fill up the void created by the loss of Dr. Carey. He appeared among us as the solitary relic of a past age of great men. The activity of his mind, however, though with occasional interruptions, continued till the mind itself appeared to

* His friend Dr. Leyden was present at the masqued ball; and as it was said that the subscription list was very full, Dr. M. endeavoured to discover his representative, that he might ask for the funds; but Leyden would never disclose the name; which led Dr. Marshman to tell him, that there was more humour than honesty in the transaction.

be worn out. The calamity which befel his daughter, Mrs. Havelock, at Landour, in October last year, produced a severe shock to his feelings, which, added to increasing infirmities, brought him gradually lower and lower. About six weeks before his death, he was taken out on the river by the advice of Dr. Nicolson and Dr. Voigt, but his constitution was exhausted. Yet when the excitement of this short excursion, which was extended to Fort Gloster, had given him a small return of strength, both bodily and mental, the energy of former days seemed again to come over him, and he passed several days in arranging plans of usefulness, the accomplishment of which would have required years. At length, on Tuesday, the 5th of December, he gently sank to rest, without pain or sorrow, in the lively enjoyment of that hope which is full of immortality.

His form was tall and athletic. His constitution appeared to be constructed of iron. He exposed himself to all the severities of an Indian climate, with perfect impunity. He enjoyed, till within the last year of his life, such uninterrupted health, as falls to the lot of few in India. During thirty-seven years he had not taken medicine to the value of ten rupees. The strength of his body seemed to be admirably adapted with the structure of his mind, to fit him for the long career of usefulness he was permitted to run. He was peculiarly remarkable for ceaseless industry. He usually rose at four, and despatched half the business of the day before breakfast. When extraordinary exertions appeared necessary, he seemed to have a perfect command over sleep and has been known for days together, to take less than half his usual quantity of rest. His memory was great beyond that of most men. He recalled facts, with all their minute associations, with the utmost facility. This faculty he enjoyed to the last day of his existence. During the last month of his life, when unable even to turn on his couch without assistance, he dictated to his daughter, Mrs. Voigt, his recollections of the early establishment of the Mission at Serampore, with a clearness and minuteness perfectly astonishing. The vast stores of knowledge which he had laid up in early life, and to which he was making constant addition, rendered his personal intercourse in society a great enjoyment. His manners and deportment, particularly towards his inferiors, were remarkable for amenity and humility. To his family he was devoted almost to a fault, so that his enemies found in this subject a fertile field for crimination—with what generosity of feeling let every parent judge. During a union of more than forty-six years, he was the most devoted of husbands, and as the father of a family of twelve children, of whom only six lived to an age to appreciate his worth, and only five survive to deplore his loss, he was the most affectionate of parents.

The leading trait of his character, more especially in the earlier part of his career, was energy and firmness. This, combined with a spirit of strong perseverance, enabled him to assist in carrying out into effect those large views which he and his colleagues delighted to indulge in. His piety was deep and genuine. His religious sentiments were without bigotry. But the most distinguishing feature in his life, was his ardent zeal for the cause of Missions. This zeal never for a moment suffered any abatement, but seemed to gather strength from every new difficulty. The *precious* cause, as he latterly denominated it; occupied his dying thoughts as it had occupied his living exertions; and the last question which he asked of those around him was, 'Can you think of any thing I can yet do for it?' This zeal was united with a degree of

pecuniary disinterestedness which has seldom been surpassed. He considered it his greatest privilege that God had enabled him to lay on the altar of his cause so large a contribution from his own labours. With the means of amassing an ample fortune, he did not leave behind him, of all his own earnings in India for thirty-eight years, more than the amount of a single year's income of his seminary in its palmy days.

We owe some apology for the length to which this notice has been extended; but the subject scarcely admitted of our saying less. To some even this lengthened memorial of the last survivor of the three men, who were, under God, the means of giving a spiritual and intellectual impulse to India, which will be felt during the present century, will not be displeasing; while others may possibly find some excuse for the length to which filial veneration has extended a tribute of affection, for one to whom the writer is indebted for whatever can be deemed valuable in life.

THE BEST ABUSED MAN IN INDIA.

We have been tempted to extract from a late Calcutta paper, the following pithy Sketch of the Editor of the Englishman newspaper, published at that place. Without entering into, or giving an opinion of, the merits or the contrary, of the various rival journals, (for we learn from the article in question, that like their brethren in the West, they are not always on the best terms), we can safely say that the Literature of India is considerably indebted to Mr. Stocqueler's talents and activity. The annexed Portrait is, we are assured, a very tolerable likeness.

'Curses kill not,' and if a thing does not kill in its excess, it may be logically enough concluded that it will not be fatal in a milder form; and consequently that if even a curse will not kill, neither will mere abuse, unaccompanied by that auxiliary. Hence one reason why the subject of this notice happens to be still alive! If speaking daggers were, in effect, the same as using them, then long since must Mr. Stocqueler have fallen a poniarded victim to the remorseless fury of the *Hurkaru* Proprietor, or the envenomed hatred of the *Agra Ukhbar*; for never, we believe, has such a feeling of fury been engendered in mortal breast, by successful rivalry, as has corroded the two above alluded to receptacles for it, in consequence of the prosperity of the *Englishman* establishment. But the ebullitions of their rancour have only served to advertise him into higher fame, and to secure him firmer and more extended patronage; while their scurrility has lowered themselves, with equal rapidity, in public estimation, till at last they have fallen to their present zero, and left a practical lesson to all future aspirants in the journalizing line to avoid the error of imagining that Indian society is to be propitiated by systematic slander. But it is not our intention to do more than thus passingly allude to the silly and

acrimonious tactics of his opponents, for not only were they boldly met and baffled, on the instant of their display, and thus made (with righteous justice) to minister to that success which they were shallowly designed to impede, but we feel that we should be casting an insult on our readers were we to assume that it would be pleasing to them to go over such revolting scenes again, under so little necessity, and that our so doing would be, in other respects, inappropriate to this cursory notice of Mr. Stocqueler's later career.

Scarcely two years have elapsed since we presented, in this paper, what in our opinion was an impartial sketch of him, among that of some of our other men of local reputation; and although it was not painted by a too flattering hand, we believe the subject of it had the good sense to take its *pros* and *contras* together as forming a pretty fair estimate of his personal worth, and was not dissatisfied at finding some censure among much commendation. Perfection it has not yet been any person's lot to attain, and in spite of modern improvements, we fear it is still as unattainable as ever; therefore he who would expect the praise due to perfection only, will be surely disappointed at every impartial mention of his name; and he who would bestow such praise must be a hypocrite or a fool, as the reader of the trash may think fit to rank him. As the proprietor of the leading newspaper of India, a paper fostered into its present pride of place by his own exertions, Mr. Stocqueler cannot but be considered as a public character of mark and likelihood; and as the abused of all abusers, and thriving amidst it all, it is not surprising that he should be an object of interest in the general eye, which is always anxious to behold the individual who, in a copious variety of language, has been pointed to as truly monstrous, and whose condition (if the picture were sooth) should certainly be *halted* for the public good! Well then, of this *Hurkaru* and *Ukhbar* proclaimed *monstrum nulla virtute redemptum a vitiis*, the curious reader has a something of a portrait, accompanying this article though we regret (for that reader's peculiar sake) to say that the limner has not precisely succeeded in imitating life quite to the life, by hitting off the easy buoyant, good natured expression of the monster—so terrific to the aboved named grandmotherly people—and the exact attitude in which he may often be seen by *enquiring* friends, when listening to their wants, or communicating the needful information,—his Army Agency being the refuge for the destitute mofussilite or fresh arrival from 'Europe' who is oft bewildered in respect of the Calcutta whereabouts,—and is therefore a trifle untrue to nature, though truer perhaps to the haberdasher than the Byronic denudation of that jugular locality which we have seen in another and a better sketch of him, and which locality, if his above referred to well-wishers are to be at all believed, can find its only merited cravat in a wreath of twisted hemp.

However, there you have him after a fashion, reader!—the man who has caused the *Englishman* to rise like a phoenix, or a whale, or any other new superstructure on an old foundation, out of the ruins of the *John Bull*, till the said *Englishman* has attained an elevation unprecedented in the annals of Indian Journalology, and been insured against a descent by that public approbation which no *disreputably* managed paper can ever obtain, *and keep*. As the sole manager and proprietor of his flourishing establishment, his activity is unceasing, and his various speculations judicious as well as bold. The *United Service Journal*,
Oriental Herald—Vol 1.—No. IV.

the *Sporting Magazine*, and the recently established overland *extras*, (a magnificent conception,) are all the creations of his indefatigable mind, and all owe their success to his energy as their superintendent. In the current sense of the word he does not edit them, perhaps, but the two first named, as well as the paper, he actually conducts; being unceasing in his efforts to obtain first-rate original matter for their various pages, and liberal in his outlay whenever talent lies within the reach of money, as it always does (like every other earthly thing!) in England, though in India there is not of course such an abundance of either sort of capital. Contributions from his own pen are not so frequent in any of his publications, as though he were in literal practice their Editor; but what he does contribute is invariably distinguished by marks of a quick perception, a good tact, and an intelligent head-piece; though it aspires not to the name of first-rate composition, nor is entitled, in a purely literary view, to any degree of praise beyond what is fairly demandable by the general run of composition in these intellect marching times. But he has much liveliness of description in his vein, through which runs a deal of shrewd remark, as all must be aware of, who have read the tour of Mr. Hildebrand Mugglestone in the *Sporting Magazine*, and who can distinguish those *Englishman* Editorials which flow from his own pen in controversy with his heavy adversary of Hare Street, or in his slighter, but in their way equally effective, notice of the charlatan at Agra. This kind of writing is Mr. Stocqueler's forte. It characterises his two volumes of travels through parts of Persia, Turkish Arabia, and Germany, which are rife in proofs of an acute observation, an elastic temperament, and a knowledge of mankind; together with instances of light humour, and of a happy disposition; which combined qualities are just the things to insure a man success in almost any department of active and struggling life. In Calcutta, he claims to be honored as the founder of several useful institutions, to wit, the Public Library, the Infant School, the Registry Office, and the Army Agency; and if not the founder, he has certainly been the perfecter, of the *extra* issuing system, which, formerly, Newspaper Proprietors practised but rarely and sluggishly, but which has been brought by Mr. Stocqueler to a pitch of such great improvement as to render extras a matter of course on occasions that, prior to his time, would not have been deemed urgent; and it is needless to say that, in regard to these publications, he is, as in duty bound, almost invariably the first in the field, thus giving his subscribers the start in home information when all Calcutta are agape for it.

It is chiefly in this his literary-managerial capacity, that we purpose having to do with him, in the present rapid sketch, as *that* it is which places him in a prominent situation with reference to the public, and upon the multifarious duties of which his peculiar talents are made to bear so ably. But as a man of business merely, he is exceedingly well qualified, by an activity, both of mind and body, which secures him against the fatal and common vice of procrastination. His Army Agency, yet in its infancy, is certain to flourish on account of that great 'public virtue' alone, as it will prevent his supporters from ever being disappointed in regard to any transaction, the conditions of which are controllable, in a reasonable degree, by himself; and we feel safe in predicting that it will ere long prove an establishment of the utmost use and credit to the army at large, as well as a source of infinite con-

venience to temporary residents in Calcutta, who are so often at a loss in regard to local information relative to the conduct of both official and private business.

Mr. Stocqueler is a man of agreeable manners and good address; wherefore it is a pleasure to communicate with him personally, and on these occasions he evinces so cordial a degree of interest in the affairs on which you consult him, and so much intelligence and good sense in his remarks, that if you feel you are, from any cause, unable to manage matters for yourself, you likewise feel that you cannot place them in the hands of any one more likely to consummate your wishes than he is. To say that such qualifications for public life cannot fail to insure their owner prosperity, is no longer to speak prophetically; for in Mr. Stocqueler we have a proof that the prediction is true. He has gone on, and is going on, with rapidly progressing success in all his undertakings; and that success he owes entirely to his own line of conduct, which has been characterised, not only by activity and varied skill, but by an integrity of purpose, and an honesty of dealing, which have stood the double tests of adversity and good fortune without a shadow of abatement.

As a member of private society, Mr. Stocqueler is more liked than the reverse, but one in his difficult line of public action must unavoidably give umbrage, in many public ways, which will damp private cordiality, —a sacrifice of comfort to duty which every public man must consent to make, if he aspire to independence. But he is endowed with great amenity, an exhaustless fund of cheerfulness, and a prepossessing address, which renders it impossible for him to be otherwise than generally valued as a social companion; and we believe we can say of him that he knows not what it is to have a feeling of rancour against one individual, even in the way of rendering quittance where he well knows that evil passion is cherished against himself. His convivial qualities are of a high order, for not only are they of the happy sort that can keep the table in unabated glee, but they are set off by temperance, and are ever unalloyed by that asperity of remark which so often makes wit dangerous and represses frank hilarity. His social capabilities extend from the *board* to the *boards*, and he is much beyond the ordinary degree of amateur excellence not only in genteel or low comedy, but in those tragic exhibitions where an Iago works a world of misery on such unerring principles. In a word, he has deserved success, and has seemed almost to command it; for as Goldsmith was justly said by Johnson to ornament every subject upon which he wrote, so Stocqueler may be declared to consummate every plan he undertakes, —like the able agriculturist who from even unpromising soils will, by dint of industry and intelligence, produce good fruit, while in hands less skilful they would have yielded nothing.

THE VILE NATIVE TRIBES OF BEHAR.*

We have received from the publishers the 1st vol. of a new compilation by Mr. Montgomery Martin, the title of which is given below. We have had no opportunity of devoting to the work that attention which from a glance, we perceive it evidently claims. But in our next No. we shall probably enter upon its valuable subject matter, at length; *en passant*, we must content ourselves with simply explaining the nature of its contents, and presenting our readers with an extract that may afford some idea of the deep interest and terse style which seem to pervade it throughout.

The work is to consist of three thick octavo volumes, giving a complete survey of the Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures, Fine Arts, Population, Religion, Education, and Statistics; in short the general History of the districts of Eastern India; *videlicet*—Behar, Shahabad, Bhagulpoor, Goruckpoor, Dinagepoor, Puraniya, Rungpoor, and Assam. These volumes will be issued at intervals, and the first now before us confines itself to Behar and Shahabad, treating of them upon the Historical, Scientific and Commercial principles above enumerated. The book is embellished with numerous Lithographs, illustrative of the architecture of these districts, and their manners and customs.

We are only able at present to extract the following description of what are termed the vile tribes of Behar.

The disgusting practices of these castes possess a novelty in relation, that alone induces us to enter upon them, otherwise our taste would lead us to matter less offensive in its nature.

“ I now proceed to tribes that are considered as altogether vile, and for whom no person of the sacred order will perform any ceremony, unless they depart from their beastly habits. On the whole, there may be 4000 families living under their own chiefs, who observe some at least of the rules of purity, although most of them cannot give up pork nor poultry; and 600 families may be scattered through the district, and wallow in all their primitive abominations. They worship chiefly the Viras, or the ghosts of persons of their own tribe. In this district the most numerous of these tribes is called Musahar. They eat beef, pork, buffaloes, rats, fowls and all birds, except those of prey. They never, so far as they know, had any princes nor chiefs, nor do any of them possess estates in land. They cultivate the ground, and the men and women collect drugs and firewood. The men rear the Tasar silkworm, dig mica, and are keen hunters. They eat the food prepared by any Hindus of the least decency. They marry only in their own tribe, but avoid all relations by either father or mother, so far as can be traced. The girls are married at from five to twelve years of age. They have no Purohits, and at marriages there is no religious ceremony. Some red lead is put by the bridegroom on the bride's head, and they

* EASTERN INDIA. Its history, antiquity, topography and statistics, comprising the districts surveyed under the orders of the Supreme Government, and collated from the original documents at the East India House, (with permission) by Montgomery Martin, 3 vols. 8vo.—Vol. i. Behar (Patna City), and Shahabad.—Allen and Co. 1838.

make mutual presents. Both parents join in the expense of the feast. When a man dies, his sons divide his property; if he has no son, the property goes to his widow. The men on these occasions pray, and the women sing, accompanied to music of their own. They burn the dead, and mourn ten days, when they give a feast. Having no chiefs, all the business of the tribe is settled by Mathas, or councils.

“ I now proceed to the lowest and vilest of the artificers—the Haudhiyas—a tribe of weavers. These weavers eat hogs and poultry, and have neither spiritual guides, nor do Bralmans perform their ceremonies; but they worship Karu and Damu, two ghosts (Vira). They may amount to 280 families, chiefly residing in or near Patna.

“ The Kangjars are a kind of vagrant gipsey-like tribe, of whom in this district there are only nineteen families. They prey upon all kinds of birds, which they can catch with a spike fastened to a long jointed rod. They reject beef, but eat crocodiles, or whatever else comes in their way. The men gather peacock feathers for sale, and make ropes of the grass called *sabe*, which seem to be the principal exertions that they make for procuring grain; but in the hot season they obtain a good deal by collecting for Europeans the roots of the grass called *khaskhas*. They usually live in small portable sheds, but in Patna they have two or three shops, where they sell ropes and the grass roots, and the owners have some little capital, and employ their brethren to collect. In my account of Puraniya this tribe seems to have been divided into two branches, the Kangjar and Khanggars, and the former have disgraced themselves by becoming public executioners.

“ The Dom in this country is a very vile tribe, and in all may amount to 1000 families. Those called Magahis remove dead bodies, and act as public executioners, but they also make baskets. Many of them have very regular handsome features, but they are very dirty in their persons, and have been selected as the cooks for many European families, probably because, until the power of the English arose, no other tribe could be found who would touch the pork and beef of which we are so fond. The sweepers and scavengers are the lowest of all tribes, and in the Hindu dialect of this district are called Hulalkhor.

“ In Patna are four families called Kari-Hari, hunters, who are probably a branch of the Haris, as they are equally vile and impure in their customs. The Hindus of this district are more uniform in their customs than those of Puraniya and Bhagalpur; because there is so little intermixture of Bengalese, that those who have settled here, have been obliged to comply entirely with the customs established in Magadha. Although there are many tribes settled here from the west of India, Kanoj, Yasawar, Ayodhiya, Sribastav, &c. there is little or nothing to distinguish the customs of these from the analogous tribes of Magadha.

“ The Goyalas, although pure Sudras, on one occasion annually offer swine as a sacrifice, and eat the animal; but this is done by no other pure tribe. The impure Sudras eat nearly the same things with the pure; but the vile indulge themselves more than in Bengal. A great many of them avow that they eat the sacred animal, but such only as have died a natural death; and they also eat the carrion of horses, asses, buffaloes, and camels, and they kill hogs, fowls, rats, cats, tortoises, serpents, frogs, lizards, and many animals reckoned vile. All the Sudras, except those of the sect of Vishnu, drink avowedly. The

Brahmans, except the Gayawals do not smoke tobacco, but they chew and snuff; and the military Brahmans, and all lower castes smoke without shame. No woman of rank smokes, and in the country scarcely any of even the lowest tribes; but in the great towns a few pure Sudras, and many of the vile and impure tribes indulge to a considerable extent in this dirty practice.

“The funeral expenses are here much more moderate than in Bengal. The mourning of almost all castes lasts ten days, and on the eleventh day is given a feast. On this occasion as usual, the pure tribes perform endless ceremonies. Even the highest castes rarely commemorate their deceased parents either in the Tithi or Amavasya, that is to say, either on their death, or on the last day of each lunar month, but in the wane of the lunar month Aswin many commemorate their parents, on the same period of the moon in which they died. This custom is here called Pitarpaksha. In these districts the low and ignorant are allowed to die in their houses; but men of rank and learning turn their parents or children out of doors, when they think they are about to die. They are placed on a mat under every inclemency of the weather, and some sacred herb (*tulasi*), or stone (*salagram*) is placed by them, while prayers are read, until they die. If the moribund is rich, before he becomes totally senseless, there is put into his hand the tail of a cow, which he makes as the last offering to the Brahmans; but of course it is not every one that can afford such an offering. Natural affection has in general struggled very hard against the barbarity of this exposure of the moribund; and although no man can avoid the ceremony, the natives of rank, from frequent observation, have acquired a very great skill in marking the symptoms, which immediately precede dissolution, so that their kindred are very seldom exposed, especially in this district, until not only all hope of recovery, but until sensation is over. Where custom renders it necessary that they should die with their feet in the river, and their house is at some distance, no doubt more suffering arises from the custom, and the conjecture cannot be so certain; because the kindred cannot wait for the last symptoms. In general, however, when any man is exposed to suffer long, the conduct of the kindred requires investigation; for there can be no doubt, that occasionally, although very rarely, this custom has been applied to the most atrocious purposes.”

DRAMATIC COPYRIGHT IN INDIA.

We have taken some pains to expose the piratical incursions of a certain Calcutta Bookseller, (or *Book-canneer*, as he might be termed,) on the Copyright of British Authors. We have cause to extend our animadversion upon the equal contempt in which the Law with reference to Dramatic Copyright, (we mean as respects the Theatre,) is held in India. We know that it is the same in America; but we understand that the Managers of the American Theatres are inclined to *purchase* rather than *steal* the right of performing British Dramas in America. So should it be in India, and in New South Wales; particularly in the former since Steam Communication has now effected

the phenomenon of circulating every tittle of Asiatic News in Europe within two months of its original appearance. Principally by means of this Publication the London Public have learnt to feel as much interest in the political, commercial, and social position of India as it does for the two Branches of the United Kingdom, viz.—Scotland and Ireland. And, to return to our subject, the Dramatic Author will soon be as well aware that his last new piece is frequently played in Calcutta, &c. without his wishes being at all consulted, as he is that the same production cannot be played or published in London without his permission be first obtained. Of course the *sale* of the play as a book, is with him, as with us, a secondary consideration. The Dramatic publishing trade never very extensively flourished, even in England. therefore he does not fear the arts of a surreptitious publisher in India. But now that a social map of India is continually before the Home Public, surely the national pride of the former will recoil from the imputation of literary piracy. When there was no monthly communication there might have been a trifle of reason in the Calcutta Bookseller or Manager *sans* leave reprinting Books or playing Dramas, with impunity. The Steam communication has rendered such proceedings unnecessary and unjust for some time past, and we hope they will be “reformed altogether.” We understand the provisions of the Copyright Law extend to the British Colonies, and, by a late Act of Parliament, we believe Dramatic Copyright is similarly protected.* Consequently the Theatres at Calcutta and Dum Dum, and also those of the other Presidencies, and of China, Ceylon, the Cape, and New South Wales all render themselves liable to be charged from 5s. to 40s. per night’s performance of any of the pieces occurring below. At Sydney there are two or three Theatres, with regular (not amateur) corps dramatique. At each of them the Dramas of Knowles, Jerrold, Buckstone, Parry, Fitzball, &c. form the staple of each evening’s entertainments. It may be acceptable information to the Dramatic Authors’ Society to know that the *Hunchback*, the *Wreck Ashore*, and the *Man and the Tiger* are very popular stock pieces in India; and these as well, indeed, as every of Cumberland’s edition of modern Dramas, are rendered nightly available in New South Wales. Let the Society look to it, and make an effort in protection of their rights. If they do so, they may succeed in India, although they may be laughed at in Sydney.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Wilkinson’s Domestic Manners of the Ancient Egyptians. 3 vols. 8vo.—Murray, 1838.

Egypt has ever been regarded as the parent of civilization; but it was not until the close of the last century that the extent of our obligations to the country of the Pharaohs was revealed to Europeans. The body of *savans* which accompanied the French expedition were the first to bring

* But the Law on this point is in a very confused state; for instance, an unlicensed Theatre is not in the United Kingdom amenable to the provisions of the Dramatic Copyright Act, according to a late decision, and we suppose our Colonial Theatres are not legally licensed.

before us, in a tangible form, representations of those monuments on which the social state of Egypt three thousand years ago is depicted with so much fidelity and minuteness, that we can form a better idea of the court of Sesostris than of that of Elizabeth. On these monuments the artists have represented every form of life from the palace to the cottage, the arts of war and the employments of peace, the swathing of the infant on its entrance into the world and the embalming of the corpse preparatory to its being deposited in the tomb. A long residence in Egypt and a diligent study of the monuments, have eminently qualified Mr. Wilkinson for the task he has undertaken in these volumes. He has strictly confined himself to his authorities, and yet has produced a work possessing all the charms of a delightful dream of fiction. The work is particularly valuable for the light it throws incidentally on many difficult points of Biblical History; the connection between the Jews and the Egyptians which began in the days of Abraham, was continued from the age of the Pharaohs to that of the Ptolemys, and hence many of the usages and customs which prevailed in Palestine, were borrowed from the highly civilized people which dwelt in the Valley of the Nile.

Heinroth on Education. Translated from the German of Dr. Heinroth, Professor at the University of Leipzig: 1 vol. 8vo. A. SCHLOSS, 42, Great Russell Street. 1838.

The Prussian system of education has for some time been held in high estimation in England, and some of our schools have chosen it as their model for instruction. We are therefore glad to notice a translation of Dr. Heinroth's work, which seems to afford a fair reflex of the Professor's opinions. The work treats on Education, in relation to its formation of character; the developement of the moral powers; external requisites for education; the consequences of bad education; general principles and the germ and essence of education, &c. &c. We should add that the volume is altogether neatly got up, and deserves the patronage of the public.

Burford's Panorama of New Zealand.—Leicester Square.

We have visited this singularly beautiful Work of Art. It affords an interesting view of the Bay of Islands, New Zealand. The magnificent Bay itself, with its numerous harbours; contrasted with the picturesque of the shore, the grouping of the Athletic Natives as engaged in dancing, and their domestic avocations, &c. together with views of numerous villages, certainly, to our ideas, most forcibly illustrate the romantic scenery, and the curious customs of this interesting people. We were informed in the room that Mr. Burford had resided some months amongst the New Zealanders, in order to study the localities of the Bay of Islands, and present a painting which should deserve the patronage of his countrymen at home. There is exhibited in it a sketch of a small hut which was built expressly for Mr. Burford, as we were told, and wherein he pursued those studies which have produced this Panorama, the fidelity of which appears to be most striking, for a gentleman, with whom we were in company on our inspection, and who has visited the country, acknowledged that it was in his opinion, perfectly true to nature.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

Correspondence between CAPTAINS GRINDLAY and BARBER.

In March, 1836, Captain Grindlay was appointed Agent to the Committee in Calcutta, formed for promoting a regular Steam Communication between India and Great Britain.

In April, 1836, he was appointed to the same office by the Committee formed for a similar object at Madras.

Subsequently to these appointments, various statements were made in India respecting Captain Grindlay's views on the subject, which were calculated seriously to injure him in the judgment of his constituents. As soon as he became aware of their existence, he proceeded, with the earnestness of conscious integrity, to produce evidence of their incorrectness. On one occasion, he was constrained to appeal to that distinguished friend of India, Lord William Bentinck, who immediately honoured him with a testimony which ought to silence similar imputations for the future.

The Correspondence which follows arose out of a conversation with Captain Barber, in reference to the publication in the *Calcutta Courier* of the 9th August, 1837, of a document professing to be a Letter from that gentleman to a Correspondent in Calcutta. Having thus stated the origin of the present collection of Letters, Captain Grindlay leaves them to speak for themselves.

CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 1.]

(Copy.)

CAPTAIN GRINDLAY TO CAPTAIN BARBER.

16, Cornhill, 21st January, 1838.

My dear Sir,

IN reference to our conversation yesterday, I have now the pleasure to send, at your request, the *Calcutta Courier* of the 9th August last, containing a copy of a letter alleged to have been written by you.

As you assured me that you did not recollect having made such statement as the paper professes to give upon your authority, I must conclude either that there has been some mistake in the matter, or that the opinion quoted as yours was given hastily and without deliberation. If the editor of the paper has been misled as to the authority on which the statement rests, you, of course, will not object to afford me the means of setting him right; and if, on the other hand, you may have been unintentionally the cause of inflicting upon me a casual injury, I feel assured that you will be equally ready to do me justice, by acknowledging that I have never ceased to be the warm advocate of the Comprehensive Scheme of Steam Communication with India. You are aware that this is the fact; but if any doubt could exist upon the subject, it must be removed by the unequivocal testimony so handsomely borne

by Lord William Bentinck to my views and exertions, in his Lordship's letter to me, of the 15th November last, a copy of which I enclose for your information;* and, from the minute knowledge which his Lordship had from the commencement the opportunity of acquiring, it will be admitted that a more unexceptionable witness could not be referred to.

Requesting the favour of your early reply,

I remain,

My dear Sir,

Yours, faithfully,

(Signed) R. M. GRINDLAY.

Captain James Barber.

No. 2.]

(Copy.)

CAPTAIN BARBER TO CAPTAIN GRINDLAY.

*East India Rooms and General Agency, 64, Cornhill,
February 23rd, 1838.*

My dear Sir,

Your letter and the *Calcutta Courier* of the 9th August came to me yesterday, and should have been instantly replied to, but I was engaged.

I stated at our interview, and still declare, I have no recollection of having used your name in any *public* letter; but having written so many without retaining copies, I might be mistaken, and therefore wished for a sight of that referred to. I have read it, and at once acknowledge to every word. From the beginning to the conclusion it shows you it was a private communication.

I remain,

My dear Sir,

Yours, faithfully,

(Signed) JAMES BARBER.

Captain R. M. Grindlay.

No. 3.]

(Copy.)

CAPTAIN GRINDLAY TO CAPTAIN BARBER.

23rd February, 1838.

My dear Sir,

I HAVE received your letter of yesterday, in which you very candidly admit yourself to be the author of the letter published in the Supplement of the *Calcutta Courier* of the 9th August last, under your name.

I cannot but think it a matter of perfect indifference, whether the letter was a public or a private one. Either with or without your consent, it has at length become public; and my complaint had reference,

of course, to its possible effects, and not to the circumstances under which it was written.

You must now be convinced that the assertion of my being "for the Company's plan of operation," meaning the plan which fell short of the Comprehensive Scheme, was made under an erroneous impression: and as I feel satisfied that it would give you pain to inflict wrong upon any one, I am persuaded, that by adopting the course suggested in my letter of the 20th instant, you will relieve me from the effect of the unfavourable impression, which you have unintentionally afforded the means of creating.

I need not say that your letter now under reply does not effect this, but still leaves me subject to an imputation which you must now be conscious I do not deserve.

You must feel certain that Lord William Bentinck and the members of the Home Committee would never have consented to bear such unequivocal testimony to my exertions in favour of the Comprehensive Scheme, had I been guilty of the charge made against me in your letter published in the *Calcutta Courier*.

I remain,

Yours, faithfully,
(Signed) R. M. GRINDLAY.

Captain James Barber.

No. 4.]

(Copy.)

CAPTAIN BARBER TO CAPTAIN GRINDLAY.

*East India Rooms and General Agency, 64, Cornhill,
Monday, February 26, 1838.*

My dear Sir,

I SHOULD have replied to your letter of 23rd instant earlier, but I have been reflecting, with a desire to bring my mind to a conviction, that I wrote "under an erroneous impression," in May last, when I expressed my conviction in a private letter, that your exertions towards effecting Steam Communication with India did not embrace a Comprehensive Scheme; but as I find, after the most deliberate and mature consideration, that opinion remains unaltered, it becomes imperative that I should give the reasons upon which it was founded. It will lead me into detail, but I shall be as brief as possible.

When your appointment and instructions arrived from Calcutta and Madras, you knew influential merchants, and others, had formed themselves into a "Provisional Committee," to promote the object sought after by your constituents; and that various important steps had been taken by them, to obtain a just consideration of the Resolutions of the Committee, that were passed in 1834. It will, I think, be admitted by any impartial reasoner, that your first step should have been an interview with those gentlemen, to have seen whether, by your co-operation, you could have aided and strengthened their pursuit, if a right one; if, on the contrary, it were at variance with the instructions you had received, or detrimental to the accomplishment of the object desired, it should then have been your endeavour, as an advocate, if possible to have put

aside these erroneous impressions and opinions, and to have placed them in possession of the views and wishes of your constituents; who became such, in ignorance of any Provisional Committee being formed. I need not say,—You did not.

You sought the co-operation of Mr. Larpent and Mr. Crawford. The first gentleman was at that time opposed to the “Red Sea route;” the last has always been an advocate for the Bombay line only.

The *Atlas*, a journal at your command, and in which it might be expected the wishes of your constituents should be urged, was either altogether silent, or very tame and general in its remarks.

The “Pamphlet” avowedly written by you, as London Agent to the Calcutta and Madras Steam Committee,—and at the express wish of your constituents,—to my judgment (in which, it appears I was not singular, for it arrived in India long prior to my letter,) certainly does not advocate the Comprehensive Scheme with the interest due to that particular point from yourself, as the Agent employed to uphold the views of the Committees of Calcutta and Madras.

You were desirous of getting up a public meeting in London, and you named to Major Head and myself, in our Committee-room at Crosby Square, that Mr. Crawford was to be in the chair.

That gentleman had refused to sign a petition from the Merchants of London to the House of Commons, to strengthen and aid the petition from Calcutta, which had been placed in Lord William Bentinck’s hands to present.

The foregoing reasons, and the general tenor of our conversation, the few times we had an opportunity of discussing the point, still leaves an impression on my mind, that (up to the date of the letter to which you have referred, and which was not written for publication,) you were not a warm and strenuous advocate of the Comprehensive Scheme.

I have now given you the opportunity of shewing upon what grounds I rested my opinion. The public must judge between us.

I remain,

My dear Sir,

Yours, faithfully,

(Signed) JAMES BARBER.

No. 5.]

(Copy.)

CAPTAIN GRINDLAY TO CAPTAIN BARBER.

16, Cornhill, 1st March, 1838.

My dear Sir,

I HAVE to acknowledge your letter of the 26th ultimo. The reason which you assign for not affording an earlier reply to mine of the 23rd is very satisfactory; and, in this respect, it differs widely from the result of your labours to bring your mind to the conclusion, that I had acted in good faith towards my constituents in India. I have, however, the consolation of knowing, that this conclusion has been attained, without any labour or difficulty whatever, by those among the friends of Steam Communication with India, who are most distinguished by know-

ledge, zeal, rank and influence ; and I have not the slightest apprehension of carrying conviction on the subject to the mind of every intelligent and impartial person who will take the trouble of entering upon the inquiry.

I am bound, however, to observe, that you appear scarcely to do justice to the effects of the "deliberate consideration" of which you speak. It is obvious that *some* change in your opinion has taken place, though not to the extent which I had a right to anticipate. You now refer to my exertions towards effecting Steam Communication "with India" as "not embracing the Comprehensive Scheme;" and speak of my not being "a warm and strenuous advocate" of the same scheme. This is very different from the language held in your letter, published in the *Calcutta Courier*, in which you say, "Grindlay, Larpent, Fletcher, and Crawford, are for the Company's plans of operations; and, IN THE PARTIES YOU WILL SEE THE CAUSE." I shall not stop to discuss the value of the insinuation contained in the last few words of this passage. I only quote it, because it contains a distinct and unqualified assertion that I was FOR the Company's plan; and, consequently, AGAINST the Comprehensive Plan. You are now pleased to represent me as merely indifferent to a cause, to which you have formerly represented me as hostile. It is true that the difference here is only in degree; but, as you have advanced thus far towards a candid and just estimate of my views and proceedings, I do not totally abandon the hope, that further "deliberate consideration" may enable you to perform the remainder of the journey. I must not, however, quit this part of the subject, without declaring that my "exertions always embraced the Comprehensive Scheme;" and that I was at all times, since I began to think on the question, the "warm and strenuous advocate" of that scheme: and here let me ask,—Can you make the same avowal?

You complain of my not having entered with sufficient warmth into the project originated in London, for undertaking a periodical communication, by Steam, with the Mediterranean, Egypt, and India; and you state, that the object sought by the projectors, was that sought for by my constituents. Has the lapse of a few brief months caused you to forget, that, at the period to which you refer, the plan of the projected Company was for a communication with Bombay only? * How did I manifest any indifference to the Comprehensive Scheme, by abstaining (as you allege,) from co-operating with those who did not adopt the Comprehensive Scheme? On the answer to this question I might rest my defence, in this particular, had I acted entirely of my own free motive; but all persons, both in England and India, who know any thing of the late proceedings, know that I acted under a Committee here. That Committee did not deem it advisable to connect the success of the general question with that of the Joint Stock Company. Time has shewn that they are not mistaken in their judgment; the projected Company met with little success in this country, notwithstanding the patronage to which you allude; and, in Calcutta, the reception of its proposal was (according to your own statement, as it appears in the *Calcutta Courier*,) perfectly freezing."

Another ground for concluding that I was an enemy to the Comprehensive Scheme, is, that I sought the co-operation of Mr. Larpent,

* See page 308.—But proposed to extend "to all the Presidencies as circumstances enabled them (the Provisional Committee) to do."

and Mr. Crawford. I do not know that it would be necessary to apologize for seeking the co-operation of two gentlemen of wealth and influence, intimately connected with India; but it happens, that your information on this point is altogether erroneous. My intercourse with Mr. Larpent was accidental. I was directed by the Calcutta Committee, to put myself in communication with Sir Charles Cockerill. This was impracticable, as that gentleman was then absent from town, and was soon afterwards attacked by that illness which terminated in his death; and I, therefore, communicated with Mr. Larpent, as his representative. Mr. Crawford was added to the Committee, as having charge of the Madras Petition. This was, of course, not my act, for I had no power of nominating members to the Committee; but if I were at all concerned in justifying the appointment, I should not think it necessary to do more than appeal to the confidence reposed in Mr. Crawford by the petitioners of Madras. I do not know upon what authority you affirm that Mr. Crawford "has always been an advocate for the Bombay line only;" but I cannot doubt that you will be prepared to produce it, if that gentleman should think it worth while to inquire.

You say that the "*Atlas*," a journal at my command, "was either *wholly silent*," in regard to the wishes of my constituents, "or *very tame and general* in its remarks." What is the precise meaning of the "*Atlas*" being at my command, it is not very important to inquire. Thus much I must, however, be allowed to say, I have never used the public press as an instrument for depriving any one of the reward he has fairly earned. I have never employed it to undermine the reputation of others, and build my own success upon its ruins. I have never written a line *publicly* or *privately*, which could have such a tendency. I have never transmitted to India any remarks upon the character and labours of individuals, which I would not have published, if necessary, in the "*Atlas*," or any other public journal here, or have caused to be proclaimed at the Royal Exchange. Whether the extent of my influence with the periodical press be great or small, I have never abused it to the prejudice of any one; and I have been equally careful not to make private communications a vehicle for charges which could not conveniently be brought forward in public.

But the accusation connected with the "*Atlas*" is, I regret to say, not perfectly intelligible to me;—you say that paper was "either *altogether silent*, or *very tame and general* in its remarks." Now if *altogether silent*, it could not be *tame* and *general* in its remarks; because, remarks never made cannot have those qualities, nor any other. On the other hand, if it were *tame* and *general* in its remarks, it was not *altogether silent*, because utterance is incompatible with silence. I do not know with which horn you will prefer to gore me, but both cannot be brought into action at once. If you say the paper was *altogether silent*, I must deny it, in point of fact; if you allege that its articles were worthless, I can only say, I have no doubt the writers will be quite willing to abide the result of a comparison with others on the same subject, which have occasionally appeared in the columns of the public journals.

The mention of the public press naturally leads to that of the pamphlet published by me on the Steam Question; and here I must acknowledge myself indebted to you for information. Until enlightened by your letter, I was not aware that the pamphlet had been written, "at

the express wish of my constituents." I had thought that the idea of publishing a brief view of the "state of the question for the purpose of attracting public attention," was my own. If any instructions were issued for me to write a pamphlet, I can only say, I never received them; and thus it would seem, that as *some communications affecting me were made to India, without my knowledge or suspicion*, some things in which I was interested, were done in India, and no notice afforded me. This might be, but I do not think it probable; as to the pamphlet, I have said that its object was to draw attention to the subject—a very uninviting one to the mass of readers, and which would have disgusted them at once, *if the treatment had been overloaded with details*. The Appendix offered the means of entering into matters which could not be brought, without danger, into the tract itself; and it may be remembered *that a favourable introduction was given to your plan and "Provisional Committee."* With the effect of the pamphlet neither the friends of Steam Communication, generally, nor myself as an individual, could be dissatisfied—it passed rapidly into every part of the kingdom—created an interest in the subject, in numerous quarters where none had existed before, and thus prepared the way for the more complete developement of the details of the comprehensive plan. I do not, of course, claim any high merit on account of so brief a production—it was a popular tract, designed to act on popular opinion and feeling, and it completely answered its purpose.

I am now brought to the proposed PUBLIC MEETING, and in connection with this, I am accused of the sin of designing Mr. Crawford for the chairman, although he had refused to sign a certain petition, which in your judgment he ought to have signed. Mr. Crawford was suggested, because he was one of the representatives of the City of London, and also an influential East India merchant. I suppose these circumstances did not constitute disqualifications; his refusal to sign the petition, I know nothing about, and if I had known it, I do not see that I had any thing to do with it. Perhaps Mr. Crawford thought that these clashings of separate interests were detrimental. With reference to a public meeting, it is to be recollected, *that I endeavoured to induce Major Head to unite with us, but in vain; he and those with whom he acted preferred a separate petition. Surely if they had a right to refuse to co-operate with us, others had an equal right to decline acting with them.* I do not offer this as an apology for myself, because I was always ready to act with any body in support of the common cause; and if that were advanced, I was perfectly indifferent as to who were the actors.

I believe I have noticed all the grounds upon which you endeavour to sustain your *later and modified opinion*; that although not absolutely an advocate for *confining* the communication to Bombay, I did not *exert myself* to procure its *extension* to the other presidencies. You speak, incidentally indeed, of the tenor of my conversation, although you admit your opportunities of judging of it were few; but as you state nothing definitely, I have nothing to reply to. If you have a perfect recollection of those conversations, you ought to state what passed. If you have not, it was wrong to drag them in to afford a vague support to the rest of your charges. If you had quoted any thing believed to have been said by me, I should have had the opportunity of admitting it, or denying it, of explaining, or of acknowledging that it could not be explained, or of saying that it needed no explanation. You have not

done this ; and all, therefore, that I can do is *to declare, most solemnly and unequivocally, that I have never uttered a sentence, in conversation, either with you or any one else, that was not in perfect accordance with the warmest advocacy of the Comprehensive Scheme, or with the adoption of any measures to promote it, that were* CONSISTENT WITH DISCRETION.

You again remind me, that the offensive letter was *not written for publication*. I cannot regard this as an extenuation of the injury ; for if it at all change its character, I must view it as an aggravation. Against a public attack I might have defended myself ; against a concealed one, though feeling the effect, I should be unconscious of the cause. I was thus wounded in the dark ; and, but for the casual publication of that which was never meant to see the light, I should never have known how, or by whom I had been assailed. I now know my accuser, and here contrast *his* judgment upon my conduct with that of a nobleman, who has had every opportunity of observation, and whose knowledge, zeal, and high principle, render his approbation honour indeed.

CAPTAIN BARBER'S TESTIMONY.

Extracts from a letter signed J. Barber, in the Calcutta Courier, of 9th August, 1837.

“ But I am afraid the die is cast, and that on the 6th, Sir J. Hobhouse's plan, one formed and concluded by the East India Company, will be admitted as satisfactory, because advanced as an experiment to be carried onward successively ; the consequence will be, the expense of disbursement for this measure, throwing aside the most profitable income, will be so great that I should not be surprised if, at no distant period, it was to be abandoned. To guard against this, they must be narrowly watched ; but, unfortunately, their own arrangement and management of Steam Operations show the unfitness of their agency in such matters. Mr. Turton and Mr. Mackillop are with us, and have, in fact, become honorary members of our Committee ; but *Grindlay, Larpent, Fletcher and Crawford are for the Company's plan of operation, and in the parties you will see the cause ;* however I am to see Lord William next week, and I shall lay before him a plan which I think would be adopted, provided I could induce him to move for a Committee, and which, at one time, was his decided intention. * * * *

“ If the people of India were to have a good and efficient Committee at hand to work out their reasonable wishes ; but they must be men who will give their serious attention to the subject, and be of no party—you always lose weight that ought to preponderate, from some mistake or other—who would have thought of sending a Petition to Crawford from Madras—or of any thing to Grindlay that is to run counter to the dictates of the Directors ?”

LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK'S TESTIMONY.

TO CAPT. MELVILLE GRINDLAY,

“ Dear Sir,

Park Place, Nov. 15th, 1837.

“ I am happy in being able to afford the most satisfactory explanation in respect to the part you are supposed, in the paragraph of

the *Calcutta Courier** contained in your letter, to have taken in endeavouring to influence me to concur in the adoption of the limited communication with Bombay only; the *supposition is entirely erroneous*.

“With respect to your general conduct as Agent of the Bengal Steam Committee, I can only repeat here what I have already written to Mr. Greenlaw, that I regretted very much the misapprehension which seemed to prevail regarding you.

“I have always found in you the *most eager desire and the utmost activity and perseverance to promote the Comprehensive Scheme*. To you I am indebted for an introduction to the greatest part of those officers from whom I had to select the witnesses best calculated to promote our object, and I seize with pleasure the opportunity of thanking you for your co-operation, assistance, and ready attention to all my wishes.

“I remain,

“Dear Sir,

“Your faithful Servant,

(Signed) “WM. BENTINCK.”

The substance of the above is, that *you*, in comparative ignorance of my proceedings, brand me as a traitor to the cause, of which *Lord William Bentinck*, with a perfect knowledge of all that I have done, declares I have ever been the “*eager advocate*”—which is to be trusted?

I will not dissemble that *I have been* much astonished by some circumstances that have occurred in India in connection with my labours; *I am astonished no longer*. When it is known that private correspondence has been used by those who think their interests opposed to mine, as a medium for accusing me of an abandonment of my duty to my constituents, and of surrendering the cause to which I have devoted every energy—the matter is explained. In referring, however, to Lord William Bentinck, I can now appeal to one who has no interest in injuring me, and who, if he had, is too noble and high-minded to desire it—to one who has no motive to honour me with his praise, but an honest conviction that it is not altogether undeserved. I have set his testimony to my character in juxtaposition with your remarks, and have only to say, “Look on *this picture* and on *that*.”

You say, “the public must judge between us.” I thank you for the opportunity you have offered me of enabling them to do so, and shall look with great confidence to their verdict.

I am, my dear Sir,

Your's, faithfully,

(Signed) R. M. GRINDLAY.

* From *Calcutta Courier* of 28th of June, 1837.—“There is also some reason to believe that but for his (Lord William Bentinck's) veto, the limited plan submitted to the Court of Directors would have carried the day, a plan which we understand Captain Grindlay, the *Bengal Agent*, endeavoured, at the time, to get him to support.”

No. 6.]

(Copy.)

CAPTAIN BARBER TO CAPTAIN GRINDLAY.

Dear Sir,

64, Cornhill, 10th March, 1838.

YOUR letter reached me late last evening, (I am quite aware of the reason, as you have stated in your note, at the same time,) which prevented you sending it earlier.

I had no intention of prolonging this correspondence beyond my last; but your numerous argumentative pages, in reply thereto, and your several interrogations, compel me to take this notice, that I may not be misunderstood.

You write, "It is obvious that some change in your opinion has taken place, whereas I have affirmed, and still do affirm, it remains unaltered. I did not say a word about your being in hostile array *against* the Comprehensive Scheme. There are sins of omission as well as commission; and my reasons for believing you acquiesced in the Company's plan of operation, I have already assigned. I make no complaint of your not having entered "with sufficient warmth," into the project of the "London Provisional Committee." I have stated, you *did not notice it at all*.

You ask me if I was always for the Comprehensive Scheme? *Most unequivocally—I was.* But here let me remark, our relative positions were very different. *You* were the paid Agent and Advocate, acting under specific instructions; and supported by Petitions and Memorials from your employers. *I* neither had, nor needed, other stimulus from India than a sense of duty I owed to my constituents, and a desire to render my services beneficial to them, by bringing the public eye to bear upon this question; and, if possible, to force attention from the two authorities to the resolutions of the House of Commons of 1834. I shaped my course accordingly, in March, 1836,—at a time, be it remembered, when there was not even a *possibility* of knowing the subject was again about to be agitated in India. How far the "London Provisional Committee," (in forming of which, Major Head and myself were the humble instruments,) succeeded, I leave to the consideration and judgment of parties interested, both at *home* and *abroad*.

You are pleased to be logical upon my phraseology respecting the "Atlas." I mean to say, that that organ of the press whispered once or twice—perhaps thrice—when a voice from India was tingling in your ears, loud and strong, supplicating for the Comprehensive Scheme, to obtain which you had been retained and employed.

You may be very "well satisfied" with the pamphlet; and I know "it passed rapidly" as coach could convey it, to all parts of the kingdom. The question, however is,—paid for by your constituents,—did it advocate their cause, in conformity with the clear and explicit instructions you received? I think not,—and, moreover, it was so decided by them, long before my opinions reached India. The general question had been already (by your own admission in the pamphlet) much treated of "in the Public Journals and Periodicals," and from "an unaccountable degree of coldness," public feeling had undergone an "important change." This was, at all events, effected by the "Provisional Com-

mittee;" fortunately, their services are not to be measured by your standard of value.

You say you were "wounded in the dark."—My letter was written in May.—*I most unhesitatingly and distinctly avow*, that in December, when you read portion of the pamphlet to me in Crosby Square, I then told you, it reasoned upon the main question of Steam Communication; but I could not see any "particular points" bearing upon the enlarged scheme: you replied then, as you have since done, at sundry times, to myself and others, "*Get the boats to India, the Governor-General will take care of the rest.*" I differed in opinion—(you entertaining it, only shewed how little you were acquainted with the details necessary to the working of a full, effective, and Comprehensive Plan.)—I think I have shewn I had a right to infer that you were not a warm and earnest advocate of the Comprehensive Scheme, as laid down by the Calcutta Committee; and entertaining that opinion, I had a right to express it, publicly or privately, without deviating from the prescribed rules or usages of society.

Some other portions of your letter, conveying numerous insinuations, I leave untouched; they are only worthy of *your* consideration. Our characters are both known; particularly by that community from whom you anticipate a favourable verdict;—and there, also, I am content to rest.

I have the greatest esteem, admiration, and respect for Lord William Bentinck's talents and character; if all others concerned had felt and acted with the same faith, sincerity of feeling, and earnestness of purpose, on this question, the whole matter would long since have assumed a very different shape to its present form.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours, faithfully,

(Signed) JAMES BARBER.

Captain R. M. Grindlay.

No. 7.]

(Copy.)

CAPTAIN GRINDLAY TO CAPTAIN BARBER.

Cornhill, 12th March, 1838.

Dear Sir,

I AM favoured by your letter of Saturday; and, as I am unwilling to prolong a correspondence, the conduct of which must be inconvenient to us, and the perusal of which will, I fear, be wearisome to others, I shall notice it as briefly as possible. It is the less necessary to be diffuse, as my last letter replies, by anticipation, to nearly the whole of yours now under acknowledgment. You say your opinions remain unaltered. I should be reluctant to believe that you dissemble your real opinion, either when writing to your correspondents in India, or when writing to me. Let any one compare the tone of the two communications, and judge whether your opinion remains unaltered.

It seems I have been guilty both of "sins of omission," and of "commission." If this be so, I must be a most hardened and incorrigible offender; for notwithstanding the reproofs I have received from you, who have taken so much pains to *convince other persons, as well*

as myself, of the errors of my way, I really can feel neither penitence nor remorse. The greatest of my sins of omission appears to be "that I did not notice at all" your London Provisional Committee. Now, I can adduce evidence that will, I think, ensure me absolution even from you. Your mistake appears to have arisen from your having commented on my pamphlet, without having read it. To remove this cause of error, I send a copy, which I beg you will do me the favour to accept; and from which you will see, that in the Appendix, pages 73 to 78 inclusive, are wholly devoted to the subject; and that, so far from not noticing the Provisional Committee's plan, I printed their prospectus at full length, with remarks, drawing public attention to its importance, and to the fitness of the Chairman, Major Head, to superintend such an establishment. In page 20 of the body of the pamphlet, you will also find that I have said, "It is no less a duty to give public sanction and support to some one of the plans by which private bodies have proposed to furnish the much desired communication."

You allege, that you have always been the advocate of the Comprehensive Plan. You were certainly, at one period, the advocate of another, that is, of one which should, in the first instance, be a "Communication to Bombay;" but proposed to extend "to all the presidencies as circumstances enabled them," (the Provisional Committee) "to do so." These are the words of the prospectus, which I have inserted in my Appendix. If, therefore, you say that you shaped your course according to circumstances, and with the view of promoting the success of the Comprehensive Plan, I say, and always have said, the same of myself. As to my pamphlet, I shall leave others to determine, whether or not it advocated the cause of my constituents *ably*; but I fearlessly assert that it *did* advocate that cause *judiciously*. I do not feel myself called upon to institute a comparison between the fruits of your labours and my own. I believe I have done the cause some good, and its best friends are not backward in ascribing to me a large share of the merit of awakening the public mind to the subject.

I must now be indulged with a very few words on my "sins of commission."—As far as I can gather them from your letter, they appear to be two. First, that my pamphlet travelled into the country by coach. It probably did; though, on this subject, I cannot speak positively, and must refer you to the booksellers. I see no harm in such a mode of transit. Railways are not yet in general operation, and, for the present, we must do as well as we can with turnpike roads and stage-coaches.

The second grand sin of commission seems to be, my having been logical and argumentative in my communications with you. I must plead guilty to this. I meant to be logical and argumentative. I think it the best method of procedure. If you do not agree with me, or from any other cause have failed to be logical and argumentative, I must regret it, but the fault is not mine.

In your eulogium upon Lord William Bentinck, I cordially concur, and it is to me no small source of pride and gratification that my services have received the approbation of that distinguished nobleman.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours, faithfully,

(Signed)

R. M. GRINDLAY.

Captain James Barber.

SYNOPSIS OF INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

THE Overland Mail which arrived in town on 7th March brought us intelligence from Bombay to the 5th of January, from Calcutta to the 24th December, and from Madras to the 23d December, from Canton to the 27th November inclusive, and from Smyrna to the 27th January. It will be seen that various important Government orders have been published, we particularize that given at Calcutta, dated 19th December, which states, that representations having been made to the Viceroy of Egypt, of the exactions practised by Ibrahim Pasha, and the arbitrary burdens to which British commerce was exposed in the ports under his sway, particularly in the article of Mocha Coffee, orders had been issued by the Viceroy that in future British imports and exports should be subject to no higher duties than two and a quarter per cent., and that whatever was purchased for account of the Egyptian Government should be paid for at the market rates. With reference to the despatches, the *Atlas*, March 10th, informs us that another steamer was to leave Bombay on the 20th January, the letters of which are very likely to be received in town in a few days. The passengers by the "*Atalanta*" were—Mrs. Macintosh and two children; Mrs. Barr and two children; Mrs. Richards and two children; Mrs. Jervis and three children; Mrs. Maclean; Mrs. Mills and child; Col. Elderson; Col. Barr; Col. Hicks; Colonel De Hezeta; Major M'Intosh; Captains Sotheby, M'Lean, and W. Rose, I. N.; Commander W. Igglesden, I. N.; Dr. W. H. Mill; M. T. Keyes, Esq. and child; Assistant-Surgeon T. Taplin; G. F. Brown, Esq.; and J. Walker, Esq. It was also expected the "*Ernaad*," from Bengal to Cosseir, would sail from Calcutta on the 2d January, and the passengers named by her are—Mrs. and Miss Pigou; Mrs. Trotter; General Ventura; Captain M. G. White; Lieutenants Arthur Conolly and Agar; D. C. Smythe, Esq.; H. Russell, Esq.; H. M. Pigou, Esq.; R. Trotter, Esq., C.S.; B. Harding, Esq.; J. S. Stopford, Esq.; J. B. Higginson, Esq.; N. C. Baillie, Esq.; T. J. Sim, Esq.; and E. Davis, Esq.

THE EXPECTED BURMESE WAR.—During December numerous unsatisfactory statements were put forth by the Journals of the different Presidencies relative to this, as it may now be termed, hacknied subject. The numerous letters to the Editors from the Military attached to each Presidency, indicate an evident anxiety for "employment," and, perhaps, they care little by what political provocatives on either side the end may be obtained, so that the *ultima thule* be "a war with Burmah," by which, "glory, rank and fortune" may result from the prowess they intend, of course, to exhibit. What the expenses to Government might be should hostilities commence, they care little for, as we have hinted; but, perhaps, credit must be given to them for a full determination to conquer. Although England and the Court of Directors be impoverished, certainly the Anglo-Indian Military will do their best to prevent either being dishonoured. But not to speculate upon the future, let us see how the matter rests by our advices. We may as well premise our extracts by observing that they are as unsatisfactory as hitherto, *per se*.

Placing the fiercest rumour first, we find the Editor of the *Madras Spectator* of December 16th, plaintively complaining of the irritatingly unsatisfactory drift of a paragraph inserted in the *Calcutta Courier* of the 5th, received from an officer at Kyonk Phyoo, whose date of writing is the 19th November. The *on dit* (for so it proved and nothing more), says "A despatch has just come in from Sandoway, that five thousand of the Burmese are assembled in arms somewhere near, and that it is supposed they are going to attack the station. I have just received an order to hold myself in readiness to proceed with two companies to reinforce H——— if any further movement is made." The *Hurkaru*, December 6th, contradicts the above as follows:—"As we have information from Sandoway to the 23d November saying, that everything was quiet, we conclude the above statement is unfounded." But the *Hurkaru* is not content with thus settling the affair—with a natural desire to keep up the excitement and increase the circulation of the paper, it must needs

immediately tack on to its contradiction the subjoined :—" It would, however, appear, from our letters, that the Burmese are restrained from hostile movements by an apprehension that 2,000 troops have been landed at Arracan, a mistake which, however widely different from the fact, has operated hitherto to restrain them; what they will do when they discover the real state of affairs in that quarter, time will shew. We are glad to learn that the local corps are rapidly improving in discipline, and are expected to be shortly efficient to any service."

The following items of a general nature in reference to the Burmese are from the *Moulmain Chronicle*, November 11th:—BURMESE AFFAIRS.—Our old friend the Woondock, late Governor of Billing, does not appear to give so much satisfaction as was expected from him. The King has been pleased to relinquish the 10 per cent. which he received from the work of coolies, carpenters, &c. &c.; but the new Woon, for weighty reasons, has placed these people under a head man, which is even worse than taking 10 per cent., though the head man is nominally said to receive nothing.

AVA NEWS.—The new Governor of Dallah arrived at Rangoon from Kyonk Myoung on the 1st November. Almost all the Kahlycen and Singpho chiefs from the northern extremities of the Burmese dominions, have arrived at Court, sworn allegiance to the new King, and received titles and gold umbrellas; amongst the later is the notorious Singpho Chief, Duffa Gam, who two years ago invaded our territories in Assam, and committed considerable slaughter and havoc on one of our Singpho villages. This affair is still fresh in the recollection of the Burmese Court, and yet the perpetrator of the aggression is now receiving proofs of the favour and approbation of the new King. It is evident the latter can have no very just idea of what is due to a friendly power when he confers honours upon the violators of his territories.—The Myo-lat-weon, one of the unfortunate state prisoners, whom His Majesty seized at the time of his usurpation, and compelled to labour on the roads, is dead; another Prince is on the point of death, who had been also degraded to labour on the ground, which is being prepared for the erection of a new palace. The most disgusting feature of the King's mind is the intensity of his revenge against the unfortunate members of the late government. The following instance of implacability will verify this remark. The Tshan-byoung princess, daughter of the Menthagyee, and we believe the same unfortunate girl who was violated in prison by the King's order, died, and instead of being honoured with a decent funeral, was, under the direction of His Majesty, tied up in a mat, and pitched into the river! It is said that His Majesty never dines without first sending a portion of his dinner to his deposed brother, and never goes to the Pagoda without the mummerly of *she-koing* to his brother's prison! Nothing is said of warlike preparations on the part of His Majesty, from which we infer that he has no very serious expectation of being called upon to answer for his assertion, that he will acknowledge no treaties entered into with the late government.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S CAMP.—We extract the following facetious remarks relative to the Governor-General, from a Bombay paper, not for the pseudo wit attempted by the writer, but for the little of information given respecting his Lordship's tour. "The Governor-General's Camp has been compared to a flight of locusts, beggaring nature's bounty wherever it went, and threatening to leave 'not a wreck behind.' The air above and the earth below 'have been sacked of their treasures to grace the grand carnival, and sucking pigs and paroquets, goats and geese, sheep and snipe, kid, buffalo, bullock, camel, elephant, cocks and hens, &c. &c. have been summoned to play their part in the jubilee! nay, it has been affirmed that the party, like Alfred Jingle, Esquire, in his days of misery, were likely to be reduced to the necessity of subsisting on their spare boots, and that a foraging party was about to levy contributions on the natives. At each step of the cavalcade's advance, provisions become higher in price, and then disappear as if a destroying angel were devastating the land. The Chief himself has taken the precaution to feel the pulse of some of the more distant provinces with a view to ascertaining whether they can stand the requisite bleeding, his resolution to proceed on his journey being dependent on that particular contingency, his Lordship having expressed his intention 'to go back again' to Calcutta if the soil of the intended scene of his journey will not allow provender for man and horse. The result would seem to leave the question of his Lordship's further progress doubtful; the officer to whom reference was made having expressed an opinion that further the party ought not to go. The matter has been referred to some of the Collectors, whose judgment will settle the question. It therefore is by no means unlikely that Lord Auckland and his party will return immediately to Calcutta." He was to leave

Benares on the 20th November, and would arrive at Allahabad early in December : it was supposed that a meeting between the Governor and Sir Charles Metcalfe would take place at Agra.

THE BISHOP.—His Lordship was about taking a trip to the Eastern Coast for the benefit of his health.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—A letter from Cawnpore (says the *Hurkaru*, December 7th) states that the Governor-General has written to the Commissariat officer in charge, up the country, to know if his marching through the different districts in the present distressed state will be injurious, as, in the event of its being so, he will return to Calcutta from Allahabad. The point has been referred by the deputy Commissary-General to some of the Collectors, his own opinion being that the *progress* ought not to take place.

The Governor-General did not intend going to Lucknow (December 14) but had deputed Mr. Secretary Macnaghten to proceed there to complete the arrangements which relate to the new contingent. The pith of the business had, however, been settled by the King having agreed to assign yearly sixteen lacs of rupees to the Company in payment of the new troops.

MEETING OF EAST INDIANS AT AGRA PREPARATORY TO PRESENTING AN ADDRESS TO SIR CHARLES METCALFE ON HIS RETIREMENT.—At a meeting in furtherance of this object at Agra, Mr. J. Hoff in the chair, it was agreed to present an address to Sir Charles Metcalfe on the occasion of his approaching departure from India. The following gentlemen were named to form a deputation to present the document at the most convenient opportunity to Sir Charles; Messrs. A. D'Cruz, R. Gordon, J. L. Hoff, E. Fraser, G. R. Gardener, C. J. French, M. Anthony, W. Greenway, W. Potter, H. Babonau, &c. The address commenced by testifying the grateful sense felt by its subscribers of the very liberal interest his Lordship had invariably evinced in the behalf of the Indian Public. It proceeded, "your munificent donation towards the late Mr. Ricketts' deputation to England in our cause, and your really generous and voluntary grant by which the parental academy and institution founded by East Indians, was freed from its pecuniary difficulties, are instances, the recollection of which will ever be cherished, &c. We, in common with the whole community of India, lament your intended departure. We deplore your approaching secession from your high and honorable office as a public loss, and deeply regret the causes which may have led to it. One of these causes, agreeably to the general impression, is, the disapprobation of the home authorities of one of the brightest acts of your government—the emancipation of the press in India, an act, the benefits of which are already being experienced and appreciated, and will be felt in this country to the remotest age. We admire and respect you as a statesman, who, by a single measure of unquestionable utility, has laid our country under a perpetual obligation.

We beg, honorable Sir, to tender our unfeigned and heartfelt thanks for the eminent services you have uninterruptedly, through a long and honorable career of seven and thirty years, rendered to our country. In them, the integrity of your heart, the soundness of your judgment, and the benevolence of your nature have been throughout conspicuous.

After other complimentary allusions, the address concludes by recording the hearty good wishes of the Agra public for his Lordship's future welfare and prosperity. It was signed by upwards of one hundred East Indians.

SIR C. METCALFE'S REPLY TO THE ADDRESS OF THE INHABITANTS OF AGRA.—In his reply to this address Sir Charles explains his reason for quitting the Company's Service. It is, that he could not bear to continue in it under the difference of opinion existing between him and the Directors, and the consequent coldness apparent in their communications to him. They, he says, have an undoubted right to exercise their privileges, and he does not blame them for disapproving of his conduct in regard to the emancipation of the press.

SIR C. METCALFE AND THE FREE PRESS DINNER.—The annual dinner in commemoration of the Emancipation of the Press was about to come off when it was postponed in the middle of December, in order to await the expected arrival of Sir C. Metcalfe in Calcutta.

THE STEAM QUESTION.—Throughout December, books were in circulation with numerous signatures affixed, calling on the Sheriff to convene a public meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration the present state of the Steam Question between England and India; and also the expediency of again addressing the Home Authorities on the subject.

MRS. LEACH, THE ACTRESS.—This popular Anglo-Indian actress of the

Chowringhee Corps Dramatique is about to return home in consequence of ill-health. If the Calcutta press are good critics, Mrs. Leach might prove a *card* to such of our London Theatres as the Surrey or the Adelphi.

LARGE OPIUM EXPORT.—The *Water Witch* sailed for China on the 13th Dec. with upwards of 1200 chests of Opium on board, the largest quantity ever shipped from the port of Calcutta. Considerably more was ready for her, but she was unable to stow it.

THE BLACK ACT.—The latest Government despatches contained the full approbation and sanction of the Court of Directors to the celebrated piece of legislation yecept the *Black Act*.

THE ERNAAD.—The cabins of the Ernaad, which vessel was to sail to Cossier the first week in January, to facilitate the overland route, were nearly all engaged. General Ventura and Lieut. A. Conolly had determined to proceed to Europe overland.

PRIZE MEDALS.—The medals and prizes for the examination in chemistry at the Medical College for the year 1837, were distributed at that institution on the 10th December by the President of the Council, Mr. Ross. There were many European and native gentlemen present, amongst whom was the liberal donor of the prizes Dwarkanauth Tagore.

RELIGIOUS THIEVES.—Some natives had broken into the Bible depository and carried away 100 Bibles. It was hoped the pious depredators would *profit* by what they had stolen.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE PENSION FUND.—The Court of Directors, it appears, have refused to allow six per cent. on the monies of this Fund. The fact has panic-struck the Subscribers, who fully calculated that the Court would, without a moment's hesitation, allow the inferred per centage.

DRS. MERCER AND VOS.—Dr. Mercer has been chosen by the Dacca division as their representative in the Orphan management; and Dr. Vos one of the temporary honorary managers, has been elected for the Benares division in succession to Dr. Corbyn, but Dr. V. has declined on the score of his professional avocations.

SALE OF INDIGO FACTORIES.—At a Sale at Messrs. Moore, Hickey, and Co's. Auction Rooms, on the 16th December, two Indigo Factories in Tirhoot obtained purchasers at prices far above the limits put upon them by the sellers, viz. the Serah and Jumoah concern, put up at Rs. 40,000, and sold for Rs. 62,500; and the Amoah Factory put up at Rs. 10,000, and sold for Rs. 36,500, though described "as having been shut up for some years, without stock or stores of any kind, and with all the buildings out of repair.

THE ROADS.—The Grand Jury had interested themselves in the state of the roads, so long a subject of animadversion with the Calcutta public. It was expected that something would shortly be done towards repairing them and preventing the painful annoyance from the dust.

GRAND JURY DUTIES.—The Grand Jury having complained of the unequal and inconvenient pressure of their duties, Mr. Justice Grant said, that, as respected the duties proving unequal an inquiry should be instituted, but the learned Judge is stated to have expressed his dissent to any reduction of the present number of 23, on the ground that as the existing practice requires 12 jurymen to form the majority on every indictment; it is requisite that the number 23 should be maintained to keep up the nearest minority without paralysing the votes on a question of returning a true bill or throwing out an indictment.

THE NEW SHERIFF.—Colonel James Young has been appointed (see our Register department) Sheriff of Calcutta for the year 1838.

SPORTING PRESENT.—Sir Charles Metcalfe had presented to the Agra Turf a splendid Silver Candelabra, twenty-four inches high. The base is a solid square resting upon massive feet of richly embossed scrolls. On one side of the square is engraved in vine letters the inscription "Presented by the Honourable Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Bart., G. C. B., to the Agra Turf." On the opposite side are Sir Charles's arms in full *alto relievo*. The two other sides are adorned with laurel leaves, per contra, the terms of the race and the name of the winner. On the base are two mounted jockeys beautifully modelled by a very masterly amateur hand. In the centre rises a splendid shaft representing grape vine clusters, and other characteristic emblems.

BANK OF BENGAL—ELECTION.—On the 15th December the election of two Directors of the Bank in succession to Messrs. B. Harding and W. Prinsep, out by rotation, took place. Four candidates presented themselves in Messrs. A. Colvin, J. Colquhoun, D. Tagore, and W. Bruce. The two former were chosen.

BALL ON BOARD THE REPULSE.—On the 14th December, Captan Pryce, the commander of this vessel gave one of the most novel and elegant entertainments of this kind ever given in the Port. The quarter deck, poop, and large cabins, were most tastefully decorated and illuminated. The refreshments were upon an equally superior scale. A good orchestra was in attendance, placed before the main hatchway, and the dancing took place on the quarter-deck. There were about 100 persons of rank and respectability present.

REVIEW AT HANSI BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—His Excellency reviewed Colonel Skinner's Corps of irregular Cavalry at Hansi, on the 14th November, and the Hurrianah Light Infantry Battalion, under the command of Captain Grant on the 15th November. The manœuvres are stated to have been well and steadily performed, notwithstanding the short period since the regiments were formed, and the recent severe sickness which has lately afflicted the men.

SIR CHARLES METCALFE.—The departure of Sir Charles was positively fixed for the 16th December. The Eighteenth regiment, Captain Anson, to form his escort. His Lordship had received a complimentary address. The deputation to present it were accompanied by all the rank and respectability of Agra. A Fancy Ball was given in honour of his Lordship on the 14th. Dr. Dempster had arrived and resumed medical charge of the Artillery.

NATIVE STATES SCARCITY.—At Alwar the scarcity of grain was excessive (December). The Rajah had resorted to what was termed the foolish policy of forcing the grain merchants to bring their stores into the market, and dispose of them at an ordinary rate. This Rajah it seems has lately introduced an ordinance, somewhat like our old forest law, by which any person but himself (he is a great hunter) and gamekeepers, destroying deer, forfeits his life.

DEPARTURES FROM ALLAHABAD.—By the *Jellinghee*, the following departures from Allahabad took place on the 12th December. H. Elliot, Esq., T. P. Woodcock, Esq., H. Gough, Esq., and R. Trotter, Esq.

CULTIVATION OF TEA ON THE NORTH-EAST FRONTIER.—By a recent despatch the Court of Directors had sanctioned a further continuance of the experiment introduced by Lord William Bentinck for the cultivation and growth of tea on the N.E. frontier.

OUDE BRIGADE.—The medical appointments to the Oude Brigade were filling up. Dr. Mc Cosh was appointed to the Cavalry regiment.

COLONEL BURNEY.—Sickness has compelled Colonel Burney to prepare for embarking for Europe immediately.

THE HILLS OF DARJEELING.—A Letter has been put in circulation, in the *Mofussil*, numerous signed, addressed to the Governor-General, expressing a conviction that the Hills are a very healthy retreat from the heat of the plains of Bengal, and requesting his Lordship in Council to authorize measures for rendering the station fit for the reception of temporary inhabitants to whom a removal thence may have become necessary. The proximity of the Darjeeling Hills would, it was stated, put it within the means of the middling classes to remove to them when compelled by ill health to seek recreation.

By later dates (December 19), we find that Government were on the point of granting the request of the above letter. Col. Lloyd has been authorized to commence the construction of a road from the Hills to the plains without delay.

THE WEATHER, &c., IN THE DISTRICTS.—*The Governor-General.*—(December 2.)—Letters from Gwalior represented the country in that quarter to be quite parched with heat, and in a most deplorable state of famine; grain was selling at eight or nine seers per rupee; the poor fled from their homes in quest of a chance of subsistence at Malwa. Great preparations were making for the reception of the Governor-General, and in the event of his not proceeding to Gwalior an envoy was to be sent to meet his Lordship at Agra. But his Lordship, it seems, had in fact changed his route at the period these arrangements were planned.

MILITARY ITEMS.—The 9th Regt. N. I. had sailed for Chittagong. We find that the Officers had liberally subscribed a purse to defray the expense of the toll, which the men are so ill able to bear. A hope was at the time expressed by a portion of the press that Government would think proper to refund the whole of this iniquitous tax in this and in the other instances of the 70th and 73rd Regiments. The 3rd Company of Sappers and Miners, under Lieut. Allardyce, had arrived near Ballooghat on route to Sylhet, to construct the proposed road in that quarter. The men of the Hurriana Light Infantry Battalion were stated to be in such a sickly state as to demand that the corps should be removed to Hansi for a change of scene. —The Earl of Cardigan, commanding Her Majesty's 11th Dragoons, was expected

to reach Delhi about the 7th December. It was stated at Delhi that Captain Bedford, Deputy-Surv.-General, would shortly be ordered to the Presidency to superintend surveys in Bengal, and that Captain W. Brown, revenue surveyor, would succeed to Captain Bedford's office at Allahabad.

THE DIANA STEAMER.—This new vessel which was fitted out for the Straits, is now employed on the Tenasserim Coast, having been sent there by Lord Auckland to be ready "in case of a brush with the Burmese."

THE CREW OF THE HEREFORDSHIRE.—An amusing Bacchanalian scene occurred at the Clive Street Ghaut on the occasion of seventy men, a portion of the crew of the Herefordshire, being paid up previous to their discharge. They were nearly all half-seas-over at the time, and received their Bank-notes and rupees with as much indifference as though they were notes of the *Bank of Elegance* and farthings. Each man received from 200 to 250 rupces. There was a very large assemblage of ticca bearers with palanquins, brokers, crimps, and other marauders, in attendance ready to ply their different trades, at which they no doubt proved very successful with Jack Tar.

EDITORSHIP OF THE CALCUTTA COURIER.—The Editor of the *Calcutta Courier* acquaints the readers of the paper (December 9) that its future Editorship had been the subject of a public advertisement, "and its proprietors, the army at large, being interested in all arrangements relative to the orphan press, the announcement was no doubt expected of the determination of the management at their last weekly meeting, to appoint Mr. Osborne, the barrister, the successor to the Editorial chair, which would be vacated on the 1st January, "from which date the superintendency of the Press" would be separated from the conduct of the newspaper, and entrusted to Mr. Huttmaun.

INDIAN LITERARY TASTE.—The Editor of the *Hurkaru* has more than once in his columns designated the *Pickwick Papers* as of the class of "pot-house literature." That Mr. Dickens is most successful in depicting low life is a general impression amongst the Home *Literati*; but this talent is evidently only incidental to the capabilities of an observant mind singularly enriched with the finest traits of poetry, whether the passions or the frivolities of life, the *light heart* or the *heavy heart* be his theme. For the Editor of a Newspaper to term the *Pickwick Papers* "pot-house literature," is to shew a mind either very barren or very malignant.

MR. E. CURRIE.—It was notified in the *Englishman* of December the 21st, as from authority, that Mr. E. Currie recently returned from furlough, would be appointed officiating Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, and that the junior member, Mr. Walters, was about to proceed to England.

SUDDER BOARD OF REVENUE.—Government having some intention of repealing Section 55, of Regulation 20, of 1814, which imposes on moonsiffs the duty of distraining and selling property in satisfaction of arrears of rent, have called on the Board for information relative to the subject. The Board have set forth the replies of the various Commissioners, and have forwarded to Government the sentiments of its members individually. The tendency of these communications is favourable to the repeal of the law as contemplated by Government.

THE HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—The eighth annual examination of the pupils of this school was held December 19th, before a very large assemblage of most respectable ladies and gentlemen. The results of the several examinations in classics, mathematics and English literature were very satisfactory. The business of the day was opened by the Director addressing his Lordship the Bishop of Calcutta (one of the trustees) in a neat speech; he respectfully put his Lordship in mind that four years had elapsed since he had last honoured the school with his presence; and that those boys who, during his Lordship's last superintendence, composed the first and highest class, have one and all been called to fill a variety of avocations in life, in which they reflect much credit both on themselves and the place of their education; he adduced instances of quondam pupils being associated with the Church mission, of one (Mr. Cameron) who is now discharging a very responsible situation in La Martiniere, and two others, Messrs. R. J. Sevestre and J. R. Clermont, engaged as first and second English teachers in the school, and who were most efficient instructors of youth. The examination of the several classes was conducted by the President, the Archdeacon, Professor Withers, Major Long, and the Rev. Messrs. Pickanec, McQueen, Boswell, Moreton, Charles, Mickelton, Thomson, Garstin, &c. &c. After the examination was concluded, the Bishop made an encomiastic address to the masters, the pupils, and auditory severally. Prizes were then awarded to the following boys:—Foresty, Hand, Platts, Lochner, Ivory, Murray, Ryland, Stewetson, Ord, Stewart, Salmon, Leighton, Ledlie, Meger, Little, Gray, Bird, Ferrao, Foreshaw, Desaram, Hornett, Miller, Jeffry, &c.

ARRIVAL OF A DISTINGUÉ MUSICIAN.—The *Bengal Hurkaru* announces the expected arrival of a popular Musician from Paris in the following terms; "A letter has just been put in our hands from Bordeaux, by "un Musicien très distingué" M. Ryckmann, who, having heard in France that a single Concert in Calcutta, was worth twenty thousand francs, has left his engagements in the Parisian Opera, and though declared to be one of the first bassoon players in France, has trusted to our reputation, and thrown himself upon our liberality, bringing his son with him too, who, though a mere youth, plays on the piano with surprising execution. Mr. Ryckmann's instrument is a small bassoon, of recent invention by himself. Of course Mr. Ryckmann will have a Concert which will, no doubt, be well attended."

THE APOTHECARY-GENERAL.—In consequence of the non-arrival of Dr. Grant, the Apothecary to the H. C., and the necessity of making a formal delivery of his charge, Dr. Jackson has been induced to relinquish for a time his intention of returning home in the "London," in which vessel he had engaged his passage.

DISTURBANCE IN JESSORE.—"We hear" says the *Daily News*, "that a part of the Jessore district is in a very disturbed state from the quarrelling of some wealthy Zumeendars, and the turbulent conduct of their followers and latywauls, who are accused of robbing the villagers and even passengers of their clothes."

THE CHOWRINGHEE THEATRE.—The Chowringhee Amateurs were about to lose their principal Actor (the Secretary) in addition to Mrs. Leach, who was to take her farewell on the 10th January. The Corps, it was stated, would be much impoverished, as to talent, by these secessions. It was understood that the "Secretary" (an alias Mr. J. H. Farmer has long used as an Amateur Roscius) has procured a furlough for Europe.

THE ATALANTA.—The *Bengal Hurkaru* (December 19th) has the following; "We yesterday noticed the Bombay announcement of the departure of the Atalanta for Suez, on the 30th December, and the peremptory orders of this Government to detain her until the 5th proximo, but the language we used was quite inadequate to convey the sense we have of the gross neglect of every interest at this Presidency, thus exhibited by the Bombay Authorities. But for the prompt and energetic interference of the President of the Council, we firmly believe not one single letter from this side India, would have been in time." This matter has produced considerable ill feeling on the part of the Calcutta public against Bombay.

THE RETIRED LIST.—COL. RAYNESFORD.—The *Calcutta Courier* (December 19th) says, "The Retired List is positively to take effect."—The Journal had just received a private letter on the subject, in which the fullest confidence was placed.

THE TOWN HALL BALL IN HONOUR OF THE PRINCE OF ORANGE.—A brilliant ball took place early in December, at the Town Hall, in honour of the Prince. The rooms were described as most crowded and never perhaps more proudly graced with the light step of beauty. A guard of honour from Her Majesty's 26th Regiment and its band were in attendance. The Royal Guest himself opened the ball with Miss Ross, and the dancing was kept up with great spirit till the morning was far advanced. The Prince joined in most of the dances, and did not quit the hall till half-past two o'clock.

LIONIZING.—The newspapers teemed with the Prince and his pleasures during December. His Royal Highness *lionized* with a party of ladies to Barraekpore, visiting the Cossipore Foundry. He also, with Captains Arriens and Caine, A. D. C. visited Benares, thence to the Head Quarters of the Governor-General, afterwards to Agra, returning by Dawk to Allahabad, where a steamer was provided to bring the party back to Calcutta. During his stay at Calcutta, the Prince visited the Armenian Philanthropic Academy. His Royal Highness was here complimented with a short but neat address, delivered by Master Carapiet A. Agabeg, one of the most proficient pupils attached to the Institution, both in the Armenian and English languages.

THE UNION BANK.—A Meeting of the Union Bank proprietors took place on the 15th December, to consider the expediency of a further increase of the capital of the Bank to the extent of eight lacs, making the full capital forty lacs. The plan is, to do this by issuing 800 new shares, giving existing proprietors, as before, the first option of subscribing.

MAIL COACH ROAD.—Surveys were being made (18th December) by order of Government towards effecting the object of a Mail Coach road between Calcutta and Bombay as soon as possible.

MR. WAGHORN AND COLONEL CAMPBELL.—Mr. Waghorn's letter to Colonel

Campbell, agent to the East India Company in Egypt, of October 16th, on the latter's refusal of the gift of a depôt from Mahomet Ali Pacha, was published in the *Englishman*, December 7. The subject matter of this letter has already appeared in England, by medium of the *Morning Chronicle*. It is known that Colonel Campbell refused the offer of the depôt in furtherance of the steam object, on political grounds. Mr. Waghorn is indignant with the Colonel for allowing his prejudices to blind him to the merits of the Steam Communication Question; which, whether politically, or as respected commerce, was a point on which there could be but one opinion, and that entirely in favor of its advancement.

STEAM POSTAGE.—The new rates of steam postage, with the Admiralty rules for the despatch of steamers, were in readiness, but neither were officially published.

COMPREHENSIVE STEAM FUND.—The subscription list exhibited (December 6,) 608 names, and 2,263 shares engaged, besides 36 subscribers for 113 shares at Madras.

CALCUTTA STEAM COMMITTEE.—“We have heard, with much pleasure,” says the *Calcutta Courier*, (December 9), “that the Governor-General has in a recent communication to the steam committee, expressed his hearty concurrence in the views they entertain of the importance of establishing a steam communication with Suez from Bengal, in addition to the Bombay line, and his desire to promote the success of the scheme. Of course, however, it could not be expected that his Lordship should enrol his name among the shareholders of a speculation which might be affected by the measure of his own government; but Lord Auckland's opinion that it merits the favour and support of government is of more value to the cause, and will have more influence in promoting subscriptions at home than the appearance of his name among the subscribers.

BILLS DRAWN UPON INDIA.—By the arrival of packets bearing the *Bombay Despatch*, dates 21st and 22d November, advices were received of bills drawn upon Bengal, in all August and September, to the amount of about 22 lacs, and upon Madras and Bombay, about four lacs at the usual exchange.

STEAM TUG ASSOCIATION.—The Steam Tug Association have received drafts and estimates for two more river tugs, with advice that the engines would be despatched from England in the course of February. Therefore, the keels of the vessels were to be laid down without delay.

THE GLOSTER MILLS.—The *Calcutta Courier* (December 7,) observes, “the negotiation for the purchase of the Gloster Mills, (see Synopsis, No. 1, p. 22,) for the purpose of throwing the concern into a joint stock company, has been concluded; the works to be taken at a valuation of 60,000*l.*, and the capital of the company to be 120,000*l.* in 2000 shares of 60*l.* each, of which capital, 75 per cent. to be immediately remitted to India, to cover the cost of the works, and to form a working fund, leaving 25 per cent. subject to future calls, but not expected to be required. A copy of the prospectus is now before us. The directors in England are to be, Messrs. J. Brightman, H. Gouger, and J. W. Sutherland; with Mr. Turton as standing counsel. The directors in Calcutta, Messrs. J. W. Cragg; S. R. Crawford; and J. D. Dew. Our information on the spot is, that the shareholders will have every reason to be satisfied with their purchase.”

THE REV. DR. MARSHMAN.—The decease of Dr. Marshman was announced, (December 5th,) after a long missionary career of *thirty-eight* years. He was within a few months of his 70th year. A memoir of this distinguished missionary is given in a former part of this number.

GORRUCKPORE RACES.—The Gorruckpore races (3 days), commencing 21st October, went off with considerable eclat this season. The conditions were as follows:—1st day—Purse; 1st. 7*lbs.* each, one mile, for all horses. 1. Mr. Price's *Hocus-pocus*, (owner). 2. Mr. Pennington's *Selim*. 3. Mr. Becher's *Pugilist*. 4. Mr. George's *Nutmeg*. *Pugilist* got the lead, but was overtaken by *Selim*. At the distance post, however, *Hocus-pocus* collared him, and came in an easy winner. Second day—a *Handicap*. One mile for all horses; between *Hocus-pocus*, *Pugilist*, Mr. Harcourt's *Queen of Hearts*, and *Nutmeg*. Won very easy by *Hocus-pocus*. Third day.—*Steeple Chase*, catch weights, 2 miles over a ground having 13 jumps. 1. *Selim*, rode by owner. 2. *Hocus-pocus*, (Gubboo). 3. Mr. Harcourt's *Tom*, (Mr. Becher). 4. *Belshazzar*, (Mr. Welby,) Mr. Price's *Butterfly*, (owner,) and Mr. Welby's *Pugilist*, (Madar Bux,) started and came over the jumps, but were not placed. The start was capital. They were altogether over the 3rd jump, when Mr. Welby taking a line of his own, cleared the bank and ditch into the road, and the following fence first. Here *Selim* got the lead, kept it, and won with ease, well steered by his spirited owner. *Hocus-pocus* had overreached himself, as was evident

from the commencement of the work. The meeting created much sport and amusement. The dinners every evening at the mess of the truly hospitable 11th N. I. were first rate. [Condensed from the *Englishman*, December 4.—At the suggestion of various subscribers, we have determined upon devoting a portion of our pages to all Asiatic field sports of any consequence.]

CAPTAIN MC CAUSLAND.—The *Englishman*, December 18th, says, "We hear that Captain Mc Causland has lost his situation under Colonel Tapp, for being concerned, or supposed on strong grounds to be concerned, in writing letters or articles, in the *Agra Ukhbar*, against the Colonel.

TENDER FOR BUILDING TWO WAR BOATS FOR ARRACAN.—The tender of the Calcutta Docking Company for building the two war boats for Arracan, has, it is said, been accepted. The Company undertake to complete the boats in three months. The dimensions of these craft are, length 60 feet; breadth 6 feet; constructed at a draft of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water.

EXECUTION.—Two men, both named Buddinauth, paid the forfeit of their lives, December 18th. The one the murderer of his wife, the other, of one Connye. The former was 35, the latter 60 years of age. The old man behaved with propriety at the gallows, but the younger man kept singing, and otherwise behaving in a manner as if he had lost his mind. The crowd of spectators was very great. The carriages of several gentlemen were observed, drawn up opposite the gallows.

H. M. S. RATTLESNAKE.—This vessel arrived at Kedgeree, December 17, bringing six lacs of treasure from the coast, on public account. Captain Hobson, it was stated, had orders to take all Her Majesty's vessels in these parts under his command.

DEATH OF A CELEBRATED VOCALIST, AND OF AN AERONAUT.—The Calcutta papers notice the death of Mrs. Goodall Atkinson, the celebrated vocalist, and also of Mr. Robertson, the person who had attracted so much notice there as an aeronaut.

THE MEDICAL BOARD AND SIR HENRY FANE.—We have condensed the following from the *Bombay Gazette*, January 5th.—It is well known that the Medical Board of Calcutta, although at the head of the service, has very little power in any thing affecting the interests of that service. Feeling this as resulting from the neglect of Government, the Board has recently entered into a correspondence with Sir Henry Fane, their object being to get invested with additional power, in order that they may extend a useful assistance to the medical department of the army. The Board drew the attention of his Excellency to the present crippled state of their power, pointing out that they are in effect prevented from exercising effectual control over their subordinates. They then point out the necessity of medical men being taught to look for preferment, in a great measure, to the only persons who can appreciate their claims to ability and knowledge in their profession. They would wish Sir Henry Fane to admit of the rule being acted upon, which himself drew up, in the disposal of the patronage of regimental appointments, which in effect bestows it on the commanding officers of regiments, and they accordingly suggest that on any situation becoming vacant, having a salary attached to it beyond a certain amount, that every superintending surgeon should be allowed to recommend a fitting person to the Board, and the Board thereafter to select three out of the numbers so recommended; the names selected to be forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief who is to choose from them. To the propositions of the Board Sir Henry Fane has replied with much of what the *Bombay Gazette* terms "self-sufficiency and assurance." To those indeed who have read the correspondence, it must be evident that Sir Henry treats the respectful communication of the Board with any thing but a respectful reply. There is much of irascibility evinced in informing the Board that they are in error;—their arguments quite inapplicable,—that he (Sir Henry) can form an opinion of his own; that the commanding officer of a regiment can form better opinions on the arrangements with reference to medical men in the army, than can the Board who are merely a stationary body. The Board make answer to Sir Henry, correcting his false ideas as respects the utility of their institution. They tell him that the same opportunities of observation of the conduct of junior officers of the medical service they have, which a commanding officer has; these they possess through the reports which are regularly made out by surgeons and assistant-surgeons of all that transpires of importance in medical science, and forwarded to the Board through the superintending surgeons of divisions. Sir Henry Fane again replies, observing, "To know whether a medical man possess ability, you must see him administer the medicine, &c. &c." as if acts of the mind could not be made intelligible on paper. So far from his Excellency's replies to the Board settling the question at issue, they will, it is expected, only tend to place it in a stronger light; for the Board will yet, most probably, "agitate" the matter to a more satisfactory conclusion.

LIEUT. DICK.—By latest accounts from Agra, the small-pox had broken out there, and Lieut. Dick, of the European Regiment, had fallen a victim to it.

MILITARY NEWS.—The *Englishman* (December 18th) gives the following military *on dits*. “Col. F. Smith, 7th. N. I. is appointed to the command of the frontier station of Lhoodianah. Private letters from Nagpore, mention that the resident at Hyderabad, had started with his suite on a tour of inspection through the Nizam’s dominions. He visits Aurungabad, Hingolee, and Momnabad. Capt. Sotheby, the brigadier at Hingolee, goes home immediately, and it is considered certain that Capt. Twemlow will be promoted to a division (Hingolee second class). Lieut. Ward, Madras Art. to succeed Capt. Twemlow in the Artillery. Lieut. Briggs, 31st Madras N. I. is likely to be attached to the Nizam’s service. Capt. Fair had returned to duty at Aurungabad. Capt. Holland is gone to command the Company of Artillery at Aurungabad. Capt. Fitzgerald is transferred to the Company at Hingolee, and Capt. Onslow to that at Bolarum. Lieut. Col. Stewart, resident at Hyderabad, has, according to the *Calcutta Courier*, applied for a furlough to the Cape.

CURE OF AN EXTRAORDINARY TUMOUR.—On dit; that Mr. R. O. Shaughnessy, the Superintendent of the Gurran Hutta Dispensary, has lately effected the cure of an extraordinary tumour on the person of a Hindoo, aged about 30. The tumour is described as fibre cartilaginous shooting out from the upper jaw bone, and reassuming about 14 inches. The patient had suffered much from the tumour for 8 or 9 months, and for the last 3 months could take nothing but milk. He was unable to speak.

MARRIAGES IN INDIA.—“A fortnight ago,” says the *Englishman*, (December 5th,) “we drew the attention of the public to the uncertain and unsatisfactory state in which the question of Christian marriages in India now lies, and to the great jeopardy into which the peace of many families had been brought by recent events.” In further confirmation of this fact we are now enabled to publish a letter addressed by one of the Presidency Chaplains to a layman, resident in Calcutta:—“My dear Sir.—A dissenting minister is not recognised in law, and his performance of a marriage ceremony, is no more than your own. A marriage performed by him, like many in this country by magistrates, is illegal; that is to say, children by it are illegitimate, and cannot inherit, and the parties may take another partner without charge of bigamy.—Your’s, very truly.—(Signed) T. Robertson.” It is necessary to add that this opinion is open to disputation. In fact, if Mr. Robertson has stated the law correctly, there is no knowing how many Anglo-Indian families may be seriously affected by it. The *Friend of India*, in a long article on the subject, observes:—“We believe our learned barristers in Calcutta would experience little difficulty in invalidating the statement.”—Again, “Though Mr. Robertson’s doctrine might be admitted correct before the recent Marriage-Act, there can be no hesitation in affirming, that, subsequently to its enactment, all marriages celebrated by civil and military authorities, or by dissenting ministers in India, are valid, and the children who may be born, legitimate.”

DR. O’SHAUGHNESSY.—It was expected that Dr. O’Shaughnessy would be appointed Secretary to the Committee for preparing an Indian Pharmacopœia, and testing all medicinal drugs that are or can be produced in India.

DR. RANKEN.—Dr. Ranken was about to be appointed Superintendent of Dispensaries.—*Corbyn’s Medical Journal*, December. The *Englishman* remarks on this statement—We have good reason to know that this measure is not in contemplation,—neither is the *on dit* true (also affirmed by Corbyn) that “the professorship of Clinical Surgery (or Medicine) is to be abolished.” There is, indeed, adds the *Englishman*, some intention, we believe, of attaching an ex-officio professorship of materia medica to the charge of the general dispensary.

ST. ANDREW’S DINNER.—This Scottish convivial dinner (held annually) took place at the Town Hall, on the 30th November. It was rather thinly attended, but amongst the guests were the Prince William Frederick Hendrick, Captain Arreens, and the Officers of the *Bellona*, Colonels Thackwell and James, and Captain Blake of H. M. Ship *Larne*. The Hon. the Deputy-Governor was prevented from attending by indisposition.

SERIOUS OUTRAGE AT CHANDERNAGORE.—It appears by the *Bengal Hurkaru* of the 22nd November, that an event which nearly ended tragically, occurred at Chandernagore a few days previously to the above date. Four officers of the 9th, stationed at Chinsurah, Captain D——, Lieuts. B. H. and C. started one afternoon on a shooting excursion. They inadvertently passed the southern boundary of the Hooghly station, and got within the French territory. They had proceeded on (in a straggling manner) until they came to a large chur connected with the bank of the

river, when some natives, of whom there were many watching their motions, pointed to some pigs which were running about on the char. The officers took what appeared to be a hint, and fired at the pigs, and shot three of them, shortly after which occurrence, a crowd of natives rushed down the banks armed, and shouting hurri bole! hurri bole! The officers being separated from each other, could not defend themselves, and indeed were unwilling to use their guns. Lieutenant H. was saved by the fortunate interposition of some of the police, and young Lieutenant C. also escaped, but the crowd secured Lieutenant B., knocked him down with their heavy lathies, and dreadfully maltreated him; his head being cut open to the skull, and his body covered with severe contusions. Captain D. was knocked down, stunned by a large brickbat; the natives bent him, and stamped upon his chest, inflicted a severe wound on one of his legs, and in short seemed bent on murdering him; he struggled desperately, but the natives dragged him up a bank towards a temple, although on the way he knocked several of them down. When they got him into the temple, their object seemed to be to immolate him on the shrine,—for a man attempted repeatedly to stab him to the heart, and in fending off the knife, Captain B.'s fingers have been severely cut. That he would have been murdered there, had not some respectable natives interfered, there can be little doubt. They prevailed upon the people to desist; but the wretches even in acceding to the request, manifested further brutality, for instead of carrying him, they actually dragged him by the heels with his head upon the ground for nearly a mile towards Chandernagore, and when he was at length released by the police, and brought to that place, he was nearly suffocated with the rush of blood to his head. Capt. D., Lieut. B., and the other officer severely injured, were taken to the house of Monsieur Thiers, where they received the kindest attention. Capts. D. and B. subsequently proceeded to Chinsurah where they were doing well. Their depositions had been taken in due form.

THE NURSERY OF H. CO.'S BOTANICAL GARDEN.—Our readers will remember our statement (page 149) of Mr. Assist.-surgeon Griffith, having disputed the correctness of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India's Report, wherein it is stated that the Nursery of the Botanical Garden was in a perfectly efficient state for the purposes to which it is adapted. The objections raised by Mr. Griffith were overruled at the October meeting of the Society; but, subsequently, various communications to the newspapers, by apparently very respectable correspondents, have, we perceive, confirmed the opinion of Mr. Griffith, that the Nursery is *not*, or *has not* been under the able superintendence so confidently assumed in the Society's Report. We find in our *Englishman* file, attacks on the Secretary in connection with the subject from *Botanicus* and others. To *Botanicus*, Mr. Bell replies with bitterness, and at great length, but he advocates his cause with more of sophistry than truth. According to his own *ipse dixit*, the Nursery of the Botanic Garden is in a flourishing condition. Yet others, who have eyes as penetrating, perhaps more so, than the Secretary's affirm the result of their careful inspection of the nursery, to be, in the words of Mr. Griffith, that it "presented the appearance of a mere jungle." A correspondent of the *Englishman* giving his real name in private, and signing himself P. P., writes a sensible letter, in which he says, "From the inspection I have had of the 'experimental nursery', I cannot say that my expectations have been realized. The canes are far from being fine specimens, and do not appear to have had a fair chance. The plot of ground is, in my opinion, ill-chosen, being surrounded and shaded by trees excluding sun and air. I saw no preparations for making the most of the different species of cane now on the ground. I was unable to get much of the information I wanted. There was something scratched on a slip of bamboo stuck in the ground (the nomenclatures perhaps); but in the Bengalee character, which was of no use to me. It would be a great improvement if the English were added." We must say, as disinterested observers, that these clear authenticated reiterated facts are not to our minds weakened by the long defensive letters of Mr. Bell in reply, letters which Mr. Bell has deemed of so much consequence as to demand *errata*; but which we look upon with reference to their bearings on the topic in question, as singularly "weak inventions," whatever estimation they may be held in, as literary compositions. The upshot of the whole matter appears to us to be that undue patronage has worked an inefficient person into the office of superintendent of the Society's Botanic Garden, and a glaring neglect of the Nursery Grounds has ensued in consequence.

THE CALCUTTA LOTTERY.—*Singular Good Fortune of the Government.*—Some sensation has been created amongst the speculators in this mode of gaining a fortune, in consequence of the *unfortunate circumstances* of prizes of Rs. 50,000, Rs. 20,000,

and Rs. 10,000, having fallen to the Government. The fact, it was apprehended would in some degree injure the welfare of future Lotteries, more particularly as it was understood from one of the newspapers that the lakh appeared to have fallen to the same fortunate party also, though as the newspaper reports it "the Committee were generous enough not to take the lakh also." This supposition appeared chimerical, "but there are many who remember," says a Neemuch correspondent of the *Englishman*, "the stir which was made some years ago when the grand prize fell more than once to the same parties. A solution of the cause of all these large prizes having fallen to the Lottery Committee may be offered in the reasonable supposition of, perhaps, a very large proportion of the tickets on this occasion having remained unsold. I should say the purchasers of tickets (speaking of the Upper Provinces) are very few, judging from the circumstance that we seldom hear of many speculators at even our largest military stations.

THE RAJMABL CANAL.—A correspondent of the *Englishman* has taken occasion, from the inadequacy of the existing river steamers to meet the general demand for freight, to recall public attention to the Canal between Rajmahl and Culna for which, surveys were taken several years ago. He states that there is a considerable sum in the public treasury to the credit of the Canal, with which a beginning might be made in an undertaking which is so greatly needed to keep up the communication between the Western Provinces and the Emporium of Calcutta. The *Friend of India*, October 9, adds: "The balance of the fund raised from the farm of ferries during the last ten years, is reported to be far from inconsiderable, and might be made available for this object. "We however wish," says the *Friend of India*, "that the *Englishman* would relinquish the Canal, and patronise the plan of a Railroad between Rajmahl and Howrah.

THE PROFLIGACY OF THE INDIAN PRESS.—We copy without altogether adopting the following opinions, which we find anonymously given in an Indian journal. "Nothing strikes an individual with such astonishment on his arrival in India, as to see the low ebb of decency to which the public taste has reduced the tone of the generality of the periodical publications. The reading public of India are, unlike that of Great Britain (taken in the aggregate,) rich, well educated, and move in the higher walks of life. They are therefore available targets for anonymous attacks from the newspaper press, whose editors do but bow to public taste, and indeed derive their diurnal aliment, by occupying their columns day after day, almost without intermission, with malign paragraphs aimed at the respectability of private individuals. Would any public but an Indian public bear to read or take interest in such a dispute as is at present pending, (October 6.) between the *Agra Ukhbar* and Captain Mac Naghten, where nought but gross scurrility, and a total disregard of the common courtesies seem to exist. Could any but an Indian public bear to see such an unmerited, mean, base insinuation as that which some anonymous enemy endeavoured to fix on Colonel Monteith? Is there a day passes on which some gross attack is not made on the Commander-in-Chief, and the generality of these attacks made without reference to facts, with a total disregard of truth: and what remedy is there for such a state of affairs?"

REGIMENTAL STAFF ALLOWANCES.—The Court of Directors have passed a resolution to equalize the regimental staff allowances of all the Indian army, by placing them on the same footing as those of the Bengal Presidency.

PARTY ANIMOSITY.—The *Friend of India*, in one of its latest articles, accuses the Calcutta Judges and other public authorities, of having given way to feelings of party animosity, because they did not appear at the Town meeting called to address the Queen. The *Englishman* replies: "With regard to the judges, we believe two out of the three were at sea, and the third ill. We cannot answer for the members of the Law Commission and the Secretaries of Government; they *may* be very disloyal and traitorous persons, and it would not surprise us if some of them were to give further proofs of disaffection, by either staying away, from the Victoria Ball, or not putting on *fancy dresses*. As for the judges they wear *fancy dresses* of their own, in their own *ball rooms*, which ought to privilege them against committing the same absurdity elsewhere."

"NOT AT HOME."—The *Englishman* (October 6), observes: "All the world and his wife are gone out of town, and the ordinary duties of a Calcutta Editor are increased 100 fold. The fountains of intelligence are dried up.

POST OFFICE.—Mr. Botelho of the General Post Office, has thrown together the whole of the New Post Office Act, the rules, list of stations, with rates of postage, &c. into one volume, which may be had, we believe, for a mere trifle.

THE BURMESE WAR—AN EDITOR'S WAGER.—Mr. Stocqueler thus addresses the Editor of the *Hurkaru*, at the close of a leader on the Burmese War Question.

“ Will the *Hurkaru* (we are not given to betting,) take two thousand rupees, to return us a gold mohur a day for every day that we are without a formal declaration of war, between this (October 4,) and the 1st March, 1838. We guess he would be minus a few hundreds by that time.”

PROGRESSIVE IMPROVEMENTS.—A new line of road was in course of construction, (where it was much wanted,) from the southern end of Old Post Office Street, across the plain, to the junction of the Hastings Sortie, and Raja Buddinauth's road, southward of the Government House. Hitherto, persons proceeding by conveyances from the river side part of Calcutta, and bound to the eastern or northern quarters of the city, had the choice of the detour by the aqueduct, past the Town Hall and the Cocked Hat, or by the angular circuit of the lower portion of the Calcutta gate-road, and that of the Raja's Ghaut, in the former of which cases they usually experience the benefit of the driving clouds of dust, and in the latter the pleasantness of perpetual slop. Both of these extremes will soon be exchanged for a more reasonable medium between dry and damp.

A CIRCULAR TO THE MAGISTRATES.—The Agent to the Lieutenant Governor at Delhi had issued a circular to all the Magistrates of the Delhi Territory, directing them to hear and investigate all complaints made by inhabitants of the British Territories of aggressions or injustice, perpetrated against them in foreign and independent States, and to report, to him, their opinion concerning them.

The system is to supersede the old practice of complaining to the Agent, and confining the Magistrates to the business of their own districts.

JUDICIAL SENTENCES —“ We deem it fairly within our province,” observes the *India Gazette*, (October 9,) “ to make any observations on the judicial sentences of the Adawlut Courts; and certainly there are cases which would seem to require notice. One has recently occurred of this character, and which, unless incorrectly reported, conveys an impression of extraordinary confusion in the presiding Judge's ideas of right and wrong. An old, worn-out, emaciated native, had the misfortune of losing an only son; the effect was a derangement of intellect, more or less observable by his neighbours and family, and exhibiting itself by neglecting his usual occupations and wandering over the country. With a view of preventing this waste of time, his wife took measures to confine him to the house. Under the irritation of the moment, acting, be it remembered, on a diseased mind, the man cuts her down with a bill-hook or some such instrument, and her death ensues. He is tried for his life, but the fact of derangement having been alleged, the *futwah* of the law-officer reduced the crime to ‘ unpremeditated homicide.’

“ The Judge of the Sudder, Mr. Braddon, according to the report, condemns this old miserable man to imprisonment for life, *with hard labour and irons*.

“ Now either he was sane or insane. If the former, he ought to have been hung; if the latter, there ought not to have been any punishment at all; and all that justice required was his safe custody, in order to guard against future consequences of his disordered intellect. As the case now stands, this poor wretch, mad from family affliction, is handed over to the tender mercies of a convict jail, and brutal chuprassies, probably unconscious of the crime, and sensible only to physical suffering.”

JURIES.—The practice of putting *three* natives in the Jury Box with *nine* persons of totally different habits, manners and religion, is also a most objectionable one, and we cannot do better than allude to it here. “ It may be disputed,” remarks the *Madras Herald*, “ whether it would be desirable to have the Petty Jury entirely composed of natives, but in common fairness they surely ought to form one half; that when they differ from Europeans, &c. they may have some weight in returning the verdict. In a case lately tried in the Supreme Court, it was evident, by the delay in returning the verdict, that the native jurymen were unwilling to bring in the prisoner guilty.”

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AT ALLAHABAD.—The Governor-General and party had arrived at this Station (December 3d). He was to leave for Cawnpoor, on the 9th; thence to proceed to Lucknow and to the Hills, with a small party, the state of the country not rendering it advisable that he should march with his usual retinue.

MAJOR-GENERAL HOPPER.—This officer of the Artillery had returned to Agra from the Cape. It was rumoured he would be appointed to the command of the corps over Colonel Faithful. [We fear this rumour is a malicious one.]

AGRA, THE 18TH N.I.—The left wing of the 18th N.I., under Capt. Anson, marched out from this station, December the 6th, for Shahdera, where they were to halt for Sir Charles, escorting him to Benares.

ADDRESS TO SIR CHARLES METCALFE.—*Proceedings of a Public Meeting of British residents at Agra, November, 27th.*—Brigadier Cartwright, in the chair.—Resolved,—That an Address be presented to Sir C. Metcalfe, Bart. C. B. expressive of the deep regret experienced by all classes on the occasion of his approaching retirement from the Lieut.-Governorship of the N. W. Provinces. (The Address which simply expressed the above sentiments, was read at this Meeting and adopted.)

Resolved,—That the deputation to take up the Address consist of Brigadier Cartwright; Cols. Roberts and Lindsay; Messrs. Alexander, G. I. Gordon, R. B. Duncan, and R. Gordon; Dr. Ludlow, Capt. Terraneau, and the Hon. H. Dalzell.

Resolved,—That both a statue should be erected in honour of the services of Sir Charles Metcalfe to the whole of British India, and that a service of plate be presented to him. As the adoption of one or both measures must depend upon the co-operation of the inhabitants of other parts of India, the final appropriation of the sums raised at Agra must be placed at the disposal of a Local Committee. The Committee to place themselves in communication with other bodies or individuals who may elsewhere interest themselves in the same cause.

SIR C. METCALFE'S REPLY TO THE AGRA ADDRESS.—We have already (page 311), given the principal feature of this valedictory reply to the Agra Address, viz. Sir Charles's acknowledgment that the home authorities were dissatisfied with his interference relative to the Indian Press: We now proceed to place before our readers the remaining interesting points of the document which, under the peculiar circumstances that have originated it, has been a subject of general interest in India.

After a few general remarks, Sir Charles takes up the subject of the press as follows:—"The worst that can be said of the liberty of the press is that, it may do no harm. No one can doubt that it must work a vast deal of good. I regard the passing of that act by the local Government of India as a glorious monument to the honour of the East India Company, and as a proof of the merit of its administration, notwithstanding those defects from which no government is entirely free. That act evinces to the world, that the Company's Government desires no concealment; that it seeks information and instruction wherever they are to be found; and that it does not wish to rule India as a conquered, ignorant, and enslaved, but as a cherished, enlightened, and free country. Whatever may be the will of God with respect to the duration of British rule in India, it would be vain and foolish to attempt to uphold it by shackling the people with the chains of ignorance. It would be unworthy policy to deny to them any benefit, consistent with the safety of the state, that can tend to elevate them in the scale of human beings. This country has been gained, and is maintained by the sword, and honour be to the army, to whom, under Providence, the British empire owes this splendid possession. But looking to future ages, our dominion can only endure by the affections of the people; by their feeling that under British rule they are more prosperous and happy, and free, than they could be under any other government, and that their welfare and our rule are linked together.

"For those who object to the liberty of the press, there is another justification of the act of legalization, which is, that any other law on the subject was morally impossible. I will defy the ingenuity of man to devise any restrictions, short of absolute suppression, which no one would have attempted, that could have been effectually modified; restrictions had been tried and had utterly failed. The press was practically free, though insecure; but the law regarding it was in absurd confusion. Throughout one Presidency there was a code of restrictions so absurd, that no government would think of enforcing them; throughout another Presidency there were no restrictions, but perfect liberty by law, opposed in vain by the Government. In a third Presidency there was restraint in the provinces, and liberty in the metropolis. Restrictions were most complete in the Presidencies of Fort William, and there the practical liberty used was greatest. In this chaos of the state of the press, when laws came to be made for all India, common sense pointed out that there was but one law that could be made with any effect, a law of liberty, and responsibility to courts of justice.

"The Press of India has been practically free, from the moment when the Government discovered, about twenty years ago, that it could not enforce the censorship which then existed: that is, could not legally inflict the penalties attached to its violation on any one, who in the eye of law was a native of India. This being known, the censorship was set at defiance. Then came a code of restrictions;

these were equally disregarded. Another codo was, for the greater part, similarly defied. The British subjects in India would have a Free Press, and the Government could not prevent it. Under all these circumstances, when it became my duty, as Governor-General of India, to propose a law for the press, there seemed to me but one course that could rationally be pursued;" and Sir Charles went on to say that he was desirous to effectuate a measure so much needed, before it was in a more direct manner demanded.

Sir Charles concluded his eloquent defence of his political conduct in India, by stating, in respectful terms, the evident (as he presumed) displeasure of the Company at the course he had pursued with respect to the press. Referring to his departure for England, he said, "I quit my duties, and my residence among you with great regret; but the act is my own. I may have been misled by erroneous information," (alluding to the peculiar measure of his late government,) "I may have misconstrued the circumstances that have occurred. But if that information and my construction be correct, as I believe them to be, I had no other course open to me than that which I have adopted. Had I been *blind* or *indifferent*," (to liberal legislative views, as we understand the passage by its context,) "I might have remained in India; and I should have perhaps been permitted to die in the service in which I was born; in which the best years of my life have been passed, and to which I would willingly have devoted the remainder." Sir Charles then stated, that possibly he might seek to render himself useful in the British Parliament after his return home. "But the violence of party spirit, the corrupt practices of candidates and voters, and the utter ruin to moderate means of contested elections in Great Britain, would make a formidable array of obstacles," against any attempt he might make to push himself (whose only party would be his country,) into the Imperial Senate. Therefore the retirement of private life would most likely be his future destiny. The parting words, addressed by Sir Charles to his friends, are highly creditable to his heart for the truly affectionate feelings they breathe towards the European Public of India. We subjoin them; "I part from you with reluctance and sorrow; and with heartfelt sentiments towards you of respect, gratitude and affection. Many of us I hope may meet again in another land. God bless you all!"

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S INTRODUCTION TO THE KING OF DELHI.—The *Delhi Gazette*, December 13th, has the following interesting account.—The Commander-in-Chief (who arrived here on the 30th November) with a portion of his family and staff, went on Wednesday to see the Cootub, and returned to Delhi next morning. After the preliminaries were arranged, Capt. Phillips introduced his Excellency to the King of Delhi, who was seated on the imitation of the once celebrated Peacock Throne, in the centre of the Dewan Khas, or Hall of Private Audience. The hall is built of white marble, the walls and pillars inlaid with imitations of precious stones; the originals having been abstracted by the Mahrattas, when they unceremoniously possessed themselves of all belonging to the Great Mogul, that they could lay hands on. On being presented, Sir Henry Fane offered his muzzur, with which his Majesty seemed especially delighted. After a little extraordinary etiquette, the Earl of Cardigan and officers of the staff, were respectively introduced, and each presented a muzzur. Subsequent to the Presentation, his Majesty placed a cap, made of gold tissue, on the Commander-in-Chief's head, who then retired to be robed. This robing consisted of a dress of silver tissue, over which a jacket of yellow kumkhab was placed. Thus eccentrically attired, his Excellency returned to the royal presence, when his Majesty fastened on a jewelled feather to the cap, a sword belt, to which a sword was attached, and a shield. A herald proclaimed the different titles and presents bestowed on his Excellency. The visitors and staff then made their appearance dressed "à la mode de la cour de Delhi!!" Sir Henry Fane looked and played the *role* of chief to perfection, though it was with difficulty himself and staff, &c. refrained from laughing at their several ludicrous costumes. We could not help making a comparison between the English party and that which surrounded the once mighty throne of the Sovereign of India, and reflecting how complete a revolution had taken place since; hardly two centuries ago a petition was humbly offered before that same throne asking permission to establish an English commercial factory on a far distant sea coast. But to quit digression, his Majesty of Delhi added accoutrements to the Earl of Cardigan's dress, whilst the others were equipped by the Master at Arms, and each presented a second muzzur. Before taking his "rookut," his Excellency desired his Persian interpreter to thank the young Prince (with whom he shook hands) for his politeness in escorting him to the royal presence, and then Sir Henry, making his bow, retired, attended by numerous slaves. The horse,

elephant, and palanquin, presented to his Excellency by the King, were led and carried before him when returning to camp. The different regiments saluted the Commander-in-Chief as he passed between their ranks, and the artillery announced his safe return.

MAJOR PEW'S EXPERIMENTS.—GUN-CAMELS.—In the evening of the day on which the above events occurred, his Excellency examined the experiments made by Major Pew, of the Artillery, towards establishing camel-draught for guns:—four camels were harnessed to a nine-pounder, and were tried in every way. Sir Henry Fane highly approved of Major Pew's experiments, and it may be now said that the practicability of using camels as draught-cattle has been fully established. An article has appeared in the *E. I. U. S. G.*, on Major Pew's experiments; but we are happy to say, adds the *Delhi Gazette*, that actual experience has proved that the writer erred in supposing that camels would fail in rocky ground.

ABANDONMENT OF SIR H. FANE'S TOUR.—The *Delhi Gazette* mentions that Sir H. Fane had abandoned his intended tour to the westward and Dekhan, in consequence of Colonel Alves' opinion, that the road, supplies, &c. were unfavourable for the prosecution of the journey.

DINNER TO THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—The Commander-in-Chief was entertained (16th Nov.) by Col. Skinner, C. B., at a grand dinner at Hansi. The number of guests present was 53.

OUDE OFFICERS.—The following are the names of Oude officers nominated at the close of November:—Lieut.-Col. Anquetil to command the Brigade; Capt. Macdonald, 4th N. I., Major of Brigade; Capt. G. Grant, Commandant of Artillery; Capt. Newberry, ditto of Cavalry; Lieut. Ross, 2d ditto ditto; Capt. Start, Commander of Infantry; Gray, ditto ditto; Ludlow 2d ditto ditto; Troup, ditto, ditto, ditto; Lieuts. Norgate, Happe and Deas, Adjutants; Ensign Dallas to do duty.

MAJOR-GENERAL THE HON. J. RAMSAY.—The Hon. J. Ramsay arrived at Delhi (Nov. 28th) from Meerut, and the usual salute was fired on the occasion.

THE PLAGUE AT PALEE.—The plague (or a deadly malady scarcely to be distinguished from it) had made its appearance. The unhappy people were stated to be flying in all directions.

MR. HUTCHINSON.—Mr. Hutchinson of the Calcutta Board of Nizamut Adawlut, will, it is reported, succeed to a seat in the Board of Revenue, N. W. P. vice Mr. Fane, on leave to the Cape.

LUCKNOW—NEEMUCH—BHOPAL.—At Lucknow, the new King was severely ill (Dec. 23d). His death was daily expected. If the succession be allowed to remain in the family, or at all, says the *Ukhbar*, he will be succeeded by his son. *Neemuch.*—Dr. Keir, of the Jondpore Legion, visited Ballee and Pallee about the end of November, where fever, attended with glandular swellings, had partially re-appeared, and in the latter town had carried off about 150 people; at the time of the visit three or four persons were dying daily of the disease. *Bhopal.*—A final reference on the existing disturbances in this district, had been made to the Supreme Government; the Resident's exertions having failed to restore tranquillity. The 68th were still "*detenus*," and ready to move on the town, which is held by the refractory Begum, when called upon.

ADJUTANT CARDEW.—Lieut. and Adj. Cardew expired at Agra on the 18th November, after a short illness.

COLONEL STEWART RESIDENT OF HYDERABAD.—The *Madras U. S. Gazette* mentions, on the authority of a letter received from Hyderabad, that Col. Stewart is so dangerously ill as to require an immediate flight to Europe. In this case, Major Sutherland of Gwalior, was supposed to be the person who will succeed him.

THE COORG COUNTRY.—The *Madras U. S. Gazette* (December 20) states that "a correspondent who had visited Mercara, the capital of Coorg, and several other parts of the country, gives a very favourable account of its appearance and the feelings of the inhabitants towards the British Government. The people are represented as more happy and contented than they were under the Ex-Rajah. Numerous roads were in progress under the direction of Capt. Le Hardy, a very zealous officer. An excellent road has been formed from Fraser Pet to Mercara, through a dense jungle. Another through an equally close and difficult district is

progressing towards Cannanore. These undertakings, whilst they facilitate travelling, and transporting the produce of the different Talooks, afford employment to a great number of the inhabitants, who are liberally remunerated; a thing rarely known or expected under their former ruler. Since the cession of Coorg to the Company, two of its richest Talooks have been made over to the Canara Collectorate; but five still remain, the revenue arising from which, is said to amount to a lac and a half of rupees annually. The expense of the civil and military establishments are estimated at about two and a half lacs of rupees per annum, so that the disbursements exceed the income by a lac of rupees yearly. But, against this, large sums are often realised from the sales of sandalwood, ivory and other articles. The civil establishment is said not to exceed in expense that of the late Rajah; but an entire regiment of Native Infantry, and some Artillery being kept there, greatly augments the charges of the Province. The crops were everywhere most abundant; rice was selling in December at from 35 to 40 measures per rupee; and other grain proportionably cheap. The cattle and sheep were in excellent condition. The jungle abounded with game, and the climate is represented as highly salubrious: in proof of which it is stated that, although Mercara has been occupied by our troops for nearly four years, only one death has occurred amongst the Europeans stationed there, which casually arose through a fatal accident.

CAPTAIN BURNES' ARRIVAL AT ULLEE MUSGID.—It was understood in Delhi, that Captain Burnes had proceeded from Peshawur to this place; he directed some of the country people to bring him pieces of the stone found in the Kirikheibar; upon some of the stones produced, were found writings from the Shastres and idolatrous images, and in others the appearance of leaves and fibrous roots was noticeable. Captain Burnes preserved several specimens, and continued to explore for traces of copper, silver and gold mines, but was wholly unsuccessful; he also caught a number of the fish which abound in the streams of the neighbourhood, and had them sundried. It was said that the above articles were intended to be dispatched to Calcutta. Some of the workmen employed in repairing the Fort of Futtelghur, found a few Ashruffees in their excavations and took them to Captain Burnes; that gentleman upon examination, pronounced them to be coins of the time of Padshah, Secunder, who reigned two thousand three hundred and fifty years ago. That in those days the inhabitants of these regions were principally Ghebers, (fire worshippers,) and used much the same religious ceremonies as Hindoos, except that they buried their dead; these people it was who carried on their commerce with Ashruffees, similar to the coin he had examined.

CAPTAIN WILKINSON.—The Nazim of Cashmere was requested (qu? by Capt. Burnes), to show every regard and attention to Captain Wilkinson, upon that gentleman's arrival at Cashmere, and the Nazim's Vakeel, Roop Chund, was to obtain from him a certificate to the effect, that his comfort had been cared for.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT PIGOTT.—Lieut. W. H. Pigott, 40th Regiment, Madras N.I., died at Bombay on 16th December.

DR. SPENCER.—Dr. Spencer (a relative of the Duke of Devonshire) has been appointed to the Bishopric of Madras.

THE WEATHER AT MADRAS.—The weather for some days before the 23d December was so boisterous as to cut off all communication between the shipping and the shore.

THE ATALANTA.—It appears that the Madras public were as much inconvenienced and annoyed as that of Calcutta, by the conduct of the authorities in giving the three Presidencies so short a notice of the intended departure of the *Atalanta* for the Red Sea at the end of December.

COLONEL CHESNEY.—Information had been received in Madras that Colonel Chesney had been instructed by the Home Government to draw up an account of the Euphrates expedition.

REGIMENTAL MOVEMENTS.—The *Fort St. George Gazette* (December 12th) orders the following movements of corps, which were looked upon with considerable interest in India, in consequence of the late Batta regulations.

European Horse Artillery.—B Troop from St. Thomas's Mount to Kamptee.

C Troop from Kamptee to St. Thomas's Mount.

<i>Native Infantry.</i> —2d Regiment	from Mangalore	to French Rocks.
„ 6th	„ Vizianagrum	„ Chicacole.
„ 19th	„ French Rocks	„ Masulipatam.
„ 20th	„ Bangalore	„ Secunderabad.
„ 21st	„ Chicacole	„ ditto.

<i>Native Infantry.</i> —24th Regiment from				Secunderabad	„	Palaveram.
„	27th	„	„	Bangalore	„	Samuicottah.
„	28th	„	„	Cuddapah	„	Mercara.
„	36th	„	„	Mercara	„	Cannanore
„	37th	„	„	Secunderabad	„	Trichinopoly.
„	38th	„	„	Kamptee	„	Bangalore.
„	41st	„	„	Samuicottah	„	Bangalore.
„	43rd	„	„	Vislinoochurekrum	„	Berhampoor.
„	46th	„	„	Trichinopoly	„	Mangalore.
„	47th	„	„	Masulipatani	„	Cuddapah.
„	49th	„	„	Berhampoor	„	Kamptee.
„	51st	„	„	Cannanore	„	Trichinopoly.

FIELD FORCE POSTMASTERSHIPS.—The revival of the Field Force Postmaster-ships, or rather the appointment of Deputy Postmasters at the stations beyond the frontier and Ootacamund, whereby four additional staff appointments are thrown open to the army, is a recent measure of government which has given much satisfaction. We have more than once, says the *Madras U. S. Gazette*, (December 13th) called attention to the injustice of Lord William Bentinck's order depriving the Madras Army of the Field Force Postmaster-ships, whilst similar situations continued to exist by his permission in Bengal; we have all along felt assured that the Madras Government would not allow the interests of their military servants to continue slumbering, and they have now given a satisfactory proof of their watchful attention thereto.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN CLARIDGE.—Captain Claridge, 34th Madras N. I. died early in December, in consequence of injuries received by a fall from his horse.

CHANTRY'S EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF SIR THOMAS MUNRO.—Chantry's magnificent piece of sculpture, the Equestrian Statue of Sir Thomas Munro, intended for Madras, is alluded to by the *Madras Herald* in the following terms; "There is reason to fear that we shall not have the pleasure of seeing it (the Statue) in Madras for at least another year. It is stated that Chantry will not forward it until he learns that the preparations for its reception are completed. We believe, however, that there is another, and more probable reason for its delay. It appears that Sir F. Chantry is so well satisfied with his work, that he is unwilling to send it *out of the world*, until the principal people in Europe have had an opportunity of seeing it. This statue of Sir T. Munro is stated to be the only one in existence in which the horse is represented with all four feet on the ground."

MAJOR HICHENS.—The *Madras Spectator* notices that the Court of Directors had appointed Major Hichens to the Adjutant-Generalship of the Madras Army, Major Haig, the present incumbent, to fall back on his office of deputy. The opposition of Sir Frederick Adam and Lord Bentinck had long been considered fatal to Major Hichens's hopes with regard to the above office. The Court of Directors, however, judged impartially, and for themselves, in this case.

MR. SIMS'S LOTTERY LAC PRIZE.—It appears that Mr. Sims, C. S. to whom the great prize Lottery Ticket fell (see page 210) was not so fortunate as to be the sole proprietor of that Ticket. He was only one of five interested in it.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER AT MADRAS.—The sons of Gael held their annual dinner here on the usual day, in honour of their patron saint. The party consisted of 120 gentlemen, Lord Elphinstone presiding.

CIVIL FUND ANNUITIES.—N. Webb, Esq. late Postmaster-General; the Hon. Mr. Russell, Third Member in Council; C. Roberts, Esq. Principal Collector of the Northern Division of Arcot; and Harry Viveash, Esq. late Second Member of the Board of Revenue; have accepted annuities from the Civil Fund.

A FIELD-DAY.—Major General Doveton reviewed the 4th, or Queen's Own, on November the 29th.

SIR HENRY FANE'S MAJOR-GENERALS.—We believe it is not generally known, observes the *Madras Spectator* (November 29th) that the Supreme Government have so entirely disapproved of Sir Henry Fane's creation of Major-Generals by his late Brevet, that the Military Secretary has addressed a letter to the Madras Secretary to Government, ordering that whenever Major-Generals under this Brevet may, as such, come into collision with those appointed by the Brevet from home, such officers shall have the option of either waiving their new rank,—or of vacating the situations they hold.

PETITIONS.—The Governor had resolved to receive petitions three days a-week.

THE MINT COMMITTEE.—The Mint Committee has been abolished. In

future the assay master will communicate directly with Government, and the accounts will be audited by the Accountant-General.

LITERARY SOCIETY.—The "*Lodge of Perfect Upanimity*" were to give the usual splendid entertainment (a dinner, ball, and supper,) to a select number of Anglo-Indian Literati, on the 27th December.

THE WELLINGTON STATUE.—At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Madras, held at the College Hall, 16th December.—Lord Elphinstone in the chair.—it was resolved, that a subscription be entered into for the purpose of forwarding the views of the noblemen and gentlemen of the United Kingdom, to record the splendid military achievements of the Duke of Wellington, by erecting in London, by subscription, such a testimonial as may be worthy of those services, and of a nation's gratitude. Lord Elphinstone proposed the resolution with a few pertinent and respectful remarks, in which he drew a flattering portraiture of his Grace's superior qualities of mind and heart; whether as a soldier, a statesman, or as a private gentleman. Lord Elphinstone concluded by hoping that no person present would conceive that he was compromising his political principles in subscribing to this work; party purposes were distinct from those which brought the Meeting together. In London the subscription list was crowded with names connected with every shade of political opinion; but all appeared to have but one object before them, a free acknowledgment of, and a gratitude for, the splendid services to his country of the Duke of Wellington. "There is indeed," added the noble chairman, "a peculiar reason why the public of Madras should come forward upon this occasion. It was in this country that the Duke commenced his brilliant career. The Madras Army have their share of his glory, and I see here to day some of those who participated in his early victories." Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. were appointed Treasurers for the Madras collections.

MADRAS CLUB.—THE PAID SECRETARY.—At a numerous Meeting of the Members of the Madras Club, resident at Kamptee, (December 2nd.) resolutions were adopted expressive of the disapprobation of the Meeting, at the Committee's having appointed a Secretary (see page 209,) on a monthly salary of Rs. 300. That no construction of the rules of the Club fairly admits of such a procedure. That it was incumbent on the Committee to have referred the question to the greatest body of the Subscribers; and to have given extensive publicity to the contemplated measure. That as the Rules of the Club do not provide for the Members stationed in the Provinces having any vote on subjects connected with the management thereof, those Members who possess votes are entreated to take steps which will effectually prevent any limited number of Members carrying into effect measures which cannot fail to disturb that good understanding, the existence of which is so essential to the well being of the Institution.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.—Lieut. Donaldson, 50th Madras N. I. is appointed aid-de-camp to the President in Council.—Dr. Goodeve, of the Medical College, has been permitted to enter upon private practice.—Major-General Churchill is appointed Quarter-master General of H. M.'s Forces in India, in succession to Major-General Sir J. Dickson.—It was expected that Col. Thackwell, R. H. of the 3d Dragoons, would very shortly obtain his *local* promotion to the rank of Major-General, in virtue of a forthcoming brevet of the Commander-in-Chief.

THE FEMALE ASYLUM.—The annual examination of the children of this valuable Institution was to take place on the 22nd December.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.—A very interesting examination of pupils was held at the new school on the 13th Dec., before Lord Elphinstone, the Commander-in-Chief, and a numerous attendance of medical and scientific gentlemen. It was the first public examination within this new building, and it consequently excited additional interest. The *Spectator*, speaking of the edifice, says, "The arrangements appear to be excellently adapted for the purposes in view. The Hall of Study, we should think, would comfortably accommodate 150 pupils, whose seats are so managed that the lecturer or instructor may easily be heard by all with a trifling exertion of the voice. It is well ventilated also. An adjoining room contains the museum. Another apartment is to be devoted to a laboratory, the necessary *matériel* for which, we understand, has arrived in the "*True Briton*." A fourth room completes the structure, which is compact, and sufficient for all its purposes.

"The examination was conducted by Dr. Mortimer and Mr. Harding, the principal and assistant in charge of the school. Dr. Mortimer first explained to the visiting auditory in the following brief words the state of the classes, and the impedi-

ments that were unavoidably thrown in the path of acquiring that knowledge which their efforts were devoted to impart.

"Of the pupils present there were 68 who commenced their studies only seven weeks previously, and 25 who began in January, 1837. The 68 pupils mentioned formed the junior class, and had been engaged in the study of *materia medica*, which was the first branch of the course of instruction. The 25 senior pupils having finished the study of *materia medica*, had been engaged on that of anatomy for about eight months. Promotion had been made strictly according to merit, as ascertained by a register in which the result of all examinations was recorded. The chief, indeed the only obstacle to advancement hitherto, had been found to consist in the want of preliminary education (with reference to the English language in particular). The demands of the service for medical subordinates had not admitted of any of the pupils being allowed to remain for a sufficient time to complete the contemplated course of instruction; but their aptitude in acquiring medical knowledge gives ample promise of what may be safely expected from greater and more lengthened opportunity, and justifies the expectations of Government that the object of the Institution will be fully accomplished.

"Notwithstanding the primary importance of a knowledge of anatomy (proceeded Dr. Mortimer) in the case of disease, it is unknown in India as a science, and this Institution offers the first opportunity of cultivating acquaintance with it. That the study of it may be successfully prosecuted in this country has been already proved, and a knowledge of its value has only been required to engage the warmest zeal of both Indo Briton and native, in acquiring a practical acquaintance with it by dissection.

"The course of the examination which followed the above remarks was with the junior class on *materia medica*, embracing its elementary points. Anatomy was treated of in a similarly familiar manner.

"The pupils in both classes gave, by their correct answers and explanations, satisfactory evidence of the benefits they had derived from the able tuition they had been under. They were stated to be all of them attached to Hospitals about the Presidency. At the conclusion of the day's labours, Lord Elphinstone expressed to Dr. Mortimer and Mr. Harding the satisfaction he felt in witnessing the creditable progress of the pupils."

LIEUTENANT PORTER.—We stated in No. 3, of the *Oriental Herald*, (p. 208) that Lieutenant Porter, Adjutant of the 1st L. C. had been shot at on parade at Kamptec, by a native private. Accounts now before us mention a circumstance, of which we were last month uninformed, viz. that the pistol fired at Lieutenant Porter did not contain either bullet or shot, and that the Lieutenant was perfectly uninjured by the discharge of the pistol.

Bombay.

THE NEW CUSTOMS ACT.—This act was stated to have been received by the Bombay Government, to be put in operation on the 15th January, and that the necessary arrangements were left entirely to the Right Honourable the Governor. The system of marine police suggested by the Collector of Customs, was to be carried into force at the same time.

SHIP LETTERS.—Frequent complaints were made by the inhabitants of Bombay, at the long delays which always occurred in the delivery of ship letters.

DAWKs.—A Bangy Dawk had been established by order of Government, on the post route leading through Tannah, Nassick, Maliganm, Dholea, Mundlairsir and Mhow, connecting Bombay with Central India, and the upper Bengal provinces. A dawk had also been established on the post route leading through Poona, Sholapore, and Hyderabad, connecting Bombay with Madras. It was further intimated that a dawk would soon be established on the post route leading through Aurungabad, and Nagporc, for the purpose of connecting Bombay with Calcutta. These measures were stated to be likely to materially lessen the distance between the Presidencies.

PUBLIC BUNGALOWS.—These buildings for the accommodation of travellers, appear to be in such a dilapidated state, and altogether so badly superintended, as to have occasioned many complaints. A rupee is demanded of every person seeking the most wretched accommodation these bungalows offer; and instead of the money (or a part of it), being appropriated to the improvement and comforts of the build-

ings, it goes no one knows where; certainly not in aid of the purposes for which the bungalows were originally built.

THE NEW SALT ACT.—The *Bombay Gazette* complains of the early working of this act: "The working of the new salt act on the poorer classes of the population as well as on the commerce of this Presidency, in both ways will be felt as an evil of the first magnitude; we already find that the people have to pay several times higher for their salt than they had to disburse before, and the export trade in the article is at a perfect stand. These are facts. We pronounce the new law a piece of the most short-sighted policy that ever sprung from the ignorance of a government. The trade has been magnanimously opened; but the door has been completely shut to purchasers, and the deluded producers find that no one will take their commodity off their hands. We advise the repeal of this act immediately; in all respects it works evil instead of good; ruin instead of benefit."

MR. IRONSIDE.—Mr. Ironside, the Bombay senior member of council has retired from the service, and was about taking his departure from the Presidency, for England, (29th December). The society of Bombay, it was stated, would lose in him "one of its best supporters and brightest ornaments."

STEAM FUND.—Resolutions passed at a meeting of the Steam Committee, held on the 2nd of January, at Bombay; with reference to the resolutions passed on the 2nd of December last, and as measures have been put in progress by the Committee for the benefit of the public, in facilitating the communication through Egypt, and it being an object of considerable importance to them in taking their measures, to be aware of the probable amount of funds they may have at their disposal at as early a period as possible, in order to enable them duly to appreciate the extent of their ability to promote public convenience and comfort:—*resolved*.—That subscribers to the Fund be invited to transfer the whole or part of their subscriptions to the original Steam Fund, and place the same at the disposal of the Committee, for the purpose above mentioned: *resolved*.—That intimation be given to the public, that the Committee have made arrangements for sending to Cossier and Suez, a few tents and articles of furniture, for the accommodation of travellers; preference in the use of which, is always to be given to ladies and children, (and.) F. Mc Gilliray.

SIR ROBERT WILMOT HORTON'S ARRIVAL AT BOMBAY.—The late Governor of Ceylon arrived at Bombay on the 5th December, by the Malabar, and landed under the salute due to the rank of a Governor.

THE SAILOR'S HOME.—A splendid dinner was given on the 22d December, to the crew of the *Urania*, by their worthy Commander, Captain Noaks.

REGIMENTAL MOVEMENT.—H. M.'s 6th regiment was to leave Bombay for Poona, on the 8th January, to replace the Bombay European regiment now on its march there.

REVIEW OF TROOPS.—A review of the troops in garrison took place on the 27th December, under the Right Hon. the Governor; the Artillery fired the usual salute; and the other corps were put through several very effective manœuvres by Major General Sullivan. Amongst the large concourse present most, of the beauty and fashion of Bombay were conspicuous.

THE ENGINEERS OF THE "ATALANTA."—The *Gazette* of the 8th December alludes to a rumour of rebellion in the engineer department of the *Atalanta*; but makes no mention of particulars.

MR. WATHEN.—It was reported (Dec. 4.) that Mr. Wathen, Chief Secretary to Government, was about proceeding to the Cape. **MR. ELLIOT.**—Mr. Elliot of the Adawlut, was expected to succeed Mr. Sutherland, as Judge and Session Judge, and Agent for the Governor at Surat. **MESSRS. GIBERNE AND BELL.**—These gentlemen were named (Dec. 4.) as the successors of Mr. Elliot and Mr. Marriott in the Adawlut. (Mr. Marriott being about to proceed on sick leave to the Neilgherries.)

IMPORTANT TO REMITTERS BY HOONDEE.—The *Bombay Gazette* of Dec. 6th, mentions that "a case of considerable interest to those who are in the habit of making remittances or payments by Hoondee, was brought recently before the Chamber of Commerce for arbitration. It related to a Hindoo or Country Bill of Exchange, which was accepted in the usual manner, viz. by the drawer marking upon it the date of sight; and payment of which was, at the date of its being due, refused on the plea that the remitter had died, and that the drawee had not been put in funds for the amount. The question for arbitration then was, whether the writing of the date on the Hoondee was, or was not, according to the custom of the place a valid acceptance, and as a consequence, whether or not the acceptor was bound to pay the amount to the holders. It was satisfactorily proved in Court that

the document in dispute was accepted according to the custom of the place. It was therefore decided:—that the drawee having written on the Hoondec the date of presentation, and thereby accepted the same according to practice, the said Shroff was liable to the holders for the amount, together with the customary interest and all charges.

THE GOVERNOR'S BALL.—By a public notice late in December, the Right Hon. the Governor requested the company of the Officers of H. M.'s and the H. C.'s Service, Military, Civil, and Naval, at a Ball and Supper on the evening of the 1st January, at 9 o'clock, to celebrate the accession of Her Majesty to the Throne.

REGISTRY OF BOMBAY AND COLABAH PROPERTY.—The Bombay Government had applied to the Governor General for an act authorizing the establishment of an office for Bombay and Colabah, in which should be lodged "all books, deeds, writings, and documents, in any wise appertaining or necessary to the survey of lands, &c., in the said islands;" but it is said that the Governor General doubts the expediency of an enactment for *compulsory* registry, though he would give his sanction to a law providing a system of *voluntary* registry.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—A HINT TO LORD BROUGHAM.—We believe that his Lordship has not included the following fact in any one of his recent able speeches on Slavery. A correspondent has favoured the *Bombay Gazette* with an extract of a letter received from a gentleman who had lately visited Diu, which draws a picture of that town, requiring prominent notice. Diu is represented as a Portuguese town of considerable size; but now almost deserted. In it there are excellent houses and handsome churches; both literally deserted. There are, it is stated, five Portuguese brigs belonging to Diu, which trade to the coast of Africa, and bring back to the coast of Guzerat a great number of slaves annually. Surprise is expressed that a trade in slaves should be permitted by the Bombay Government to be carried on in the neighbourhood of a Naval Station, under the command of an officer of the Indian Navy, without some effort being used towards its suppression. This traffic in human flesh is carried on with impunity within an eighteen hours' run of a European Station! and no measure has been taken for its effectual annihilation. The *Bombay Gazette* concludes the account by desiring the attention of the local Government to this subject. "We are satisfied (observes the *Journal*,) that so far as the Government orders to the Naval Officer alluded to (the Commodore at Surat we believe,) can go, every necessary measure will be adopted to crush this unholy barter.

A FIRE.—About 11 o'clock, (on the night of the 15th December, says the *Gazette*,) the harsh sound of the drum broke on the repose of Her Majesty's lieges, summoning them, not to battle, but to aid in extinguishing a fire. The engines were seen hurrying along to their task, and the crowd willingly obeyed the call. The fire was at Lower Colabah; we know no more.

LIEUT.-COLONEL BURFORD.—This officer's death is announced in the *Bombay Courier* of December 14th.

ADDRESS TO MR. BELL OF POONA.—On the 21st of December, a numerous assemblage of Sardars, Merchants &c. of Poona, took place at the Lingum, with the view to present an Address to the Judge, Mr. Bell, on his approaching departure for Bombay, testifying their sense of his administration of this principal portion of the Ex-Peishwah's dominions. A deputation then waited upon Mr. Bell, and requested his presence at the Durbar, where a complimentary Address in the Mahratta and English Languages, signed by 1600 persons, was presented to him. Mr. Bell attended accordingly, and in a short reply said, that he was highly gratified with the kind sentiments expressed in the Address, and was glad to find that his administration had met with the approbation of 1600 of the privileged Sardars and others of the city of Poona.

THE SCHOONER EMILY.—We hear, (says the *Gazette*,) that the Government has purchased Captain Seton's Schooner "Emily," to be sent to the Gulf for the use of the Resident there.

SIR R. WILMOT HORTON AT BOMBAY.—Sir R. Wilmot Horton, late Governor of Ceylon, had, with a party of distinguished personages, visited the schools of the Native Education Society, and he expressed himself highly pleased with the display of extensive acquirements, as well as the industry and intelligence which he witnessed in the pupils.

THE BOMBAY MARKETS.—A correspondent of the *Gazette* complains of the Bazaar prices current of the Clerk of the Markets, which he says, always err on the side most detrimental to the purchaser, by giving the most exorbitant prices of the articles of provisions in the markets. In Bengal and Madras, adds the correspondent,

and even so near as Poona, there is an establishment superintended by a Bazaar master, whose duty it is to ascertain the supply on hand, and quantity expected into the market, and accordingly to fix the prices both for the observance of the seller, and guidance of the buyer, and why cannot such a system be adopted at Bombay.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY. (BOMBAY BRANCH.)—The Anniversary Meeting of this Society took place 27th November, the President in the Chair. Captain Davidson was balloted a member, and Ensign W. Evans was admitted a subscriber. Captain Waddington, and Drs. Montefiore and Scott were added to the Committee. A Letter from Captain M'Intosh was read. The Captain had sent the Society 2 copies of the Koly Memoir. He stated that he was preparing a Memoir of all the lower classes of the population on the Bombay side of India. A tomb-stone with a eufic inscription was then presented from Lieut. Kempthorne, I. N. It was found amongst the ruins of Saphire on the Persian shore of the Gulf, about 10 miles below Congoon. It was stated that on the summit of a hill near where the tomb-stone was found, is a large square edifice apparently of recent Mahomedan architecture, within which is a descent to a subterranean passage leading to a large vault, and close by the entrance of the passage is a well of evidently great depth. In the mountains to the westward of Congoon, are numerous small excavations, which are probably tombs. Lieut. Kempthorne thinks that these ruins may be those of Siraf, which before its rupture in A.D. 1220, by Shah Kodbadin, was the emporium of the trade, which was afterwards removed to Ormuz.

COMMANDER IGGLESDEN.—The retirement of Commander Igglesden of the I. N. on the invalid list, promotes Lieutenant, now Commander Rogers.

COLONEL D. BARR.—The Military-Auditor-General has been permitted to proceed to Egypt, for six months, on private affairs.

ACCOMPLICES IN THE SATTARA PLOT.—The *Durpun* (December 15), mentions that some Sowars had been ten days previously apprehended at Poona, and their property placed under arrest, charged as accomplices in the Sattara plot. Their miseries however were of no long continuance, for their innocence being discovered the very next day, they were released. The business however did not end here. The person that gave the information against them having failed to make good his charge, he was put in confinement, where he probably remains at this hour. He has been rightly served; "but would it not," (proceeds the *Durpun*,) "have been a wiser plan to enquire a little more into the nature and proof of his assertions, before degrading a number of respectable Sowars. The latter have appealed to the agent for Sardars, against the treatment they received."

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF PARIS.—The Committee had sent a diploma of honorary membership to Mánákjee Kharshadje, Esq., of Bombay, whose correspondence with M. Mohl and the Secretary, Monsieur Bournouf, appears to have been highly valued.

THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—The public of the other Presidencies having complained of the system existing in the Bombay Accountant-General's department, in reference to the payment of interest on the Government loans, the *Bombay Gazette*, (December 18), takes up the subject as follows: "In Bombay it is not unusual for the note to be kept for two or three days in the Accountant-General's office, before the draft for the interest is obtained and we have occasion to know that the excuse for this delay is the small establishment which the Government affords to that department. Nevertheless, we cannot see by what right the Government takes to itself the privilege of paying its debt when it pleases, more than a private trader would do; a public creditor should not, surely, be placed in a worse condition than a private one, but so it is that the latter receives his money promptly, while the former is told to wait some days until it is convenient for his debtor to calculate the sum due to him. Let it be kept in view that the public creditor suffers a positive loss by the delay which occurs, of the interest on the sum due to him. The excuse assigned for the delay is, a scanty establishment, but why does not the Accountant-General apply for an additional force. And there is another objection to this very business like system. A man lodges his security in the Accountant-General's office, and he is told to come some day or days thereafter for his draft on the treasury for the interest, but he demands a receipt for his money, or rather his security, which is all he has got for his money, but nothing of the kind will be given him, and he is thus left at the mercy of circumstances over which he has no controul; his security is put in jeopardy to suit the convenience of his debtor."

THE GOVERNMENT SALT SHOPS.—The *Government Gazette* of the 14th Dec.

announces that in pursuance of the New Salt Act, the Government Shop is to be closed, and the trade in that commodity thrown open, the same as in any other article of commerce.

THE CHOLERA.—It was stated (13th Dec.) that the cholera had reached Panwell, where several deaths were taking place daily. It was also stated that there was no medical officer on the spot.

WRECK.—A correspondent had informed the *Gazette* (Dec. 13th) "that a Pattimar, the Dereah Dowlat, bound from this port for Cambay, some few days since, was wrecked near Gogo. There was a large quantity of English goods on board, said to be of the value of Rs. 75,000, belonging to some of the Bombay merchants, all of which were lost. There was also a horse on board of the value of Rs. 1,500 which was drowned. No mention is made of the crew."

PIRATES.—A Buttilala, the Futch Mubarele, belonging to Sorabjee Dadabhoy, had left Bombay harbour for Surat, on the evening of the 6th or 7th Dec., when she was attacked about midnight off the light-house by a gang of lawless vagabonds (pirates), and sacked of upwards of Rs. 9,000.

CURIOUS COMPLAINT.—The *Bombay Gazette* (6th Dec.) admits into its columns the subjoined silly complaint against the Police:—"Sir, allow me to bring to the notice of the Superintendent of Police the folly of permitting the "guardians of the night" within the Fort, to wear shoes which make a disagreeable creaking noise, disturbing the inhabitants from their sleep, and proving a perfect nuisance to the sick, &c. &c." The *Gazette* terms this correspondent "a nervous writer of the first order, and applies to the poor fellow's case the motto *requiescat in pace*."

UNPOSTED CORNETS AND ENSIGNS.—A memorial to the Court of Directors has been got up at the suggestion of many of these young officers, complaining of the length of time which generally elapses before Cadets arriving at Bombay get permanently posted to regiments of the Bombay army, that this delay is contrary to military regulations. The memorial affirms that there are upwards of 60 unposted Cornets and Ensigns at this time on the Bombay Army List; some of whom landed in India, 1835, and whose immediate predecessors are in many instances in the enjoyment of the rank and pay of Lieutenants. That there are lieutenantancies now vacant in some of the regiments of this army, which it was rumoured the Hon. Court intended filling up by the *transfer* of the senior posted Ensigns of the Line, which the memorial submits would be a grievous wrong to the unposted Ensigns. The above document was merely published in *draft*. It had not received any signatures, nor was it decided upon as a fitting address to the Court of Directors, although it seemed likely to become a subject of consideration for the procuration of signatures.

SUTTEE.—We extract the following account of a Sutte from a letter furnished in the *Gazette* of December the 11th, by a correspondent who vouches for its perfect accuracy. "Out of the vast number who fell a sacrifice to the scourge of cholera at Punderpoor and its vicinity, a poor old Brahmin, his wife and child, who had accompanied a body of pilgrims to Punderpoor, from the distant province of Nagpoor, and had gone through the usual ceremonies of worship, were preparing to return to their distant abode. But Providence had ordered it otherwise; their much loved daughter took ill; soon died, and was consigned to the grave. Immediately after, the father took ill; and on the following day, died also. These two deaths so quickly following each other, quite overcame the survivor, a poor forlorn woman, parted many hundreds of miles from her home, without friends, with the prospect of a miserable life before her. In this situation, what did she? Impelled by the importunities of ignorant advisers, she agreed to allow herself to be burnt with the dead body of her deceased husband. Her sentiments scarcely expressed, were gladly received by the multitude, and with all the pompous parade of music, &c. usual on such occasions, the unfortunate victim was ushered to the spot appointed for the scene, and in the presence of the authorities of the place, burnt to death. The subject requires no comment. I give it to you as I received it, from many who witnessed the scene."

DR. FOGARTY.—Dr. Fogarty had represented to Government that he had established a Dispensary in his own house, for the relief of those poorer classes of the native community, who, labouring under disease, are disposed to avail themselves of the Doctor's unbought assistance. The Doctor submits a list to Government of 94 cases of persons, who, since April last, had become his patients. He proceeds to solicit the aid of Government in enabling him to extend to the institution those advantages which a greater supply of instruments and medicines would confer. The Doctor's demands (says the *Gazette*) are so moderate that we cannot see that

any objection can be urged by the Government, the object being one of so great an importance that the sacrifice of a trifle can be well submitted to. A demand is made for leave to draw upon the Company's stores for surgical instruments; and he also solicits the indulgence of the Company's Dispensary (for money always to be paid) when his own smaller stores fail. Dr. Fogarty's request cannot but be complied with; he simply seeks to confer a public benefit at an actual private loss to himself, should not the Government voluntarily offer him pecuniary assistance as well as that he applies for.

THE GUICOWAR OF BARODA.—It was believed (December 1st) that the ultimatum of Government had been forwarded to the Guicowar on the subject of the Vuttan of Nandla Bhoy Desaee, which has been under sequestration for nine years past. His Highness, it is said, is called upon to restore the Desaee's dues within a limited time, in failure whereof the Commissioner is directed to enforce the execution of the orders in the usual way.

CUTCH.—EARTHQUAKE.—A smart shock of an earthquake was felt here on the 8th of October.

Ceylon.

(Our latest accounts are to December 1st.)

GRAND BALL—PRINCE D'ECKMUHL.—On the 28th Nov. the Right Hon. the Governor gave a grand dinner at the Queen's House, to all the principal public servants in Colombo, civil, military, and judicial, and their ladies. In the course of the afternoon, the French frigate *L'Artemise*, Captain Laplace, anchored in the roadstead, which afforded his Excellency an opportunity of showing attention and hospitality to the Captain and his distinguished passenger, by inviting them to dinner on the occasion, which invitation was accepted. When the cloth was removed, the Right Hon. the Governor rose, and proposed the health of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, which was drunk with unbounded loyalty and applause. The band of the Royal Irish regiment played the National Anthem.

ORIENTAL TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.—It appears from a circular issued by the Committee of the Jaffna Temperance Society, that the *Oriental Temperance Advocate*, a most interesting and useful Periodical, would cease at the conclusion of the then current volume, unless pecuniary aid was received from the friends of the Temperance cause.

ARRIVAL OF SIR R. W. HORTON AT BOMBAY.—Sir R. W. Horton arrived at Bombay, on December 6th, by the *Malabar*, having accomplished the voyage from Ceylon in 21 days. He was accompanied by Mr. Bone and Mr. Blair of the Civil Service, and Capt. Stannus, his A. D. C. Sir R. W. Horton landed under the salute due to the rank of a Governor. By accounts received to January 5th, it was the intention of Sir Robert to leave on the following day for England, by the overland route.

PUBLIC THANKSGIVINGS.—Public thanksgivings were offered up on Sunday, Nov. 10th, both in the European and Native Churches, at the desire of Mr Stewart Mackenzie and family, for their prosperous voyage and safe arrival in Ceylon.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN THE EAST.—The Hon. Mrs. Stewart Mackenzie is patroness of a Society in England for the promotion of Female Education in the East; in furtherance of which object she has brought out with her a lady to superintend schools, to be established under the Society in Ceylon. Since the time of Lady Brownrigg, no special attention has been paid to Female Education, excepting by the Missionaries; and they have been able to conquer the difficulties opposed by the prejudices of the natives to a very limited extent, and only amongst the inferior classes.

SAVINGS' BANK.—We learn from the reply of Sir R. W. Horton to the Deputation from the Savings' Bank, who addressed him on the occasion of his approaching departure, that the Vicar-General of Ceylon, by prohibiting the lending of money upon interest among the Roman Catholics, had prevented their making deposits in the Savings' Bank. But that on application to the Bishop of Madras, he, Sir R. W. Horton, had ascertained that there was "no reason to believe that throughout the immense extent of the British dominions, there was a single instance of Roman Catholics being subject to censure or excommunication for placing money in the

Savings' Bank, or laying it out at legal interest," in consequence of which the Vicar-General has rescinded his prohibition.

MR. BLAIR.—Mr. Blair, on the day of his departure from Ceylon, was paid a very high compliment. Early on that day, a deputation from the Burghers and other classes of the native inhabitants of Colombo, expressed a wish to wait upon him with a farewell address, which was acceded to; when Mr. Blair, attended by several of his friends, received the deputation at his house. The address having been read, and Mr. Blair having made a very suitable reply, immediately afterwards the gentlemen of the Bar of the District Court of Colombo desired admittance, when J. J. Staples, Esq., Acting Queen's Advocate, addressed Mr. Blair, in a feeling and complimentary speech; at the conclusion of which, he presented Mr. Blair with a splendid gold snuff-box, which he requested him to accept as a token of the respect and admiration felt for him by all the members of the District Court of Colombo.

MR. STEWART MACKENZIE'S FIRST LEVEE.—On Nov. 8th, at two o'clock, his Excellency the Governor held his first Levee, at which there was a numerous assemblage of the public servants of the colony, together with the members of the several mercantile houses at Colombo, the Native Headmen, Burghers, &c. after which, the Hon. Mrs. Stewart Mackenzie received the ladies and daughters of the gentlemen who had been present at the Levee.

ADDRESSES TO SIR R. W. HORTON.—Previous to Sir Robert Horton's departure from Ceylon, addresses were received by him from all parts of the island. The following extract from the Galle address briefly sums up some few of the benefits which he conferred upon the island of which he was the Governor. "Nearly six years have elapsed since your Excellency assumed the Government of this colony. Amongst your other beneficial and laudable acts, the establishment of the Savings' Bank—the Colombo Academy—the Widow's Pension Fund, and the admission of a Burgher and two native gentlemen into the Legislative Council, have secured to us, in common with the other parts of this island, very great advantages; and while they reflect the highest credit on your wisdom and ability, will transmit your name with distinguished lustre to posterity."

MAIL COACH.—Notice has been given that from the 1st of January, the price of *annual* seats in the Mail Coach from Colombo to Kandy will be reduced from £25 to £20; the conditions remaining the same as heretofore. The Civilians, and Military, and a few Natives, have the credit exclusively of the Mail Coach; not a merchant holds a share in it, either original or purchased, although repeatedly invited; of its 80 shares costing £25 each, Sir R. W. Horton and a member of his family hold one-fourth, the other three-fourths are held by Civil and Military servants and a few natives.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—When the salute was firing at Galle on the occasion of the Senior Puisne Justice's leaving that station for Matura, in the Southern Circuit, last November, a gun accidentally went off in the act of charging, by which one artillery man was killed, his side being blown away; another had an arm very seriously injured so as in all likelihood to require amputation, whilst the thumb of a third who served the vent was shattered.

COMMUNICATION BY STEAM.—We have already been once tried on the subject of Steam Communication and we confess it to our shame we were sadly found wanting. In 1833, the community of this Island were invited to lend their support to the Bombay Committee. A Meeting was held at the King's House—His Excellency the Governor took the chair, and gave not merely the aid of his personal influence, but, as he never on any occasion failed to do, that of his purse also—his name appeared at the head of the list for two shares of 100 rupees each—following which there were two civil servants for one share each—four merchants for one each—six Cingalese headman for one each—and various native subscribers of the Chetty caste, clubbed for thirteen additional shares—making in the whole a subscription for Rs. 2,700, which falling short of the prescribed amount to be sent to Bombay, has been hitherto retained in the hands of the Secretary and Treasurer, and as may be seen by the report published in our last of a General Meeting, held on the 5th instant, the amount is now to be returned to the respective subscribers, "the posture of affairs relative to Steam Communication between England and India having totally changed since the proposal of private subscription was first entertained."—*Ceylon Chronicle*, October 16th.

PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.—It is made subject of remark that Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" has been translated into the Irish language; although this excellent little work was converted more than six years ago into the Cingalese tongue by a Wesleyan Missionary.

CEYLON AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—In Ceylon, the spirit of enterprize, the thirst for novelty and amusement, the excitement of speculation, the fashion of the day, or the hope of gain, have of late attracted a numerous and a motley group to the pursuits of agriculture. The pen and the sword are equally deserted, and exchanged for the hoe and the ploughshare. The Merchant, the Officer, the Civilian, fly from the labours of the counting-house, the drilling of a regiment, and the routine of an office, to the hut of the Cinnamon Peeler, to the superintendence of a corps of harmless coolies, to the cultivation of the delicate clove and nutmeg. In Ceylon it would seem that the articles of produce are of so simple a nature as to render their cultivation a mere matter of amusement, or that it has been the fortune of that happy Isle to be favored by Providence with a bountiful supply of heaven-instructed agriculturists. Cinnamon, it is true, being grown in parts of the Island, where the natives are fully acquainted with the mode of cultivation, requires little more than active superintendence. Coffee, on the other hand, is chiefly cultivated by Europeans in parts of the Island where there are few inhabitants, and the landowner is compelled to employ labourers totally ignorant, in all probability, of the habits of the plant, and to trust entirely to his own skill and experience for the success of his plantation. Many too are anxious to introduce the clove and the nutmeg, which it is hoped will flourish in Ceylon, fully as well as in Penang, and the other Spice Islands,—to all persons thus situated, no doubt can be entertained of the great good which the skilful organization and management of an Institution of the nature of the “Ceylon Agricultural and Horticultural Society” will effect.

Singapore.

THE RECORDER'S COURT IN THE STRAITS.—The *Singapore Chronicle*, Sept. 30th, alludes to the fact of the Recorder's Court in the Straits, now having Admiralty Jurisdiction, in the following words:—“It is about thirty years since this power was applied for, and in exemplification of its importance in the opinion of the Company's Government, the patent it appears was detained some three months at Bombay. The thing was too bulky and expensive apparently to send by Hawk, and the nearest road for Singapore we are told was supposed to be via Calcutta.”

DISCONTINUANCE OF THE SINGAPORE CHRONICLE.—We perceive by an announcement in this Journal of the 30th September, that in consequence of the very low rate of subscription at which the paper has been for two years past published, being insufficient to the expenditure for European paper and printing, (at the exorbitant wages demanded at Singapore), a circular had been issued with a view to raising the price of the Journal, to which the Subscribers had unanimously given their sanction. However, as the late Editor had officiated gratuitously for two years, and had expressed a wish to secede, and as Mr. Lorrain (who had conducted the commercial department) had also retired, it was found necessary to discontinue further issues of the *Singapore Chronicle*, at all events for the present. The proprietors expressed a hope that it would not be long ere the paper would be revived.

SHIP GLENELG.—We regret to state that the *Glenelg*, (in ballast,) on entering the Singapore Straits from the China Sea, through the Great Inner Channel, on Monday morning last, about 7 o'clock A.M., struck on a rock, having at the time the following bearings per Azimuth compass (which was ready on the poop when the vessel struck) namely:—*Barbucet Hill* W. by N. and *Pedra Branca*, S. E. by E. a large $\frac{3}{4}$ E. She only remained on the rock from five to ten minutes, having succeeded in boxing her off with the head yards; but notwithstanding, she has sustained considerable injury, as four pumps constantly going were unable to keep her free. Unfortunately, baffling winds and calms prevented her getting to anchor in the Roads before 2 o'clock A.M., the following morning. Her own and other boats were sent to Singapore, and signals being made and guns fired, assistance was promptly afforded from the shore and from some of the vessels in the Harbour. Every exertion is now being made, as recommended by a survey report, to heave down for the purpose of being repaired.—*Singapore Free Press*, 26th Oct.

Penang.

EARTHQUAKE.—A smart shock of an earthquake was felt on the 23rd September, its course being from E. N. E. to W. S. W. and continued about a minute and a quarter. No damage of any consequence was done, except to the old Custom House, the walls of which, it is stated, were in several places rent. It happened at 18 minutes past 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and caused considerable apprehensions among the *Penang Knights* as to the stability of their buildings in Beach Street.

LAND COMMISSION.—The Land Commissioner at the end of September had done nothing in land matters, being closely occupied, we learn, in reading voluminous instructions of some 500 paragraphs, which since the date of his appointment in May last would appear he has had no leisure to examine.

MACHINERY FOR CLEANING RICE.—There had been imported to Manila, English machinery for the cleaning of Paddy, which would doubtless produce rice at a less cost and of superior quality to that cleaned by the common native mode.

COFFEE AND SUGAR CULTIVATION.—The Dutch Government in granting lands for the coffee and sugar cultivation, had drawn up a scale to regulate the competition, which is represented to be great. All contracts are to be disposed of in the following order:—first, to Government servants actually in service; secondly, to Government servants on half pay; thirdly, to pensioned servants; fourthly, to natural born subjects; fifthly, to foreigners, and lastly, to the Chinese. From this classification it will be obvious to all foreigners, having in contemplation the idea of proceeding to Batavia on such speculations, even admitting they had obtained permission to remain on the island, the poor prospect they would have of realizing their expectation. The competition to obtain Government contracts is so vehement, and likely prove so abundantly advantageous to the parties obtaining them, that the utmost solicitude in all quarters is evinced to have them concluded. One cession alone of lands has lately been made, the expected produce of which, we are told, in sugar, estimated as likely to exceed ten thousand piculs per annum.

THE FORTRESS OF BONJOL. MAJOR-GEN. COCHUS.—The *Javasche Coura* of 26th August, states that the Governor General, at a general audience held on the 24th August, and at which his Royal Highness, the Prince Hendrik was present, informed his company that the fort of Bonjol had come into their possession through the exertion of the military talents of Major General Cochus. A ball and supper was given on the following evening to celebrate the event.

China.

Our Canton File is to the beginning of December, from which we make some interesting extracts:—

EDICT AGAINST THE OPIUM AT LINTIN.—The following is the substance of the edict—dated *Taoukwang*, 20th November. That the Superintendent Elliot must, within the space of one month, pay respectful obedience to the declared imperial pleasure, by sending off the various receiving ships anchored in the outer seas,

requiring them one and all to return to their country; and he must report their departure for our official investigation, that we may report the same to the throne. If they dare again in any measure to linger, then the kindness and tenderness of the Celestial Empire, having been carried to the utmost, and there being no room left for additional favor, it will remain only to display the celestial terrors, and to make apparent the glory of the established laws. We have to report plainly to the great emperor, that the merchants' ships may be denied permission to open their holds, and that grasping the laws, we may pursue with them the receiving ships. And further, seeing that the said Superintendent, in the discharge of his official duties, sits bound, idly looking on at the unrestrained and illegal practices of depraved foreigners, even kicking against our commands, and resisting the imperial pleasure, we shall find it difficult to believe that he is not guilty of the offence of sheltering and giving license to these illegalities. We will assuredly proceed to expel him, and drive him back to his country.

We, the Governor and Lieut.-Governor, will, in the maintenance of the laws, stand firm as the hills, and of a surety will show no indulgence. The said senior merchants are men to whom the imperial pleasure has allotted the duty of conducting forth this matter. If then, they cannot, within the stated period guide and instruct these foreigners in the path of duty, so that the various receiving ships continue to look around them, to view the course of events, and to remove far off the day of their departure, in that case they shall also be degraded, and their offences shall be visited with severity. Tremble at this—intensely—intensely. A special order. Upon this edict—the *Canton Press*, December, 2nd, remarks—"It will be seen that a stoppage of all trade is threatened if the opium ships do not go away. It is impossible to say whether or not the Chinese have any intention of acting up to their threats, or whether it is a mere *ruse de guerre*, concocted between the Hoppo and some of the merchants, to hasten the shipment of produce for the Europe market.

ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.—A public meeting of British Residents was held at the hall of the office of H. M.'s Superintendents, Capt. Elliot, R. N. in the chair, for the purpose of drawing up an Address to Her most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain on her accession to the throne, expressive of the loyalty of Her Majesty's dutiful subjects in China. The meeting was numerous attended. [The Address was read to the meeting.]

AFFAIRS IN CANTON.—The following letter, dated December 7th, and signed Delta, is addressed to the Editor of the *Canton Press*:—Mr. Editor,—The aspect of affairs in Canton at present for British interests appears as bad as is in the recollection of one who has been eleven years a resident, and our situation is so far more desperate than before, in as far as we now have arrived at this unfortunate knowledge, viz. "that the Government of England are utterly ignorant of our situation! or of the means to amend it:" and with our views of an approach to help before them, they *disbelieve them*. Moreover, those we had (from mutual interest) a right to call our friends, the Indian and Chinese Association, with Mr. Larpent at their head, have utterly given up and sacrificed our interests; of course also from ignorance! Therefore, Sir, I address you as a drowning man does hold to a hair, not with a just hope of success, but in despair!

As to the Foreign Office, represented by my Lord Palmerston, his second SLAVE sent here, goes to-morrow, and we, in our petition years since, represented to him the imprudence of sending any one here on such terms; but his Lordship is not contented with one nobleman's broken heart, he must also have another officer of Her Majesty's Navy insulted and ill-used—and for no earthly benefit.

For our friends over whom Mr. Larpent presides, I sometimes feel sorrow! but oftener indignation!! They fancy in England that they *can* and *do* know more of Chinamen than us, resident years and years in it. Let us try them by their acts they recommend, in direct contradiction to our wishes, the H. E. I. Co.'s Finance Committee advances, they, in face of every warning, succeed, and after their own purses (and some here also) have been very well emptied, cry out "we have sinned; forgive us!!" Now, in their address to my Lord Palmerston, conveying *in their wisdom* what is wanted in China, and flying in the face of every practical man's advice resident here, Mr. Larpent's meeting recommends the *Ko-Tow* being performed by an accredited ambassador of the Sovereign of England to the Chinese Emperor!

Now, were that ambassador the flower of our English nobility (the Duke of Wellington himself) I would say, I would sooner see his head struck off by a sword, than that he should perform the *Ko-Tow* for the *English crown* to China! and I speak advisedly when I say that this is the unanimous feeling of British traders

here, and not for *knighly* high tone, but because such proceeding would not be beneficial to their interest.

On this subject, as on the H. Co's. Finance Committee, I do not yet doubt to see Mr. Larpent's Committee come round to the opinion of us residents; but I hope they will do so *in time*, to prevent so much misery and suffering as the Finance Committee has created, and that in the face of every warning!

THE SUPERINTENDENT'S DEPARTURE FROM CANTON.—Captain Elliot has sent a circular round, informing the British of Canton that, owing to the denial of the Viceroy to communicate with him in the manner pointed out to the Superintendent by his Government, he is obliged to leave Canton. The British residents here have signed a paper, circulated for the purpose, stating their intention of assembling to see Captain Elliot depart, which is, we believe, to take place this day, in order to mark their approval of this step, and to shew to the Chinese the respect in which the British here hold their own authorities. We are glad that Capt. Elliot has at last taken this step, which would have been unnecessary had he never come to Canton, a proceeding to which the Superintendent was probably prompted, by his wish to be useful to the community, but which we, at the time, thought anything but politic. Whether, however in this, Capt. Elliot acted upon his own responsibility, or merely followed orders from his Government, it is but justice to him to say that he was ever found ready, during his short stay among us, to give his advice and assistance where required, and our small community loses by his departure a personally much esteemed member of our society. After Capt. Elliot's departure the British flag will again be hauled down until further instructions, we presume, from home.—*Canton Press*, December 2d. (Subsequent accounts are, that Capt. E. had actually left.)

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.—The Sons of St. Andrew feasted themselves on the 30th November, at Canton, as well as their brethren have, in all the other British Colonies. We believe there is no civilized nation on the face of the earth which has not amongst its people some members of the Scottish race.

THE DEBTS OF THE HING-TAE-HONG.—On the 30th November, a party of twenty-five or thirty gentlemen went to the city gate to present to the Governor the representation that they had not had any communication from the Co-Hong since they replied to the unreasonable proposition to pay the above debts in fifteen years; and urging a settlement, since it was not improbable that their trade might be stopped within a month and their nation's representative expelled: the Quangheep made his appearance soon after the arrival of the party, when the letter was delivered to him.

BATHING AT MACAO.—A correspondent of the *Canton Press*, (Sept. 30th) asks "Why do not the authorities sweep off the bathers and others who publicly at all hours are to be seen enjoying the cool air and water unencumbered with clothing, within a few yards of the windows of houses occupied, many of them, by females?"

TYRANNOUS PROCEEDING.—A correspondent of the *Canton Press*, September 23rd, writes of a late seizure and heavy taxing of the luggage of a party landing from a ship in the roads, by the Macao Military Guard, which appears to be under the Portuguese authorities. He adds "the Portuguese, as well as the Chinese, ever consider all fish that comes into their nets. When the one party alights on a foreigner, the other interferes not: both *levy*; but neither protect."

THE TEA TRADE.—The Editor of the *Canton Press* had entered into a long discussion with one or two of his correspondents on the subject of the Tea Trade, which was presumed to be in a ruinous state in consequence of the pressure of heavy duties. The correspondents of the Journal quarrelled with the Home Ministry on this account. The Editor endeavours to protect the Ministry from much of the blame with which the writers would implicate them.

THE HONGS.—The Viceroy has lately addressed a report to the Emperor concerning the Hongs. *We hear that the Viceroy is hostile to the establishment of any new ones, which would, as he fears, only go the way the other new Hongs have done, such as have hitherto applied to be put on the Hoppo's book, having been men of little or no property, who would therefore be likely still more to diminish the credit of the Cohong instead of raising it. He has lately refused to give his sanction to the establishment of a Hong the intended partners of which had obtained permission from the Hoppo. We hope in our next to be able to lay this document before our readers.—*Canton Press*, September 23rd.

New South Wales.

SYDNEY.

MR. H. L. BULWER.—A letter had reached the Colony, written by a confidential clerk of Mr. Bulwer. It stated that the £500 remitted home by the Patriotic Association of New South Wales, had not been received by that gentleman, who had already incurred upwards of £250 expenses on account of the Association. It appears that Mr. Bulwer had an interview with a London merchant who is connected with the Colony, and consulted him on the best mode of obtaining the money advanced. Mr. Bulwer proposed to draw on Sir John Jamison for the amount, but the merchant (says the authority, we quote the *Colonial Times*, October 24th) distinctly gave Mr. Bulwer to understand that he might draw if he liked, but that no one would purchase the draft; the merchant adding that such were the representations made by persons connected with a certain banking establishment of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, that no one would trust them a shilling; no one would purchase a private bill on any terms. How Mr. Bulwer is to get back the money advanced, remains for the Sydney people to explain.

FAILURES.—"Accounts from Sydney" says the *Colonial Times* of the above date, "are anything but satisfactory, failures are spoken of to a considerable extent, and a complete stagnation of trade is expected. Derwent wheat has been lately quoted at 8s. to 9s. 6d. per bushel, only.

DEATHS.—Mr. B. Levy the proprietor of the Theatre had died, also the editor of the *Colonist*.

FESTIVITIES.—Invitations to the houses of the Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor were frequent, consequent on the accession to the Throne of England. It was hoped that the customary mercy always shewn, on a new accession, to prisoners, would be extended to various culprits.

PROPOSED NATIONAL JUBILEE.—The *Colonist*, in a lengthy leading article, recommends that a day should be set apart in the Colonies for the celebration, by a National Jubilee, of the 50th year of the Colonization of Australia. "On Friday the 26th January," says the *Colonist*, "the Colony of New South Wales will have completed the 50th year of her age."

THE SCOTS CHURCH.—The Rev. Messrs. Tate and Hamilton, it appears have received no specific appointment, but are waiting, according to the custom of the Church of Scotland, for an invitation for some district.—*Colonist*, Oct. 12th.

BENIGNOLENT ASYLUM.—We are happy to hear that active preparations are making to increase the size of this excellent Institution, so as to accommodate a greater number of poor persons than can, at present, be lodged within its walls.

APPOINTMENT.—We understand that Peter Gardner, Esq., has been appointed Cashier of the Bank of Australia, in the place of H. K. Mackenzie, Esq., who had resigned.

DEATHS FROM INTEMPERANCE.—An inquest was held on the body of a man named Andrew Byrne who died from intemperance; the deceased had not been sober for the last six weeks before his death.—An inquest was held also upon the body of R. Fletcher, a labouring man, who had died dead drunk.—*Australian*, 11th Oct.

THE AUGUSTA JESSIE.—The *Augusta Jessie* arrived 11th Oct., left Portsmouth on the 15th of June, seven days later than the *Charles Kerr*—several children have died on the passage of hooping cough. She lies off Shark Island: 250 male and female emigrants on board.

DR. LANG.—We hear by late accounts from home, that the views of the Rev. Dr. Lang on Transportation, as inculcated in his work on that subject, have produced a powerful impression upon the authorities in England, and will be the means of bringing to these colonies many hundreds of starving Highlanders. When the last ship left, he was on the point of being examined before the Committee of the House of Commons on Transportation.

NEW TOWNSHIPS.—Sites have been fixed upon for townships in the under-mentioned places, and a copy of the approved plans may be seen at the Office of the Surveyor-General in Sydney, or the nearest Benches of Magistrates, respectively, namely:—Ballygarra, county of Gloucester; Scone, county of Brisbane; Bungen-

dore, county of Murray; Ulludolla, county of St. Vincent; Browley, county of St. Vincent. The minimum price is two pounds sterling per acre in each township.—*Government Gazette*, Sept. 12.

MUSCLEBROOK.—We perceive by the last *Government Gazette*, that a Post-Office has been established at Musclebrook, between Darlington and Invermein. The mails will leave Sydney by the steam-packets generally every Monday and Thursday, at six o'clock, P. M. The return mails will leave Musclebrook on Friday and Monday mornings, arriving in Sydney, by the steam-packets, for delivery every Monday and Thursday mornings.—*Colonist*, Sept. 14.

EXCHANGE COMPANY.—At a General Meeting of the Members of the above Company held on Saturday last, at the Union Assurance Company's Office, George-street, A. B. Spark, Esq., in the Chair, the following gentlemen were elected Committee-men for the ensuing year:—Messrs. Spark, Aspinall, Fisher, E. Manning, Lewis, Bagster, Hallen, W. H. Moore, R. Campbell, jun., Kinnear, W. Wilson, and A. Clark; Messrs. A. Foss, G. S. Tucker, and R. Anderson, Auditors. A Committee Meeting was afterwards held, when Mr. D. Chambers was appointed Solicitor, and Mr. A. Wilson, Secretary.—*Ibid*.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.—A long controversy occurs in our late files of the *Sydney Herald*, on what are termed the abuses that have recently occurred in the Colonial Medical Department. It seems that Surgeon Mitchell has led the authorities to investigate certain charges of gross neglect of duty, preferred by that gentleman against the Deputy-Inspector General of Hospitals, Dr. Thomson. The result has been that Surgeon Mitchell's name has been struck from the list of the Colonial Surgeons; and that Dr. Thomson has crowed, perhaps, too loudly over his enemy's defeat and his own victory. At this juncture, the *Sydney Herald* steps in, and fiercely advocates Surgeon Mitchell's cause, in which the Editor is so severe against the Government and Dr. Thomson, that the latter had threatened proceedings at Law. We are not in possession of all particulars bearing on the question, but even drawing our conclusions from the observations of the *Sydney Herald* itself, we do not see that Surgeon Mitchell has cause to complain of ill-treatment on the part of the authorities. Characters who are disposed to be meddlers, and who have the temerity to draw the notice of Government to themselves and their affairs, do not always get off with flying colours. Surgeon Mitchell, we must allow, may have reason to complain of *jobbery*, on the part of the Government, and this it is that has doubtless excited his ire against one appointed from home, without Surgeon Mitchell's interest having been consulted.

THE WEATHER.—The summer appears to have set in unfavourably. It was stated (Oct. 9th.) that in every district in the Colony, the crops were in a dreadful state.

DEMISE OF THE CROWN.—Intelligence of the demise of William the Fourth, reached Sydney, officially, October 8th, and Hobart Town, on the 22nd. The usual ceremonies were immediately after commenced at both places, and Her Majesty was in due form proclaimed Queen at each of the principal towns of New South Wales, amidst much rejoicing. [For how many months have our Colonial populations been praying Sunday after Sunday for the health and prosperity of their Sovereign, whilst at the same time His Majesty was no longer an inhabitant of earth.]

SHIP NEWS—THE POOR BLACKS.—The *Foster Fyans*, Government cutter, arrived from Moreton Bay on the 5th October, with 600 bushels maize, &c. By this vessel, also arrived Capt. Dixon, Mr. Williams, and third mate of the *Active*, and seven men belonging to the *Duke of York* whaler, recently lost on the coast. These parties report the discovery of the bodies of George Glansford, a native of Barking, Essex, and a native of Rotumah, recently mentioned in this journal as having been left on the coast by the crew of the *Duke of York*. As soon as the intelligence of the absent men had reached the settlement, the Commandant despatched Lieut. Russell, a party of soldiers, and some prisoners, in two boats, to the spot where it was reported the men had been lost—between Double Island and Wide Bay. The body of Glansford was found near a water-hole a short distance from the shore, and the Rotumah boy at no great distance from it; both had been speared by the natives, as the wounds were distinctly visible, notwithstanding the decomposed state of the bodies. It is supposed that they had gone to the water-hole and were speared in less than five minutes after leaving their comrades. Some natives were taken into custody, upon whose persons were found several tortoiseshell rings, &c., that belonged to the Rotumah boy; but they contrived by slipping their hands off to make their escape.

COLONEL WILSON'S GALLANTRY.—In the Supreme Court on the 14th October, a rule was applied for against Col. Wilson for having assaulted the wife of one Inglis, a Tailor, of Sydney. Col. Wilson's affidavit was put in, which denied the assault, and stated that the Colonel found Inglis's wife hanging about the house of Capt. Richards, under what appeared to be suspicious circumstances. As a magistrate, Col. W. enquired what the woman's business was. She replied most impertinently, and made a disturbance, throwing herself on the ground as if to induce people to believe she had been assaulted, which it could be proved was not the case. The Court took time to consider whether they could grant the rule sought for by the Plaintiff. The case ought to have been brought before a Police Court.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

THE HARBOUR AT PORT ADELAIDE.—The Governor and Capt. Wood of H. M. S. *Buffalo*, have published separate reports of the condition of this Harbour. Capt. Wood affirms that one inconvenience exists in the tide being irregular. The Governor does not deny it. Capt. Wood then proceeds to say the winds are irregular, and tend to prevent vessels getting comfortable anchorage. This the Governor utterly denies, and states that the winds are very regular for the tropics. Capt. Wood then adds, that the bar of the harbour, with other banks of sand near it, are very dangerous, and the entrance not more than the breadth of a ship of large burthen; the water not always sufficiently deep for ships to lay in, the lowest water barely one fathom and a quarter; the highest water three fathoms. Anchoring would be altogether difficult in the channel. All this the Governor says is much exaggerated. Other objections made by Captain Wood are combated by the Governor; but when one party states a thing positively, and the other denies the assertion *as positively*, who can be believed?

PUBLICATION OF LAWS.—The Governor was preparing a Code of Laws for this infant Colony, following as near as possible the practice of the Cape of Good Hope.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIA GAZETTE.—This Journal has made so many enemies in the Colony, that it was not expected to exist much longer.

THE COLONIAL COMMISSIONER.—The Hon. J. H. Fisher is stated to have resigned his office of Colonial Commissioner. He had more than once, it was stated, offered his resignation, but the matter was left in abeyance. In the present case, however, he was said to have actually vacated the office.

EARTHQUAKE.—On the 23rd July, a shock of an earthquake was felt in Adelaide. It continued about twenty seconds, and was accompanied by a noise resembling the sonorous rattling over paved streets of a train of heavy waggons or artillery.

MURDER.—A man named Driskell, employed in one of the whaling parties near Encounter Bay, was savagely murdered by a native, early in June.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Stock. (Oct. 27.)—In consequence of the startling accounts from London of the state of the Wool Market, the price of sheep has experienced a most rapid, and to some, disastrous fall.

RESIGNATION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF V. D. L.—Alfred Stephen, Esq., has tendered his resignation of the office of Attorney-General of Van Diemen's Land, and Sir John Franklin has officially announced, in the *Gazette* of this morning, that he has been pleased to accept it; we look upon this as a happy event for the Colonists. Should Mr. Stephen remain in the Colony, he may rest assured that by acting faithfully towards the people, as an independent, leading counsel and barrister, he will become one of the most popular pleaders in the Colony.—*Bent's News*, Sept. 23. [E. M'Dowell, Esq., we find, was shortly afterwards appointed to the vacant office.]

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.—The *Tasmanian*, October 27th, states that this bank had doubled its capital. This, it was believed, would add to the advantages which the *Goliath* has conferred upon the Colony.

DEATHS BY DROWNING.—A young gentleman, named Cracroft, nephew of Mr. Cracroft, on a visit to Launceston, was drowned (Oct. 20th) in the Tamar, at the Cataract, whilst bathing. The bodies of Mr. Blackler and two printers of the *Launceston Advertiser* Establishment had been found, and an inquest held on the bodies gave a verdict of accidentally drowned. These parties were upset in a boat on the Tamar (Oct. 8th)

THE COMMISSION OF THE PEACE.—Colonel Arthur had published the Commission of the Peace for Van Diemen's Land so anxiously expected. It has given great dissatisfaction in consequence of the questionable reputations of many of the individuals included in it as Justices of the Peace. Some respectable Townspeople appointed to the Commission resigned as soon as they saw the names with which they were associated.

SUICIDE.—A Mr. Innes, of the *Brown Bear*, Hobart Town, had committed suicide by cutting his throat. It was supposed that the refusal of his license on the previous licensing day had mainly caused the act.

THE BARQUE CHILDREN.—The Barque Children recently arrived at Launceston, from London, has, it appears, been purchased by Messrs. Henty and Co. at the price of £3000.

Mauritius.

SUGAR MANUFACTORY.—The formation of a Joint Stock Company for the manufacture of sugar on a large scale was talked of, and the probable beneficial results of the scheme much urged.

THE QUEEN.—Her Majesty was proclaimed at Port Louis on the 10th November, and on the 16th above twenty individuals, who were suffering for various crimes, received free pardon.

HILL COOLIES.—The Papers before us, contain advertisements from parties offering to contract for the supply of Hill Coolies from Bengal to any extent. These notices, indeed, remind us of times and customs which it were far better were forgotten and abolished.

TRIAL BY JURY.—The favourable reply of the English Government to the petition of the Colonists that trial by jury might be granted to them, has afforded much satisfaction; and the further information required by the Colonial Secretary as to the mode of carrying out the principle, it is anticipated can be given without difficulty.

CONFIRMATION.—The interesting ceremony of Confirmation was held in Nov. at the church at Port Louis upon above a hundred pupils belonging to the Royal College, the College of St. Louis, and the Mauritius Academy.

COLONEL DRAPER.—The appointment of Colonel Draper to the office of Treasurer and Paymaster-General has been confirmed according to the latest advices from home.

THE GOVERNOR.—It was reported that Sir W. Nicolay was about being recalled, and that a civilian would supply his place.

Cape of Good Hope.

SIR BENJAMIN D'URBAN.—At a meeting convened Dec. 23rd, it was resolved to present Sir B. D'Urban with a service of plate (to be procured by subscription), as a manifestation of the high opinion the Colonists entertain of the merits and services of his Excellency. An address was read at the meeting, regretting Sir Benjamin's early departure. It spoke highly of the acts of his Governorship, and when presented to his Excellency, was most numerously signed. The inhabitants of Graham's Town had also prepared a complimentary address to Sir B. D'Urban.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, DEC. 20th.—Government Bank.—Mr. Ebda enquired whether the sum of £440. charged in the unfixed contingencies, as increase of salaries to the officers of this department was warranted by any increase in the revenue from the Bank. The Secretary to Government, said, no; the revenue in that department had decreased; but at the time the salaries of these individuals were raised, the Bank was in danger of losing their services, they having been offered higher salaries elsewhere. He would read over the salaries of the several officers with the recent increase—President, £600, no increase; Cashier, £300, increase £60; Assistant-Cashier, £100, increase £80; Book-keeper, £157, increase £43; Assistant Accountant, £90, increase £30.; Messenger, £40, increase £30. Mr. Ross was surprised these men had done their duty so long for such small salaries. Still this was raising the salaries, when it was too well known the Bank was declining, and when it would, no doubt, be very soon done away with, and the officers pensioned,

Colonel Smith.—£1,000 was unanimously granted to Colonel Smith, for reim-

bursment of the unavoidable expenses incurred by him during the time he commanded and administered the affairs of the Eastern Frontier.

The Caffre Police.—Objections were made against the heavy expense this Force entailed on the Colony.

Magistracy.—It was stated by the Colonial Secretary that a Magistrate would be appointed with a salary of £300 at Port Elizabeth. *Dwarf Jetties.*—A sum of £1,200 was allowed as the expense of constructing two Dwarf Jetties in Table Bay. A sum was also granted for building a bridge over the ravine behind the Catholic Chapel.

DECEMBER 27TH.—The Governor presented a Bill for regulating Retail Licences; read a first time.—The Market Bill was thrown out.—The report of the Finance Committee was ordered to be sent Home; also a document entitled Reasons for the Repeal of certain of the Taxes.

DROWNING.—On the 23rd and 25th December, says the *South African Advertiser*, eleven persons were drowned by the upsetting of Boats in Table Bay. The Journal gives no further particulars.

THE EMIGRANT FARMERS.—There appears to be a strong probability that the Boers will settle between the Umzimkuto and Togola rivers, not a great distance from Port Natal. Mr. Retief was at the head of the party; he had an interview with the Dingaan for the purpose of requesting grants of land, but the Chief has made the matter depend on the condition that the Emigrant Farmers must recover some cattle which had been stolen from him by a Chief on the western side of the Quathamba mountains. This Mr. Retief has agreed to do; yet he will, if possible manage it without giving occasion for hostilities.

CAPE ALMANACKS.—There are two Almanacks brought out yearly at the Cape.

Graham's Town.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—A young man, an inhabitant of Beaufort, but late of the H. C.'s Military Service, St. Helena, who was stated to have been some time deranged, was found one day early in December lying dead, his body horribly mutilated, in some fields near Beaufort. It was supposed that he had died from starvation, and that his body had been the prey of some wild animal or animals.

ASIATIC REGISTER.

Calcutta.

ABSTRACTS OF ACTS BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

SALT ACT; 20th Dec.--Enacted that from December 15th there shall be paid to the Government on every maund of 3,200 tolas of salt that may be delivered from any salt work in the territories subject to the Government of the Presidency of Bombay, a duty of 8 annas, except only in cases in which the Governor in Council of Bombay may grant a remission of such duty. From the above date salt shall not be manufactured at any place within the said territories unless the person conducting the manufacture shall have given notice in writing to the Collector of the district in which the place of manufacture may be situated, of his intention to manufacture. Officers are deputed to have free access to all manufactories for the purposes of examination. A number of sub-enactments are made to strengthen and protect the above quoted repeal.

THE COINAGE, 20th November).—Enacted that so much of Act, No. 17, of 1835, directing that certain coins issued from the British Indian mints, shall bear on the obverse the head of the reigning Sovereign of the United Kingdom, shall be suspended till an order in council shall declare those parts of the said act to be again in force. [This enactment nullifies the illegality of allowing the coins of our deceased monarch to pass current during any portion of the reign of his successor.

QUITTANCE OF THE TERRITORIES, (20th Nov.)—Enacted that, from the 15th Dec., 1837, no native of India (native sailors excepted) shall quit the Territories under British rule, without an Order from Government; which may guarantee the party quitting an absence of a certain number of years beginning with 5 years.

Stamp Duties—Aumeens of Police—The Persian Language—District Police—Magisterial Power—Abolition of Oaths.

The Draft Acts on the above subjects (see our Register, No. 1, page 46), passed Council, Nov. 20th, and came into operation in the course of December.

TRANSLATIONS OF DECREES, (Nov. 20th).—Enacted that from Dec. 15th, the regulation of the Madras Code which directs that any translations of Decrees passed by the Court of Sudder Adawlut, &c. &c. shall be attached to those Decrees, shall be repealed. An abstract of every such Decree, however, containing a statement of the grounds of judgment, to be entered on the diary of the Court passing the Decree; and every party in the suit wherein the Decree is passed, shall be entitled to be furnished with a copy of that abstract, or with a translation as it may be needed. Appeals from Decrees for the future to be made computing from the day on which the Decree is sealed, &c., agreeably to Sec. 27, Reg. 3 of 1802, of the Madras Code.

EMBEZZLEMENT OF PUBLIC MONEY (Nov. 20.)—Enacted that from Dec. 15th, 1837, the jurisdiction vested in Collectors by regulations 9, of 1822, and 7, of 1828, Madras Code, in cases of embezzlement of public money, &c., shall extend to cases of the embezzlement of public property, or the falsification, destruction, or concealment of any public account, &c. by any person of any of the classes described in the 3d clause of Section 2 of said reg. 9, of 1822.

POLITICAL OFFENCES, (Nov. 20.)—Enacted that from Jan. 1st. 1838, so much of sec. 26, reg. 13, of 1827, Bombay Code, as requires that the Special Courts for the trial of political offenders shall forward their proceedings to the Governor in Council, be repealed. Those Courts from Jan. 1st, 1838, to forward their proceedings to the Foujdarry Adawlut.

LOCAL AGENTS, (Nov. 20.)—Enacted that no person shall by reason of his being in the Civil, Military, or Medical Branch of the service, be incapable of being appointed a Local Agent, under sec. 9, reg. 19, 1810, Bengal Code.

PERJURY.—Draft Act, 4th Dec.—That if it shall appear to the Court of Sudder Adawlut of Bombay, that any person has been guilty of perjury, in any matter depending in that Court, the prisoner shall be sent to the Zillah Court nearest the Presidency, that he may be brought to trial before the Session Court thereof. to be reconsidered at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India after the 16th January, 1838

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

REVENUE AND CIRCUIT COMMISSIONERSHIPS.—Judicial and Revenue Department.—Nov. 7th, 1837.—The appointment of a Superintendent of Police for the Lower Provinces having rendered it practicable to reduce the number of Commissionerships, the Commissionership of the Baulea division is abolished, and the following consequent alteration of Jurisdictions is made; Zillahs, Burdwan, Hooghly, and Bancoora transferred from the 14th to the 18th Division; Zillahs, Rungpore, Bogra, Rayshye and Pubnah are attached to 14th Division. Zillahs Dinagepore and Malda are attached to 12th Division; Zillah Backergunge transferred from 18th to 15th Division.

REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.—Annual Practice.—Head Quarters, Pinjore, 28th October, 1837. The Annual practice of the Regiment of Artillery, to commence at the several stations of the Army, on the 1st December. The following movements will therefore take place. The 3rd Comp. 3rd Bat. to march from Dinapore to Benares; 4th Comp. 6th Bat. Allahabad to Cawnpore; 2nd Comp. 6th Bat. Delhi to Meerut; to reach respective Stations, December, 1st. The other Artillery Divisions to conduct the practice at their own Stations respectively. Out-Post details to join Head Quarters, if practicable. All Companies will return to their respective Stations after the practice, which will cease on 1st February, 1838.

MUTINY ACT.—Head Quarters, Camp, Patealuh, November 21st, 1837.—The Mutiny Act and Articles of War of 1837, being received, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief notifies that this Act shall become and be in full force within the limits of his Excellency's command to the year 1840, or until further orders.

IMPROPRIETY OF REPRIMANDING NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—(November 2nd.)—The Commander-in-Chief having recently had before him a case in which an European Court-Martial (at which a Field Officer presided) sentenced a gunner to be reprimanded for a flagrant breach of discipline, notifies that the late Marquis of Hastings, in a General Order of 1820, decides that there is great impropriety in sentencing a non-commissioned officer to be reprimanded; and directs that the same course be not pursued again.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

Cttil.

Nov. 2.—Mr. W. R. Kennaway, Magistrate and Collector of Humeerpore, leave for a month prep. to furlough.

4. Mr. G. F. Harvey to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Ally-ghur.

7. Mr. C. H. Lushington to officiate until further orders as special deputy collector in zillahs Shahabad and Sarun, in room of Mr. F. J. Morris.

— Mr. J. Alexander to officiate till further orders as superintendent of the Khas Mehauls in zillah Sarun, in room of Mr. Lushington.

— Mr. W. Brown to be dep. col. in zillah Balasore under provisions of reg. 9 of 1833.

— Mr. C. P. Caspersz to be deputy collector in zillah Midnapore under ditto, ditto.

— Mr. E. H. C. Monckton placed at disposal of Lieut.-Gov. N. W. P.

— Capt. H. Rutherford, principal assistant to Com. of Assam, returned to duty from the Cape.

8. Mr. E. Wilnot to officiate as Mag. and Col. of Burdwan.

— Mr. R. T. Tucker ditto, as joint ditto and deputy collector of Etawah.

9. Mr. J. S. Clarke magistrate and collector of Moradabad, leave for twelve months to the Hills on med. certificate in extension. His leave to the Cape cancelled.

14. Mr. E. C. Ravenshaw to act as commissioner of rev. and circuit of 11th or Patna div., and to take charge of current duties of that office from Mr. Davidson, who will remain at Patna till his leave commences.

— Mr. C. Garstin to act as additional Judge of Patna, and Session Judge for trial of Thuggee cases, in room of Mr. Ravenshaw.

— Mr. W. Luke to act as magistrate and collector of Sarun, in room of Mr. Garstin.

— Baboo Hurreenarain Ghose princ. Sudder Ameen in Jessore, to conduct current duties of Civil and Session Judge of Jessore, during absence of Mr. Cathcart.

— Capt. A. Davidson principal assist. to commissioner of Assam, to visit Calcutta prep. to sea for health.

— Lieut. F. G. Backhouse to conduct duties at Nowgong for Capt. Davidson.

— Ensign T. Brodie ditto ditto at Gawalparah for ditto.

16. Lieut. A. C. Rainey jun. assistant to commissioner of Arracan, leave for 18

months to the Hills of Mussoorie and Simlah on med. cert.

— Mr. R. W. Ramsay assistant under commissioner of rev. and circ. of Bhaugulpore div. to proceed to England on urgent private affairs.

21. Mr. H. P. Russell officiating Civil and Session Judge of West Burdwan, leave for a month prep. to Europe on furlough.

— Mr. H. C. Bagge to act till further orders as joint mag. and dep. collector of Bhaugulpore.

— Mr. R. E. Hodgson to act as joint mag. and dep. collector at Monghyr.

— Mr. E. E. Woodcock ditto, ditto at Balasore.

— Mr. J. T. Shawe to be dep. col. in zillah Cuttack.

— Mr. G. Allen to be ditto in Southern div. of Cuttack, Pooree.

Dec. 1.—Mr. E. H. C. Monckton to officiate as magistrate and collector of Futtehpore, during absence of Mr. H. Armstrong.

2. Lieut. R. Smith to be revenue surveyor of Cuttack.

6. Mr. B. Tayler to officiate as a Judge of the Sudder Dewanee and Nizamat Adawlut in N. W. Provinces.

9. Hon. J. C. Erskine to be collector of 24 Pergunnahs.

— Mr. A. C. Heyland to officiate as Judge of Ghazee-pore.

11. James Young, Esq., to be Sheriff of Calcutta.

— Lieut. J. C. Hannington, 24th N. I. to be a principal assistant to the agent to the Governor General, vice Lieut. Nicolson on Staff of Gov. Gen.

— Lieut. T. Simpson, 57th N. I. to be a junior assistant to agent to Governor Gen. v. Lieut. Hannington.

— Lieut. A. Conolly, 6th L. C., leave for a month in extension to proceed to Pres. prep. to furlough on med. cert.

— Capt. A. Davidson, 13th N. I., principal assistant to Governor General's agent N. E. Frontier, furlough to Australia on med. cert.

12. Mr. B. J. Colvin to act as mag. collector and salt agent to Southern div. of zillah Cuttack.

— Mr. C. Garstin to be magistrate and collector of zillah Sarun, in room of Mr. W. H. Valpy, resigned. Mr. Garstin to continue to act as additional Judge of Patna, and Session Judge for trial of Thugs, till further orders.

— Mr. C. T. Sealey to exercise powers of joint magistrate and dep. col.

at Bancoorah, during Mr. Halkett's absence from Sudder station.

12. Mr. J. Johnson to be deputy collector in zillah Sylhet.

— Mr. J. E. Fraser to be ditto in zillah Rajshahy.

— Mr. J. W. Macleod, 2nd Commissioner Court of Requests, furlough to the Cape for health.

13. Mr. W. J. Morgan to be an assist. under Commissioner of revenue and circuit, of 18th or Jessore division.

— Mr. W. N. Garrett attached to the Bengal Presidency.

— Mr. R. E. Cunliffe ditto ditto.

— Mr. W. J. Morgan writer do. do.

18. Mr. N. I. Hallid re-appointed to be a Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.

19. Mr. E. Currie, C. S. attached to Bengal Presidency.

— Mr. H. M. Pigou leave for a month prep. to retiring from the service.

— Mr. J. Dunbar to act as commissioner of rev. and circ. of Jessore div. vice Mr. Pigou. Mr. Dunbar to make over charge of the Office of Secretary to the Sudder Board of rev. to Mr. E. Currie.

— Mr. E. Currie to officiate as ditto till further orders.

Military.

Oct. 17.—Lieut. and adj. W. W. Davidson, 32d, to make over-charge of the station staff office to Lieut. D. Shaw, 54th N. I., *confirmed*.

— Ensign A. Boyd, 18th N. I., removed to 5th N. I., as junior of his rank.

18. Lieut. W. H. Somer, 21st N. I., to act as adj. to a wing of the corps proceeding on escort duty, *confirmed*.

— Capt. W. B. Wemyss, 9th L. C., leave for 12 months to Simla on med. cert.

20. First Lieut. G. Christie, removed from 2d troop, 3d brig., to 2d troop, 1st brig. art.

— First Lieut. A. Huish, ditto, 2d tr., 1st brig., to 2d tr., 3d brig. art., to accompany his present troop till it is joined by Capt. Lawrenson, when he will proceed to Cawnpore and await the arrival of that to which he is posted.

— Lieut. W. Master, 7th L. C., leave for 6 months, to Pres. prep. furlough.

21. Lieut. J. N. Marshall to proceed by water to Suddeah, and to place himself under orders of Lieut. J. Miller, *confirmed*.

— Brev. Capt. W. Anderson, adj., 1st brig. art., to proceed to Delhi from Simla, and report himself to Maj. P. L. Pew, art. regiment.

31. Capt. T. Hickman, 3d comp., 2d bat. art., to command detach. of art.

drafts, and 1st troop, 2d brig. h. art., proceeding to Upper Provinces, *confirmed*.

— Brev. Capt. H. N. Pepper, 2d comp. 3d bat., to do duty, ditto, ditto, ditto.

— Second Lieut. W. K. Warner, 3d comp., 3d bat., ditto, ditto, ditto.

— Second Lieut. H. M. Couran, 3d comp., 4th bat., ditto, ditto, ditto.

— Second Lieut. G. Penrice, 2d comp., 5th bat., ditto, ditto, ditto.

— Second Lieut. T. Brougham, 3d comp., 2d bat., ditto, ditto, ditto.

— 1st Lieut. A. Humfrays, 1st troop, 3d brig., doing duty with 1st tr., 2d brig., to proceed on temp. command of the latter.

— Lieut. G. H. Swinley, 4th tr., 1st brig., to act as adj. and quartm. to division whilst Lieut. Lane retains charge of Executive Engineer's office, *confirmed*.

— Capt. R. Roberts, art., leave for 2 months, prep. to sea.

Nov. 4. — Ens. W. Richardson, 73d N. I. reported qualified in the native language.

8. Major J. Trelawny, 51st N. I., returned to duty, 29th Oct.

— Capt. C. Griffiths, 37th N. I., ditto.

— Lieut. T. A. Halliday, 45th N. I., do.

— Capt. J. Welchman, 2d asst. adj.-gen. of the army to have charge of adj.-gen.'s office at the Pres. to join by water from Balloo.

— Major N. Penny, asst. adj.-gen. of the Presidency division, to relieve Lieut.-Col. Anquetil from the charge of the office and conduct the details of the adj.-gen.'s department in Calcutta till the arrival of Captain Welchman.

— Lieut. R. Troup, 63d N. I., to be adj. in sue. to Lieut. W. F. Grant, on furl.

— Lieut.-Col. H. Morrieson, 57th N. I. leave to Pres. in extension prep. furl. for health.

— Lieut. G. A. Fisher, leave to Pres. prep. furl. for Europe on private affairs, for one year without pay.

9. Lieut. J. Hunter, 53d N. I., to be adj. v. Talbot on furlough.

10. First Lieut. C. S. Reid, 3d comp., 2d bat. art., to be adj. v. Turton on furl.

— Brev.-Capt. G. J. Cookson, to be adj. to left wing 2d bat. art. v. Reid.

13. Maj. F. Dickenson, 55th N. I. furl. to the Cape for health.

— Col. W. M. Faithful 17th N. I. 6 months leave, prep. to sea, for health.

14. Brev. Capt. French, 26th, or Cam. having passed his examination as an Interpreter, is entitled to allowance sanctioned by Government Gen. Ord. No. 208, Sept. 26th, 1828.

— Maj. C. Warren H. M.'s 55th foot, furl. to England.

— Maj. Cureton, H. M.'s 16th Lancers, to superintend the volunteering (3 days) under the following Order.—Instructions

have been received for the relief of the 11th L. D. by the 3rd L. D. from England, and the latter being daily expected to arrive, it is directed that such men of the former corps, who may wish to remain in India, shall be permitted to volunteer their services to the 3rd L. D. and 16th Lancers, receiving a bounty of 3 guineas each.

— Capt. Bond removed from 11th to 3rd L. D. to continue to do duty with the former corps till its departure from Cawnpore.

— Lieut. P. Bonham to be Capt. by purchase, 16th L. D. v. Mc Dowell, promoted 4th Nov. 1837.

17. Lieut. A. Q. Hopper 24th Regt. to act as interp. and quart.-mast. to that corps.

— Lieut. A. Grant, 36th N. I. to be adjutant and quarter-master of Europeans invalided at Chunar, v. Mc Kean, promoted.

— 1st Lieut. A. Humfrays doing duty with 1st troop 2nd brigade horse art. to join 1st troop 3rd brigade, (thereto posted) when the two troops meet on their march to effect the relief making over charge of the former to 1st Lieut. E. G. Austin.

— Lieut. J. H. Wakefield, 17th N. I. placed at disposal of Lieut. Gov. N. W. P. for employ in surveying lands along the river Ghughur.

20. Ensign H. Howorth, 39th N. I. to be lieut. v. Lieut. G. Pengree, invalided.

— Capt H. Drummond 3rd. L. C. to examine and report on the value and resources of the Kumaon mines. (temporary.)

— Lieut. R. Smith, art., placed at disposal of the Deputy Governor of Bengal, for employment in survey of Cuttack Prov.

— Maj. G. Kingston, 52nd N. I. returned to duty 12th November.

— Ensign B. Cary, 6th N. I. 29th Oct.

— Cadet T. Cole to be Ensign on this establishment from 13th November.

— Cadet J. Patan, ditto ditto.

— Lieut. S. D. Agar, 55th N. I. to Europe on furlough for health.

— Capt. W. J. Symons, art. 6 months leave to Bombay, preparatory to furl. Europe for health.

— Capt. T. Webster 59 N. I. retired from H. C.'s service from 1st December, on pension of a major agreeably to regulation.

— Capt. J. Evans, 15th N. I. ditto on half-pay of his rank from date of departure of the ship on which he may embark for Europe.

— Capt. H. Carter, 73rd N. I. agent for family money, &c. leave for 6 months from 1st Feb. 1838, to Benares; on private affairs.

— Capt. A. Jackson, 30th N. I. to officiate for Capt. Carter during his absence.

28. Lieut. W. Ward, of the Madras horse artillery, is placed under the order of the resident at Hyderabad.

Dec. 1.—Lieut. J. Anderson, Artillery, has been examined by a district committee and pronounced qualified in the native languages.

— Lt. A. B. Morris, 20th N. I., ditto

— Lt. J. G. B. Paton, 47th N. I. ditto

— Lt. H. A. Morrieson, 63rd N. I. do.

— Ens. F. B. Bosanquet, 16th N. I. do.

— Ensign C. H. Wake, 34th N. I. do.

— Ensign A. G. Reid, 47th N. I. ditto.

— Ens. G. G. Bowring, 47th N. I. do.

— Ensign H. Ramsay, 53rd N. I. do.

— Capt. J. P. Griffin, invalid, is permitted to reside at Barrackpore.

— Capt. J. Gouldhawke, invalid, ditto at Mussoorie.

2. Capt. J. Graham, assistant to the agent to the Lieut.-Gov. at Delhi, to be assistant to the General Superintendent of the operations for suppression of Thuggee, in room of Cornet Robinson.

— Cort. E. J. Robinson 7th L. C. placed at disposal of Lieut. Gov. N. W. P.

— Ensign W. R. Cunningham to do duty with 9th N. I.

— Ensign W. Birch, ditto 41st N. I.

— Ens. E. D. Watson, ditto 12th N. I.

— Ens. F. M. H. Burlton do. 41st N. I.

— Ens. J. W. H. Pownall, do. 41st N. I.

— Ensign H. Ward, ditto 12th N. I.

— Ensign J. F. Garstin do. 15th N. I.

— Ens. C. E. Hickey, ditto 15th N. I.

— Ens. J. G. Holmes, ditto 12th N. I.

— Ensign J. Wardlaw, do. 12th N. I.

— Capt. G. Holmes (7th N. I.), to officiate as brigade-major, at Cawnpore, v. Hodges, who is permitted to resign the acting situation. Capt. Holmes will proceed forthwith and join.

— Lieut. J. Macadam, 33d N. I., to be adjt. v. Bremer, deceased.

— Lieut W. Biddulph, 45th N. I., leave to pres. on med. cert. prep. furl.

4. Capt. W. Glasgow, invalid, permitted to reside on the hills, north of Deyrah Dhoon.

— Lieut. A. W. W. Fraser, invalid, leave to pres. prep. furlough, on private affairs.

8. Captain W. Little, 3d N. I., returned to duty.

— Mr. J. C. Lamb, admitted to Service as Cadet of Infantry.

11. Ensign G. H. Whistler, 72d N. I., to be Lieut., v. Lieut. G. H. Rose, deceased.

— Captain B. Boswell, 2d N. I., furl. to Europe, on private affairs.

— Capt. T. Y. Bolton, 2d N. I., ditto

— Lt. C. Y. Bazett, 9th L. C., ditto

— Captain G. Cox, 60th N. I., leave to Bombay for 6 months.

— Lieut.-Col. J. Watkins, 67th N. I., is permitted to retire from the service of the E. I. Co. on the pension of his rank.

— Captain J. D. Nash, 33d N. I., having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

18. Lieut. H. P. Burn, 1st N. I., to be Captain of a company; and,

— Ensign E. W. Bristow, to be Lieut. from 6th July, 1837, in succession to Capt. F. Corner, resigned.

— Lieut. J. S. Davies, 32d N. I., to be Captain of a Company; and,

— Ensign H. C. James, to be Lieut. from 18th July, 1837, in succession to Captain J. Pyne, retired.

— Lieut. P. Mainwaring, 33d N. I., to be Captain of a company; and,

— Ensign J. H. Ferguson, to be Lieut. from 11th Dec., 1837, v. Captain J. D. Nash, invalided.

— Lieut.-Col. R. Chalmers, 13th N. I., has returned to duty, 11th December.

— Captain W. Bacon, 65th N. I., ditto, 8th December.

— Lieut. J. Stubbs, 49th N. I., ditto, 8th December.

— Lieut. W. S. Monteith, 69th N. I., ditto, 10th December.

— Cadet of cavalry, J. Munro, to be Cornet on this establishment.

— Cadet of cav., J. J. Galloway, ditto.

— Captain G. Farquharson, 8th N. I., furlough to Europe.

— Capt. M. G. White, 66th N. I., ditto.

— Lieut. K. Young, 50th N. I., ditto.

— Lt. J. P. Farquharson, 8th N. I. do.

— Cornet J. Gordon, L. C., ditto, on private affairs.

— Cor. T. L. Harington, 5th L. C. do.

— Capt. R. Roberts, art., ditto, for health.

— Lieut. F. B. Boileau, art., ditto ditto.

— Capt. W. Freeth, 55th N. I., to the Cape, or New South Wales, for health.

— Lieut. P. Harris, 70th N. I., the Europe furlough to this officer of Oct. 30th, is cancelled.

— Lieut. G. Brockman, 24th N. I., to retire from the service at his own request, from 1st January.

— Ensign A. A. Hart, 6th N. I., to be Lieut. from 12th December, 1837, v. Lieut. M. Kittoe, dismissed by the sentence of a Court-martial.

— Lieut.-Col. J. Cheape, engineers, returned to duty, 15th Dec., 1837.

— Major G. N. C. Campbell, art., ditto, 16th Dec., 1837.

— Capt. W. Saurin, 31st N. I., ditto

— Capt. R. Houghton, 63d N. I., ditto.

— Capt. T. Williams, 70th N. I., ditto 13th ditto.

— Lieut. A. Stewart, left wing European regt., ditto 15th ditto.

— Lieut. G. Ramsay, 25th N. I., ditto, 16th ditto.

— Lieut. C. E. Grant, 62d N. I., ditto 16th ditto

— Cadet R. Christie, admitted a Cornet on this establishment.

— Cadet of inf. J. P. P. T. Hawkey, admitted an Ensign, ditto.

— Ditto, W. Mayne, ditto.

— Ditto, J. C. Fitzmaurice, ditto.

— Ditto, A. Robinson, ditto.

— Ditto, R. J. Farre, ditto.

— Lieut. C. Graham, 55th N. I., furlough to the Cape, and N. S. Wales.

Lieut. J. Lomax, 15th foot, the division order granting this officer furlough to Europe for 2 years, *confirmed*.

— Cpts. J. Tritton, W. White; Lieuts. J. Martin, E. G. Swinton; and Cornet J. White. The appointments of these officers to do duty with detach of Volunteers for 3d L. D. at Cawnpore, under command of Captain Bond, *confirmed*.

— Capt. F. Pigott's (H. M.'s 45th) furlough to England, granted by his Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Sir P. Maitland, *confirmed*.

— Capt. H. Cooper, ditto, ditto, ditto.

— Ensign W. Lewis, ditto, ditto.

— Capt. R. Ellis, 13th L. D., furl. to Europe, on private affairs.

Medical.

Oct. 17.—Assistant-Surgeon G. Paton, confirmed in appointment to afford med. aid to a wing of the 54th N. I.

18. Assistant-Surgeon H. Bonsfield, confirmed in appointment to afford med. aid to left wing 34th N. I. on its arrival at Mynpoorie.

20. Surgeon F. Inglis, M. D. 21st N. I., to afford med. aid to artillery at Kurnaul, *confirmed*.

— Assistant-Surgeon J. C. Brown, to assume med. charge 67th N. I., and other details at Kyook Phyoo, *confirmed*.

31 Assistant-Surgeon A. Bryce, M. D. 1st troop, 2d brig., to afford med. aid to detach. art. proceeding to upper provinces, *confirmed*.

— Assistant-Surgeon W. Brydon, in med. charge 21st N. I., directed to afford med. aid to squadron of 3d regt. L. C. and detach. from Nusserce battalion forming part of the escort of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Nov. 4.—Assistant-Surgeon A. Colquhoun, 43d, to med. charge of 71st N. I. v. Tucker, *confirmed*.

4. Assistant-Surgeon Tucker, placed at disposal of Lt.-Gov. N. W. P.

— Assistant-Surgeon J. Ransford, 6th bat. art., to afford med. aid to 43d N. I. v. Colquhoun, *confirmed*.

Nov. 10.—Assist.-Surg. F. Thompson, on furl. removed from 27th to 4th Reg. N. I.

— Assist.-Surg. F. Fleming is removed from 59th to 27th N. I. to join.

11. Assist.-Surg. J. W. Knight to officiate in med. charge of civil station of Saharunpore.

17. Assist.-Surg. J. M'Rae, 3d troop, 3d brigade Horse Art. to med. charge of staff at Cawnpore, v. Mackinnon, proceeding to Meerut—*confirmed appointment*.

— Assist.-Surg. A. Donaldson, M.D. doing duty at general hospital, to take med. charge of Capt. Beaty's detach. of recruits, proceeding to Agra by water.

Dec. 6.—Assist.-Surg. T. Smith, 8th L. C., to mod. charge of Art. at Sultanpore—*confirmed*.

— Surg. B. W. Macleod, M.D. 3d L. C., to receive med. charge, 27th N. I. from Surg. W. S. Chartres—*confirmed*.

8. Mr. G. S. Cardew, admitted to Service.

— Assist.-Surg. W. L. Macgregor, M.D. 2d brigade, to med. charge of 3d troop 1st brigade of H. Art., under orders to march to Muttra, *confirmed*.

11. Assist.-Surg. A. Donaldson, M.D. proceeding to Agra to place himself, on arrival, at disposal of the Lieut.-Gov. N. W. P. for temp. employ. in med. charge of civil station at Saharunpore, during absence of Assist.-Surg. H. Falconer.

— Surg. E. Clarkson, leave to Europe on private affairs.

— Assist.-Surg. H. Sill, attached to civil station of Banda, to relieve Assist.-Surg. J. Stokes from med. charge of Humeerpore. Mr. Sill to make over duties of his own office to Assist.-Surg. J. H. Serrell, attached to 53d N. I.

13. Assist.-Surg. J. O. Dwyer to be Postmaster at Midnapore.

— Assist.-Surg. C. W. Fuller, ditto at Nuddea.

— Assist.-Surg. K. Mackinnon, M.D. ditto at Tirhoot.

— Assist.-Surg. A. Kean, M.D. ditto at Berhampore.

— Assist.-Surg. T. W. Burt ditto at Chittagong.

— Assist.-Surg. A. M. M. Minto ditto at Cuttack.

— Capt. W. Ramsay, 41st N. I., to be deputy Postmaster of Delhi.

18. Surg. W. Dyer, med. dept., has returned to his duty. Date 8th Dec.

18. Mr. J. Arnott admitted on medical estab. as an Assist.-Surgeon.

— Surg. G. Turnbull, medical dept. returned to duty 16th December.

— Assist.-Surg. H. H. Spry, ditto ditto.

— Mr. L. T. Watson admitted as Assist.-Surg. on this establishment.

— Mr. E. V. Davies, ditto.

— Assist.-Surg. Monzies, 16th Foot, to have med. charge of detach. of volunteers for 3d L. D. at Cawnpore, till the arrival of the Head Quarters of the corps: *confirmed*.

— Dr. Collier's furlough to England granted by Sir John Keane—*confirmed*.

31. Surgeon J. Swiney, M.D. officiating 1st member of the Medical Board; retirement to have effect from this date.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 4.—At Agra, the lady of F. O. Wells, Esq., of a son.

6. At Neemuch, the lady of Capt. G. Thomson, S. A. C. G., of a son.

9. At Simla, Mrs. G. H. Stapleton, of a daughter.

11. At Neemuch, Mrs. Codrington, of a son.

13. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. H. Hatton, of son.

16. At Calcutta, Mrs. Bates, of a daughter.

17. At Meerut, Mrs. R. M'Auliff, Horse Artillery, of a daughter.

18. At Kurnaul, Mrs. Milne, of a daughter.

— At Schore, Mrs. J. S. Winfield, of a son.

21. At Calcutta, the lady of R. S. Homfray, Esq., of a son.

23. At Chinsurah, Mrs. H. Williamson, of a daughter.

24. At Belcoochy, the lady of Theo. Lloyd, Esq., of a daughter.

25. At Mussoorie, the lady of Lieut.-Col. F. Young, Polit. Agent in the Doon, of a daughter.

29. At Cawnpore, Mrs. R. B. Wrixon, of a daughter.

30. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Rebello, of a son.

31. At Calcutta, Mrs. R. Oakshot, of twin daughters.

Nov. 1.—At Purneah, the lady of Geo. Palmer, Esq., of a daughter.

2. At Neemuch, the lady of Major Me. Donald, 49th N. I., of a son.

— At Cuttack, Mrs. Rice, of a son.

3. At Calcutta, Mrs. R. J. Rose, of a daughter.

4. At Howrah, the lady of R. E. Blancy, Esq., of a son.

5. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. W. Cragg, of a son.

5. At ditto, the lady of James Prinsep, Esq., of a daughter.

— At ditto, Mrs. A. Gonsalves, of a son.

10. At Agra, the lady of G. F. Harvey, Esq., of a daughter.

11. At Saugor, the lady of Capt. K. F. Mc Kenzie, 64th N. I., of a son.

— At Meerut, the lady of Capt. Carmac, H. M's. 3d Buffs, of a daughter.

— At Baitool, the lady of Capt. F. Seaton, 66th N. I., of a son.

14. At Cawnpore, the lady of Major J. D. Parsons, 50th N. I., of a son.

— At Ghazee-pore, the lady of John Jackson, Esq., Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

— At Allahabad, the lady of Capt. Tudor, 46th N. I., of a daughter.

16. At Agra, the lady of B. H. Hodgson, Esq., of a daughter.

— On the River, near Nauparah, Jessore, Mrs. T. F. Rice, of Lylidah, Commereolly, of a son.

18. At Chandernagore, the lady of Dr. Yeatman, 3d N. I., of a daughter.

20. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. J. Cade, of a son.

23. At ditto, the lady of Capt. H. Deveton, of a daughter.

— At Meerut, the lady of Major R. Stewart, 61st N. I., of a daughter.

24. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. Chester, of a son.

— At ditto, Mrs. J. Harris, of a son.

28. At ditto, Mrs. Chas. Martin, of a daughter.

— At ditto, the lady of G. Gough, Esq. C. S., of a daughter.

Dec. 1.—At Agra, the lady of Capt. Higginson, of a daughter.

2. At Agra, Mrs. J. Horn, of a son.

— At Berhampore, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. R. Troup, 63d N. I., of a son.

3. At Agra, the lady of Capt. Naylor, 8th N. I., of a son.

— At Agra, the lady of M. W. Woolaston, Esq., of a daughter.

4. At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. J. N. Forbes, 15th N. I., of a daughter.

8. At Moradabad, the lady of Capt. E. J. Watson, 59th N. I., of a son.

— At Midnapore, the lady of Lieut. A. Q. Hopper, 24th N. I., of a daughter.

11. At Garden Reach, the lady of A. A. Mackey Esq., of a daughter, which died same day.

— At Calcutta, the lady of J. A. F. Hawkins, Esq., of a son.

12. At Howrah, Mrs. J. W. Linton, of a son.

15. At Calcutta, the lady of the Rev. W. S. Fisher, of a daughter.

— At Chinsurah, the lady of J. D. Herklots, Esq., of Berhampore, of a son.

17. At Garden Reach, the lady of J. F. Sandys, Esq., of a son.

18. At Dacca, the lady of Lieut. D. Cooke, 56th N. I., of a son.

20. At Calcutta, Mrs. Col. Littler, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. E. P. Gilbert, H. M. 26th of a daughter.

21. At Allipore, the lady of J. H. Patten, Esq., C. S., of a son.

22. At Calcutta, Mrs. A. M. D'Almeida, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 23. Mr. W. P. Madge, to Mrs. C. Chalke.

Nov 2. At Allahabad, Mr. E. Winston to Miss Mary Lawler.

6. At Calcutta, Mr. L. Lackersteem to Miss E. Broders.

7. At Simla, Mr. C. Crabb to Miss Eliza Mylne.

11. At Calcutta, Peter Macdonald, Esq., to Miss Eliza Mac Hardy.

14. At Agra, Mr. E. H. Shouldham, to Miss Susan Margaret Grainger.

16. At Monghyr, the Hon. E. Drummond, C. S., to Julia Mary, second daughter of J. C. C. Sutherland, Esq.

20. At Calcutta, Mr. W. H. Fox to Miss Harriet Jane Allan.

21. At Calcutta, Mr. H. Hiller to Miss Eliz. Gomes.

22. At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Grey to Miss M. A. Poole.

25. At Calcutta, Mr. Ed. Williams to Mrs. Margaret Todd.

— At Calcutta, Mr. G. Hall, H. C. M., to Miss M. S. Miller.

— At Barrackpore, J. H. Ferris, Esq., 12th N. I., to Georgiana, 4th daughter of the late Capt. Tritton, H. M.'s 24th Dragoons.

27. At Chinsarah, P. T. Onract, Esq., to Mrs. D'Abbadie.

30. At Calcutta, W. E. Jenkins, Esq., to Miss A. G. Hodges.

Dec. 2. At Dinapore, Capt. G. C. Marshal, H. M. 31st, to Harriet Isabella, only daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. H. Showers, of the Bengal Army.

5. At Nussceerabad, R. H. Irvine, Esq., M.D. to Anne, relict of the late Marcus Hare, Esq.

6. At Allahabad, Cecil Beadon, Esq., Bengal C. S., to Harriet, eldest daughter of Major R. H. Sneyd.

16. At Calcutta, Mr. R. J. Smith to Miss Eliz. Kitchrie.

— At Calcutta, C. H. Ford, Esq., to Miss Margaret Sime.

21. At Calcutta, Mr. Geo. Moxon, H. C. Marine, to Miss Eliz. Louisa Towle.

DEATHS.

Oct. 16.—At Kurnaul, Capt. Hughes, of the artillery. He was killed in a duel.

20. Drowned at Sulkeah, G. W. Wall, son of Mr. R. Wall H. Co.'s, Marine, 14.

22. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Dessa, aged 33.

— At Calcutta, Mr. J. A. Gomes, 40.

23. At ditto, Mrs. W. Bason, aged 65.

Nov. 2.—At Shawsun, Baboo Ramtonoo Chatterjee, in his 98th year.

5. At Barrackpore, the infant daughter of Capt. Cumberlege, 41st N. I.

12. At Calcutta, Miss Julia Emelia Dungeon, aged 35.

— At ditto, Mr. J. Robinson, aged 35.

17. At ditto, Mrs. Edwd. Fairlie Henson, aged 15.

18. At Agra, Lt. A. Cardew, of the art.

21. At Calc., Mr. E. Richardson, Pilot Service, aged 18.

— At ditto, Mrs. N. D'Souza, aged 70.

— At Cuttack, Mrs. A. M. D'Santos, aged 38.

21. At Calcutta, Mr. W. R. Fenwick, aged 31.

25. At ditto, Jas. Bell, Esq., aged 40.

28. At ditto, Mr. H. M. Baker, H. C. Marine, aged 16.

29. At ditto, the infant son of F. C. Smith, Esq., C. S.

Dec. 3.—At Mooteary, Tirhoot, the infant son of J. W. Yule, Esq.

8. At Jumalpoore, Ann, the lady of Major H. C. M. Cox, 58th N. I.

9. At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Ogg, aged 40.

12. At ditto, of cholera, Master H. Clarke, son of H. Clarke, Esq., of Colgong, aged 8 years.

— At ditto, Mr. S. Evison, commander of the Mattabangah Flat, aged 41 years.

— At ditto, Monsieur Guerin.

16. At Calcutta, Thomas Bird, Esq., aged 15.

17. At Calcutta, Mr. John Franklin, of the Ship Orient, aged 30.

18. At Calcutta, Mrs. F. S. Oehme, junr. aged 27.

20. At Calcutta, Mr. Otto Rose, 28.

21. At Calcutta, Capt. John Richardson, of the Otterspool.

22. At Calcutta, Mrs. Goodall Atkinson, the celebrated vocalist, aged 40.

— At Calcutta, S. Williams, Esq., late Head Clerk of Sudder Nizamut Adawlut, aged 81.

— Lately, Capt. Gifford, 39th N. I., Neemuch.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

November.

23. Edouard, from Bordeaux.

24. Ruby, from China.

— Scotia, from London.

— Duke of Bedford, from ditto.

25. British Monarch, from Moulmein.

26. Belloua, from Penang.

27. Windsor, from London and Cape.

28. Robert Small, from London.

30. Swallow, from Penang.

— Will Watch, from ditto.

December.

1. Jannet, from Mauritius.

— Hesperus, from Liverpool.

— Caruatic, from Mauritius.

5. Soobrow, from Madras

— Clifton, from Bristol.

— Irma, from Bordeaux

6. Orient, from London.

— St. George, from Bristol.

7. La Gange, from Bordeaux.

8. Ganges, from ditto.

9. Bland from Liverpool.

— Fatima, from ditto.

— Charles Grant, from China.

10. Elizabeth, from Penang

11. Theodosia, from ditto.

— Theresa, from London.

— Broxbornebury, from ditto.

— George and Mary, from Mauritius.

— Pero, from ditto.

— Sulimany, from China.

— Strathisla, from Sydney.

12. Indiana, from Bordeaux.

— Lord Hungerford, from London.

— Cornwall, from ditto.

— Richmond, from ditto.

13. Exmonth from ditto.

— Patriot King, from Liverpool

14. Duke of Buccleugh, from London

— Allerton, from Colombo

— Hooghly, from Marseilles.

15. H. M. Ship Zebra, from Penang.

— Victoria, from Bristol.

— Indiana, from Rangoon.

16. Thomas Grenville, from London.

17. H. M. S. Rattlesnake, from Madras.

18. Helen, from Bombay.

19. Moura, from London.

20. Lucon, from Bourbon.

22. Lord Auckland, from China

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

November.

18. Betsey, for Bombay.

21. Clarendon, for ditto.

— J. W. Dare, for Rushire.

23. Coromandel, for London.

— Gipsy, for Liverpool.

24. Fortfield, for Bombay.

27. Bombay, for Mauritius.

— Alexander, for ditto.

30. Arab, for ditto.

— Ambassador, for ditto.

— Collingwood, for Liverpool

December.

1. Duke of Lancaster, for Liverpool.

— Sarah, for Moulmein

2. Commodore, for Mauritius

2. Gabrielle, for Bourbon.
5. Memnon, for Liverpool.
7. Auguste, for Bourbon.
- Nederlander, for Batavia,
9. Phoenix, for Liverpool.
11. Adam Lodge, for ditto.
- H. M. Ship, Larne.
- Alfred, for Mauritius.
- Forth, for ditto.
12. Royal George, for London.
- Indian Oak, for Mauritius.
13. Water Witch, for China.
- Republie, for Boston.
15. Euphrates, for Liverpool,
- Fanny, for Ceylon.
16. Perthshire, for London.
- Seringapatam, for ditto.
17. Elizabeth, for Mauritius.
18. Victoria, for ditto.
19. Bengalee, for London.
20. Herculean, for Liverpool.
- Gaillardon, New South Wales.

Madras.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

Civil.

Nov. 17.—N. Webb, Esq. to retire from the service, 30th April, 1838.

21. W. A. Forsyth, Esq. act. asst. judge and joint crim. judge of Salem, leave for six weeks prep. to furlough for Europe.

24. S. J. Young Esq. to be assist. to the principal collector of Canara.

— E. E. Ward, Esq. to be ditto.

Dec. 5.—W. Dowdeswell, Esq. to act as judge and crim. judge of Chingleput, during absence of Mr. Horsley.

— J. D. Bourdillon, Esq. to act as sub. collr. and joint mag. of Nellore, during abs. of Mr. Parker on other duty.

— M. P. Daniel, Esq. to act as head-assist. to collr. and mag. of Masulipatam.

— W. D. Hawkins, Esq. to be regr. to Zillah court of Bellary.

— C. H. Woodgate Esq. to act as head-assist. to collr. and mag. of Trichinopoly.

— C. R. Colton, Esq. temp. member of board of rev. leave for 18 months to sea for health.

— W. E. Lockhart, Esq. sub. collr. and mag. of Madura, short leave prep. to embarkation for England.

— J. F. Bishop, Esq. furl. to England on private affairs, with benefit of absence allowance.

— W. U. Arbuthnot, Esq.'s furl. to Europe is cancelled, and he is re-appointed temp. sub. collr. and joint mag. of Vizagapatam, and acting collr. and mag. of that district.

— R. A. Bannerman, Esq. sen. merchant on this estab. has returned to duty.

— C. M. Lushington, Esq. reappointed by the court of directors a member of council at this pres. to succeed provisionally to that office on expiration of the term of 5 years service, by G. E. Russell, Esq. or upon the occurrence of any previous vacancy.

— T. J. W. Thomas, Esq. sen. merchant returned to duty 3rd Dec.

11. A. J. Maclean, Esq. to be sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year.

— T. A. Anstruther, Esq. to act as assist. judge and crim. judge of Salem, from 5th December.

— D. White, Esq., to act as asst. judge and joint crim. judge of Malabar, during employ of Mr. Strange on other duty.

15. J. F. Bish, Esq. sub. collr. and joint mag. of Tinnevely, leave for six weeks to pres. prep. to Europe, furlough, on private affairs.

Military.

Nov. 17.—Senior Capt. R. Gordon, 26th N. I., to be Major, v. Rche, dec., date of com., 14th Dec., 1837.

— Brevet Capt. W. Halpin, 26th N. I., to be Capt., ditto, ditto.

— Ens. J. Wilson, 20th N. I., to be Lieut., ditto ditto.

— Captain M. Joseph, 6th N. I., invalided.

— Major J. Buchanan, 1st regt. L. C., to retire from the service, from 31st Dec., 1837, on pension of his rank.

20. Lieut. F. B. Lys, 45th regt., reported qualified in the native languages.

21. Lt. W. F. Eden, 1st regt. N. I., do.

— Capt. H. Vanderzee, 27th N. I., leave to pres. prep. to furl., Europe.

23. Lieut.-Col. W. Williamson, removed from 27th foot to 4th foot.

— Lieut.-Col. T. Cox, ditto, 21st foot to 27th ditto.

— Lieut.-Col. T. G. Newell, ditto, 4th foot to 21st ditto.

— Capt. A. Chisholm, 30th N. I., leave to pres. prep. to furl. to New South Wales, and V. D. L. for health.

24. Brev. Capt. R. Mitchell, 6th N. I., to be Capt., v. Joseph, invalided.

— Senr. Ens. T. H. B. Ludlow, ditto, to be Lieut., v. Joseph, invalided, date of commissions, 21st. Nov., 1837.

— Lieut. S. C. Briggs, 31st L. I., placed at disposal of supreme government for employment.

24. Ens. W. D. Mainwaring, removed from 45th to 2d N. I., to join and rank next below Ens. D. W. McKinnon.

27. Ens. G. Fitzmaurice, removed from 20th to 39th N. I., to join and rank next below Ens. H. W. Nesbitt.

28. Ens. C. R. Hobart, 16th N. I., to be Lieut., v. Sturt, dec. date of com., 21st Nov.

— Lieut. W. G. Owen, 11th N. I., furl. to Europe on sick cert.

— Capt. D. L. Arnott, 26th N. I., do.

29. Lt. L. Smith, H. M.'s 57th foot, reported qualified in the native languages.

— Col. T. Marrett, 20th N. I., relieved from duties of court-martial at Bangalore, it being dissolved.

Dec. Ist.—Major-Gen. Fearon, C. B., relinquishes the appointment of Commissioner for investigating causes of Canara Insurrection, in consequence of ill health.

— Capt. M. Joseph, lately invalided, posted to Carnatic Eur. Bat.

2. Ens. H. W. Blake, actg.-adj. 36th reg., reported qualified in native languages.

5. Lieut. H. Mackenzie, to be Capt. of 50th N. I., v. Claridge, dec., date of com. 26th Nov.

— Ens. W. F. Hulton, to be Ens. do.

— Capt. G. G. Mackenzie, 50th N. I., to be 1st asst.-mil. aud.-gen., v. Capt. Power, resigned.

— Lieut. J. J. Losh, 9th N. I., to be 2d asst.-mil. aud.-gen., v. Mackenzie.

— Cadet H. C. R. W. Smith, to be an Ensign on this establishment.

— Cadet E. P. St. Aubyn, ditto.

— Cadet W. H. Stone, ditto.

— Capt. H. Power, 32d N. I., permitted to resign as 1st asst.-mil. aud.-gen., prep. to furlough, Europe, for health.

6. Capt. W. F. Du Pasquier, 17th N. I., leave to pres. prep. to furlough, Europe.

— Brev.-Col. J. T. Trewman, removed from 34th reg. to 33d reg.

— Brev.-Col. J. Napier, ditto 40th to 26th.

— Lt.-Col. J. Henry, do. L. W. M. E. regt. to 25th.

— Lt.-Col. A. Cooke, ditto 33d to 34th.

— Lt.-Col. C. Herbert, do. 25th to 30th.

— Lt.-Col. C. Lethbridge, ditto 26th to 40th.

— Lt.-Col. W. P. Cunningham, ditto 30th to L. W. M. E. regt.

— Ens. W. Bird, 23d L. I., to do duty with Sappers, &c. till further orders to join on the Neilgherries.

8. Lieut.-Col. J. Hanson, inf. to take rank from 11th June, 1837, v. Cado-gan ret.

— Capt. A. Macintosh, 27th N. I. (retired) to be major.

— Capt. H. Morland, do. to take rank from 11th June in suc. to Hanson prom.

— Lt. W. H. Boswell, do. do. do

— Maj. H. Bevan (retir.) to take rank from 30th Sept. 1837, v. Macintosh ret.

— Capt. H. Vanderzee to take rank ditto ditto

— Lt. J. Mylne, do. do. do.

— Major A. Calder, from r. wing M. Eur. regt. to be lt.-col. of inf. v. C. F. Smith, invalided, date of com. 24th Oct. 1837.

— Capt. E. Franklyn, r. wing M. Eur. regt. to be major in suc. to Calder, prom. date of com. 24th Oct.

— Brev. Capt. F. B. Doveton, ditto, to be Capt. ditto.

— Ens. J. M. Rees, do. to be Lt. do.

— Lieut. H. Thatcher, 43rd N. I. to be capt. v. Robley, retired, date of com. 19th Dec.

— Ens. E. W. Metcalfe, do. to be Lt. do. do.

— Lieut. J. S. Allan, 47th N. I. to take rank from 19th Feb. 1837, v. Gomm, retired.

— Ens. H. D. Innes, do. to be lieut. v. Blaxland, prom. date of com. 8th Sept. 1837.

— Lieut.-Col. C. Herbert, 25th N. I. returned to duty 3rd Dec.

— Major H. Mitchell, 6th N. I. do.

— Capt. C. W. Young, 14th N. I. do.

— Capt. W. H. Simpson, 36th N. I. ditto.

— Capt. W. Rawlins, 40th N. I. do.

— Lieut. J. A. Light, 3rd L. I. do.

— Brev. Capt. W. H. Macauley, to be capt. 21st N. I. v. Cuppage, dec. date of com. 29th of Nov.

— Ens. G. De Saumarez, to be Lt. do.

— Ens. R. A. Doria to be lt. 28th N. I. v. Walker, dec. date of com. 30th Apr.

— Ens. H. B. Herbert, 7th N. I. six months leave to sea for health.

— Capt. H. Power, 32nd, N. I. furl. to Europe for health.

— Major B. R. Hitchens, 51st N. I. dep. adj. gen. of army, to be adj. gen. with rank of lt.-col. and a seat at military board.

— Major J. R. Haig, asst.-adj. gen. of the army, to be dep.-adj. gen.

— Capt. C. A. Brown, dep. asst.-adj. gen. of army, to be asst. adj. gen.

— Lieut. R. Gordon, 37th N. I. to be dep. asst.-adj. gen. of the army.

— Lieut. H. Gordon, 18th N. I. to be adjutant.

12 Maj.-Gen. Sleight, C. B., permitted to resign, and proceed to Europe.

— Lt. W. H. Wapshare, 10th N. I., to be Adjutant.

— Lt. J. W. Rickards, 21st N. I., returned to duty.

— Lt. P. E. L. Rickards, 49th N. I., ditto.

— Capt. J. W. Yaldwyns, 21st N. I.,

leave to Van Diemen's Land and Swan River, of August last, and 14th Nov., cancelled.

— Ens. T. H. Thomson, 9th N. I., to be in readiness to join his corps.

— Ens. G. W. Ommanney, 33rd N. I., ditto.

— Ens. J. H. Butler, removed from L. W. M. Eur., to 18th Reg., to join and rank next below Ens. W. C. Law.

— Ens. C. Dysart recently posted to 47th Reg. Northern div., to do duty (temp.) with 16th Reg.

— Ens. E. P. St. Aubyn ditto, to 10th reg., ditto, ditto.

— Ens. F. C. Barber ditto, to 29th reg., ditto, ditto.

— Ens. C. W. Whish ditto, to 43rd reg., ditto, ditto.

— Ens. W. H. Stone ditto, to 44th reg., ditto, to 1st reg.

— Capt. G. Davis, 43rd N. I., to pres. prep. to furl. Europe, for health.

14. Eus. L. Johnston removed from 34th to 26th reg. N. I., to join and rank next below Ens. M. B. Ward.

15. Capt. E. Apthorp, 2nd N. I., returned to duty.

— Capt. J. T. Smith, engineers, ditto.

— Lt. R. Cornwallis Moore, Art. do.

— Capt. D. L. Arnott's (26th N. I.,) leave to Europe of 28th Nov., commuted to leave for 18 months to Cape.

— Capt. F. B. Doveton, R. W. M. E. reg., has resigned his appointment in commissariat, and has furl. to Europe for health.

— Lt. J. Bates, 40th N. I., furlough to Europe for health.

— Cadet M. B. Ward admitted an Ensign on this establishment.

— Cadet H. Manars, ditto.

Medical.

Nov. 22. Assist.-Surg. C. J. Cowrie 16th reg., to afford med. aid to detach. of H. M.'s regiments proceeding to Bengal.

24. Assist.-Surg. W. L. O. Moore permitted to enter on general duties of the Army.

Dec. 1. Assist.-Surg. S. T. Lyall to be zillah Surg. of Combaconum.

— Assist.-Surg. J. Woodforde, M.D., replaced at disposal of Com.-in-Chief.

5. Super.-Surg. Sir T. Sevestre permitted to return to Europe, via Bombay, and to retire from the service.

6. Assist.-Surg. S. K. Parson removed from Pres. Gen. Hosp. to do duty under Dept. Surg. at Poonamallee.

8. Surg. D. Boyd, med. dept. to be Super.-Surg.

— Surg. R. Davidson, H. Art., to be Gar. Surg. of Bangalore, v. Boyd prom.

8. Superint.-Surg. Boyd posted to Ceded districts.

15. Assist.-Surg. J. D. V. Packman, H. M.'s 4th Foot, to afford med. aid to Lt. Ogilvie's detachment as far as Trichinopoly; then to return to his duties with H. M.'s 4th Foot.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 1. At Salom, Mrs. Graham, of a daughter.

2. At Belgaum, the lady of Capt. Lyster, Queen's Royals, of a daughter.

4. At Condapore, Mrs. R. W. Chatfield, of a daughter.

— At Trichinopoly, Mrs. Capt. Fortescue, of a son.

8. At Tanjore, Mrs. Samuel Brooking, of a daughter.

10. At Hingolee, Mrs. N. A. Woods, of a daughter.

14. At Madras, the lady of J. A. Huddleston, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Egmore, Mrs. Col. Mandeville, of a daughter.

17. At Bangalore, Mrs. G. C. Whitlock, of a son.

23. At Palaveram, Mrs. T. S. Patch, of a daughter.

31. At Tellicherry, Mrs. Biber, wife of Mr. J. Biber, writer, of a son.

Nov. 4. At Vizianagrum, the lady of Capt. C. M. Palmer, 14th N. I., of a son.

9. At Bangalore, the lady of the late Lt. J. Norman, 4th L. C., of a daughter.

13. The lady of Capt. Bruce, of a daughter.

16. At Waltair, the lady of the Rev. J. W. Gordon, of a daughter.

18. At Vizagapatam, the lady of Lieut. C. Toriano, C. E. V. Bat., of a son and heir.

19. The lady of L. Cooper, Esq., sol., of a son.

— At Mercara, the lady of Capt. J. F. Musgrove, 36th N. I., of a daughter.

21. At Bellary, Mrs. B. J. Ross, of a son.

30. At Madras, the lady of W. H. Hart, Esq., of a daughter.

Dec. 1. At Nungumbaum, the lady of T. G. Taylor, Esq., H. C., Astronomer, of a daughter.

2. At Madras, the lady of G. H. Millor, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

4. At Ootacamund, the lady of Lt. B. Moffat, H. M.'s 54th reg., of a daughter.

5. At Coconada, the lady of G. A. Smith, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

12. At Negapatam, the lady of N. W. Kindersley, Esq., of Tanjore, of a son.

14. At Cuddapah, the lady of Capt. E. Willis, 28th N. I., of a son.

Lately, At Moulmein, the lady of

Assist.-Surg. Jno. Kerbey, Esq., 3rd Bat. Madras Art., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 9.—At Ingeram, T. K. McFadgin, Esq., to Miss S. A. Gahan.

Nov. 20.—At Secunderabad, H. C. Jackson, Esq., Bengal inf., to Lucie Onslow, widow of the late R. P. Onslow, 7th Madras L. C., and 2d daughter of the late Major-Gen. Webber, Madras army.

29. At Madras, Mr. J. Willick, to Miss Jane Crighton.

— At Madras, Mr. John Bartley, to Miss Jane Elizabeth Perriman.

Dec. 7.—At Bangalore, Capt. Verry, H. M.'s 39th regt., to Clara, daughter of the late J. Warner, Esq.

12. At Bangalore, Archibald, fourth son of the late Sir W. Arbuthnot, Bart., to Gertrude, second daughter of Major-Gen. Sir H. Gough, K. C. B., K. C. S., commanding Mysore div. of army.

DEATHS.

Oct. 14.—On her way from Bangalore to Madras, Lydia, the wife of Mr. G. Vansomeren.

29. At Kamptec, Capt. W. Cunningham, 44th N. I.

31. At Bellary, Adelaide, infant daughter of Mr. J. Hughes.

Nov. 9.—At Ootacamund Neilgherries, the Rev. T. H. Applegate, Missionary.

12. At John Pereira's, Adelaide, infant daughter of Mr. T. Potter.

13. Of cholera, George, only son of Mrs. M. Harding, aged 5 years.

14. At Calicut, Major S. A. Reche, 26th N. I.

15. At Madras, the infant son of Capt. H. W. Coultman, H. M. S.

18. At Egmore, Charlotte, infant daughter of C. Mc Kennic, Esq.

19. Near Trichinopoly, Mr. W. Parr, Civ. Eng. dept.

21. At Masulipatam, Brev.-Capt. O. F. Sturt, 16th N. I.

24. At Ganjam, Second-Lieut. C. C. Harvey, art.

26. At Madras, Mary, infant daughter of Mr. J. Arathoon Tatius.

— At Secunderabad, Capt. T. S. Claridge, 34th regt.

29. At Kimeddy, Capt. W. Cuppage, 21st N. I.

30. At Combaconum, the lady of Lieut. Falconer, 46th N. I.

Dec. 4.—At Tellicherry, Anna, wife of Mr. J. Biber, aged 28.

9. At Madras, Brev.-Capt. G. Jobling, 1st N. V. Bat.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

November.

24. H. M. S. Wolfo, from Penang.

27. Cashmere Merchant, from Calcutta.

December.

4. True Briton, from London and Cape.

6. Patriot, from Calcutta.

13. Barretto Jun. from London.

— Tom Thumb, from Calcutta.

14. Wellington, from London.

— Sesostris, from ditto.

— Duke of Argyll, from ditto.

15. H. M. S. Algerine, from Ceylon.

16. Royal George, from Calcutta.

19. H. M. S. Victor, from Sydney.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

November.

24. H. M. S. Raleigh, for Ceylon.

26. Resolution for Calcutta.

December.

16. Cashmere Merchant, for Moulinein.

19. H. M. S. Algerine, for Ceylon.

Bombay.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

Civil.

Dec. 5. Mr. H. Hebbert to be assist. to Collector and mag. of Ahmedabad.

— Mr. P. Stewart to be 1st assistant to principal collector of Poona, from 30th Nov.

— Mr. E. B. Mills to act as collector and magistrate of Tanna.

— Mr. W. Simpson to be ditto, ditto of Rutnagerree.

6. Mr. George Simpson to be Sheriff of Bombay for the year 1838.

— Mr. G. L. Elliot, to be Judge, Ses-

sion Judge, and Agent to the Governor at Surat.

— Mr. J. B. Simson, to be 3d puisne judge of the Court of Sudder Dewanee, and Foujdaree Adawlut, and judicial com. for Deccan and Khandeish, also to act as sen. puisne judge of that court.

— Mr. A. Bell to be acting 2nd puisne judge of the court of Sudder Dewanee and Foujdaree Adawlut, and act. judicial com. for Guzerat and the Conkan.

— Mr. J. Pyne to be judge and session judge of Tannah, and acting 3rd puisne

judge of court of Sudder Dewanee and Foujdaree Adawlut.

6. Mr. G. Giberne to be act. judge and session judge of Poona, and agent for Sirdars in the Deccan.

— Mr. J. A. Shaw to be judge and session judge of Dharwar.

— Mr. H. H. Glass to be ditto, ditto of Ahmednuggur.

— Mr. B. Hutt to be acting ditto, ditto of Tannah.

9. Mr. S. Marriot, senior puisne judge of Sudder Dewanee and Foujdaree Adawlut, leave for 18 months to the Neilgherry Hills for health.

12. Mr. W. S. Boyd, collector in Candiaish, permitted to proceed into the districts on deputation.

13. J. L. Phillipps, Esq., to be clerk of the Crown, of the indictments, and of the arraigns, and register on the Admiralty side in crim. depart. of Supreme Court, from 1st Dec., in suc. to H. Roper, Esq.

— Mr. W. Birdwood resumed charge of office of sen. assist. judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur, for detached station of Dhoolia, on 2nd December.

— Mr. R. K. Pringle, leave for six months in extension.

— Mr. W. Clerk, ditto.

— Mr. A. K. Corfield, ditto.

— 14. Mr. T. C. Loughnan, act. 3rd assist. coll. of Surat, leave to Pres. for a month, for the purpose of being examined in the Guzerattee language at the Jan. examination.

— Mr. A. A. C. Forbes, assist. coll. of Ahmednuggur, leave to ditto, for ditto, to be examined in the Mahrattée at ditto examination.

15. Mr. J. Vibart, princ. coll. of Surat, leave to the districts on deputation.

— Mr. P. Stewart, 1st assist. to princ. coll. of Poona, placed in charge of Havaillee and Paubul districts.

— Mr. R. Keays, acting 1st assist. to coll. of Kaira, to proceed on deputation in charge of Kupperwunj and Thausra purgunnahs.

— Capt. St. John, European reg., Poona, to be postmaster.

— Capt. Donnelly, 1st Gren. reg., Belgaum, ditto.

— J. Ralph, Esq., Nizam's service, Aurungabad, ditto.

— Cp. Brown, 8th R. N. I., Baroda, do.

— Capt. Wilson, 14th N. I., Deesa, do.

— Capt. Cheape, 51st N. I., Mhow, do.

— Capt. Forbes, 20th N. I., Maligaum, ditto.

19. Mr. W. Courtney, 2nd assist. to political commissioner of Guzerat, and resident at Baroda, returned to his duty on 7th December.

20. The Hon. E. Ironside has retired from the service, and returns to Europe.

23. Mr. W. J. Lumsden has retired from the service.

— Mr. H. Wills, jun. mag. of police, leave for 12 months to the Cape for health.

30. Mr. A. Hornby, furl. to England on allowance of £500. per annum for 3 years.

Ecclesiastical.

Dsc. 18. The Rev. E. Mainwaring, A.M., chaplain of Poona, leave for a month to Presidency.

— The Rev. A. Goode to perform his duties during his absence.

Military.

Nov. 30.—Lieut.-Col. (Brev.-Col.) V. Kennedy, inf., to be Colonel, v. Lewis, dec., date of rank 4th September, 1837.

— Major C. Davies, inf., to be Lieut.-Col., v. Kennedy prom., date of rank 4th Sept., 1837.

— Capt. J. Saunders, 15th N. I., to be major in suc. to Davies prom., date 4th Sept., 1837.

— Lieut. A. Hamerton, ditto, to be Capt. in suc. ditto, ditto.

— Ensign T. Postans, do, to be Lt. do.

Dec. 4.—Capt. R. M. M. Cooke, 19th N. I., furlough to Europe for 3 years for health.

5. Lieut. H. W. Diggle, 13th N. I., do.

— Lieut. F. Ayrton, art., to be employed on survey duties under control of Lieut. G. Wingate, asst. to princ. col. and magistrate of Poona, and super. of revenue survey in Deccan, to proceed direct to Mohole (Poona Collectorate), and place himself under Lieut. Wingate's order. The following officers are included in the above arrangement—

— Lieut. T. Gaisford, art.

— Lieut. J. B. Bellasis, 9th N. I.

— Lieut. E. C. Wells, 15th ditto.

— Lieut. D. Davidson, 18th, ditto.

— Lt. G. H. Robertson, 25th, ditto.

7. Major H. D. Robertson, 9th N. I., has returned to duty, overland.

— Capt. D. Carstairs, 6th N. I., returned to duty.

— Second Lieut. F. Ayrton, art. to be 1st Lieut., v. Nixon, dec.

— Second Lieut. G. K. Bell, art., to take rank, v. Ayrton, promoted.

— Second Lieut. Hodgson, ditto, ditto, v. Baynes, resigned.

— Brev.-Capt. J. S. Ramsay, 4th N. I., to be Commissariat agent at Dapoolie.

— Ens. S. Sproule, 7th N. I. invalided.

— Mr. P. L. Fagan, admitted, and promoted to cornet of cavalry.

— Lieut. G. C. Stockley, 7th N. I. returned to duty.

— 2d Lieut. J. H. Burke, to act as adj. to eng. corps, whilst Lieut. Wemyss may be in charge of the corps.

— Ens. E. B. Eastwick, attached to 25th N. I. to act (temporary) as interp. in Hindoostance and Mahratta, to horse brig. at Poona.

— Ens. C. Hervey, attached to 23rd N. I. to act as quartm. and interp. in Hindoostance language to marine bat. during absence of Lieut. H. J. Barr, on sick cert. to Egypt.

9. Ens. C. Ponsonby, attached to 22d N. I. furl. to Eur. for 3 years for health.

— Brev. Capt. G. S. Brown, 16th N. I. ditto, ditto, ditto.

11. Lieut. P. Shaw, 22d N. I. to act as adj. till further orders.

— Brev. Col. D. Barr, mil. aud. gen. leave for six months to Egypt.

— Mr. G. F. Barra admitted and prom. to ensign of infantry.

— Lieut.-Col. G. T. Gordon, 3rd L. C. permitted to retire from H. C. service, on pension of his rank, from 1st. Dec.

— Senr. Maj. B. Sandwith, cav. to be lieut.-col. v. Gordon retired, date of rank, 1st Dec. 1837.

— Capt. T. Mylne, 1st regt. L. C. to be maj. in suc. to Sandwith prom. date 1st Dec. 1837.

— Lieut. J. Penney, do. to be capt. in suc. to ditto ditto.

— Lieut. H. J. Woodward, do. to act as adj. to Eur. regt. during absence of Lt. L. M. McIntyre, on duty at pres.

14. Lieut.-Col. F. Hickes, 16th N. I., forlough, to Europe for 3 years, for health.

— Senior Maj. J. Little, inf., to be Lt.-Col., v. Burford, dec., date of rank, 6th Dec., 1837.

— Capt. W. Henderson, left wing Eu. regt., to be major in suc. to Little, prom. date of rank, 6th Dec., 1837.

— Lieut. H. Stylos, ditto, to be Capt. in suc. to ditto, ditto.

— Ensign T. R. Morse, ditto, to be Lieut. in suc. to ditto, ditto.

15. Capt. W. D. Cruickshanks, 17th N. I., furlough to Europe for health.

16. Lieut. C. B. Raitt, to be adj., v. Baker, dec., date, 17th Oct., 1837.

— Lieut. H. Aston, 10th reg. N. I., has returned to duty without prejudice to his rank.

— Lt.-Col. M. E. Bagnold, 7th N. I. The brigade order of 1st April last, directing that all reports and returns be made to him from the date of his arrival at that station is confirmed.

— Brev.-Capt. R. W. Honner, 4th N. I. to take charge of the Treasure chest and Post-office, and Lieut. C. Lucas, of the Bazaars, at Dapoolie, from 6th instant.

— Second Lieut. E. S. Blake, to act

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as Quartermaster to the 1st bat. of art. from 12th July last, during absence of 2nd Lieut. Gaisford, on committee duty.

21. Brev.-Col. Morse, to act in command at Sholapore, during absence of Brigadier Litchfield.

22. Ma.-Gen. H. Sullivan, H.M.'s 6th reg. to com. the Garrison of Bombay, from date of that reg., proceeding to Poona.

— Major G. Moore, dep. aud. gen., to act as aud.-gen. from date of Col. Barr's departure to Egypt.

— Capt. Jameson, 1st assist., to act as dep. aud. gen., ditto.

— Lieut. Thornbury, 2nd assist., to act as 1st assist. ditto.

— Lieut. H. Aston, 10th N. I., to act as 2nd assist. aud.-gen., ditto.

27. Lieut. H. S. Watkin, 15th N. I., to be adj., v. Hamerton, prom.

— Lieut. W. F. Cormack, ditto, to be quarterm. and interp., v. Wells, on survey duties.

— Brev.-Capt. R. Warden, to act as Mahratta interp. to 1st bat. of art. and Golundauze bat.

— Capt. A. N. Mc Lean, 8th N. I., furl. to Europe 3 years on private affairs.

— Brev.-Capt. F. N. B. Tucker, 14th N. I., to be adj. to field detach. in Myhee Caunta.

Naval.

Dec. 4.—Asst.-Surg. Durham, M. D. doing duty in I. N. placed at disposal of commander-in-chief for military duty, but to remain at Presidency in waiting, for employ in I. N.

7. Lieut. A. S. Williams, I. N. to act for com. Hainos, as draftsman to I. N. during his absence.

— Capt. Rose, furl. to Europe for 3 years, for health.

12 Com. Igglesden, invalided.

13. Lieut. T. E. Rogers to be com. v. Igglesden, invalided, date of com. 18th Dec. 1837.

— Midshipman J. Sheppard to be lt. v. Rogers, prom. date ditto.

15 Com. Haines to be pres. of the com. of survey, in suc. to Capt. Rose.

— Capt. Sawyer to receive charge of the office of pres. of the com. from Captain Rose on 20th instant, and perform duties till the return of Com. Haines.

21. Com. Igglesden furl. for 3 years to Europe for health.

Medical.

Nov. 30.—Asst.-Surg. Weatherhead to undertake duties of civ. surg. at Sholapore, v. Assist.-Surg. Leggett (reported sick) as a temp. measure.

Dec. 13.—Dr. F. S. Arnott, 20th N. I. to med. charge of Baroda residency.

— Assist.-Surg. J. Bouchier, M. D. to be civ. surg. at Rutnagherry.

14. Surg. M. T. Kays, M. D. 12th N. I. furlough to Europe for health.

15. Surg. Patch, 7th N. I. to receive charge of duties of civ. surg. at Sholapore, from assist.-surg. Weatherhead, from the date of assist.-surg. Leggett's departure on med. cert. to Akulcote, and until his return to duty.

— Vet. Surg. T. Hilton, med. estab. has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank.

16. Dr. F. S. Arnott, 20th regt. N. I. to have medical charge of Baroda residency in addition to his regt. duties v. Dr. T. S. Cahill.

— Surg. J. Walker, med. storekeeper at pres. furl. to Europe for 3 years on urgent private affairs.

21. Assist.-Surg. Weatherhead, to act as vaccinator in n. c. div. of Guzerat.

22. J. G. Moyle, Esq. 1st memb. med. board to retire from the service, from Jan. 3d, 1838, on pension. (In a general order of this date the gov. in coun. acknowledged the value of Mr. Moyle's services to govt. for 30 years, in a most complimentary manner.) *

Nov. 24. At Sholapore, the lady of N. A. Goslin, Esq., of a son.

25. At Tannah, the lady of Capt. B. Crispin, 16th reg., of a son.

Dec. 1. At Surat, the lady of Lieut. W. B. G. Blenkins, 6th N. I., of a son.

2. At Decsa, the lady of the late Lieut. A. H. Williams, 13th N. I., of a daughter.

4. The lady of Lieut. J. W. Young, of a daughter.

9. The lady of G. Coles, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

11. At the residence of Capt. Tucker, I. N., the lady of N. Tucker, Esq., of a son.

— At Bombay, the lady of S. Campbell, Esq., of a son.

14. At Mazagon, the lady of Capt. Jacob, arty. of a son.

17. The wife of Mr. F. Leggett, of a son.

20. Mrs. G. Scales, of a daughter.

25. At Poona, the lady of Major Osburne, Eur. reg., of a daughter.

— At Poona, the lady of W. Carstairs, Esq., surg., 10th N. I., of a daughter.

27. The lady of Capt. R. M. M. Cooke, 19th N. I., of a daughter.

Esq., C. S., to Maria, eldest daughter of E. Grant, Esq.

6. Mr. J. B. Hamilton, to Katherine, youngest daughter of Mr. T. Williamson.

— At Byculla, Capt. Hennell, assist. resident in Persian Gulph, to Anne, eldest daughter of J. Orton, Esq., member of the medical board.

— At Ahmednuggur, Lieut. G. Hutt, art., to Julia, daughter of P. Free, Esq.

DEATHS.

Nov. 12.—On march, from Kulludghee to Belgaum, Kathleen, daughter of J. P. Malcolmson, Esq., assist.-surg. 18th N. I., aged 3½ years.

16. At Cochin, Mr. F. Arden, 2d officer of the Ship *Hannah*.

21. At Berrima, Hannah, lady of Lt. W. Briggs, 50th or Queen's Own regt., aged 29.

Dec. 5.—At Girgaun, Wassoodeo Wittojee Prabhoo, adopted son of the late Wittoba Cannojee, a wealthy Hindoo of Bombay. He died young.

6. At Bombay, Lieut.-Col. Burford.

7. At Bombay, the lady of Lieut. J. W. Young, I. N., aged 19 years.

17. George, infant son of G. A. E. Campbell, Esq., C. S.

20. At Small Colaba, William, son of Mr. W. Waddington, of the Price Current press., aged 6.

24. Of spasmodic cholera, Captain A. W. Pringle, 13th N. I., mil. store accountant.

25. In the Fort, Miss C. Handley, aged 15.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

December.

1. Anna, Maria, from Calcutta.

2. Bombay Packet, from Liverpool.

3. Drongan, from Calcutta.

5. Sophia, from ditto.

— Hero, from ditto.

— Malabar, from Ceylon.

7. Heywood, from Llanelly.

8. Edmonston, from Calcutta.

— Bombay Castle, from China.

— Lord Castlereagh, from ditto.

9. Ruparell, from Calcutta.

10. John Campbell, from Llanelly.

11. Clarissa, from Calcutta.

— Caledonia, from China.

— H. C. B. Taptee, from Indus.

14. Ganges, from London.

15. H. C. B. Euphrates, from Rutnagherry.

— H. C. S. Clive, from Bassadore.

22. Fortfield, from Calcutta.

— Betsy, from ditto.

— Regia, from Ceylon.

25. Buckinghamshire, from China.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 4. At Ahmedabad, R. Keays,

26. Elizabeth, from Liverpool.
 — Carnatic, from London.
 — Charles Forbes from China.
 28. Lowjee Family, from ditto.
 — Berkshire, from London.
 31. Navarin, from Muscat.
 — Hugh Lindsay, from Suez.

January.

2. Ardaseer from China.
 — Fort William, from ditto.
 — Charlotte, from ditto.
 — Clairmont, from Calcutta.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

December.

1. Orient, for Liverpool.
 — Hero of Malown, for China.
 3. Eamont, for Penang.
 5. Tory, for Liverpool.
 13. Eleanor, for Benecoolen.
 17. Emma, for Mauritius.
 — Sarah, for London.
 19. Calcutta, for Liverpool.
 23. Drongan, for Penang.
 26. Orleana, for Liverpool.
 29. Asia, for London.
 — Piedmontese, for Zanzibar.
 30. Clarisse, for Madras.

January.

2. Frances, for Liverpool.
 — Mahomody, for Penang.

Ceylon.

BIRTH.

Oct. 31.—At Colombo, the wife of Mr. Adolphus Kueneman, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Oct. 19.—At St. Sebastian's Lock, Mrs. A. Devan.

Nov. 4.—At Tanguie Salgadoe, Bliss Robert, eldest son of Capt. Parke, H. M. 61st reg., aged 1 year and 10 months.

8. At Colombo, in the Grand Pass, Rowland Sansoni, Esq., aged 32.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

Oct. 24.—(At Galle) Royal Tiger from Palk's Bay.

26. (Ditto) Maldiva, from Colombo.

Nov. 28.—Hooghly, from Mauritius.

— L'Artemise, from Sumatra.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

Nov. 28.—Regia, for Bombay.

29. Shannon, for Survey.

In the Roads, 15th November.

Warwick, for London.

Symmetry, for ditto.

Singapore.

APPOINTMENT.

Sept. 20.—W. Montgomerie, Esq., to be Sheriff of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca, for the year commencing 29th Sept., 1837.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 28.—The lady of Dr. Montgomerie, of a son.

Nov. 6.—The lady of M. J. Martin, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

September.

19. Futtey Salem, from Bombay.
 21. Indiana, from Calcutta.
 25. L'Neptune from Malacca.
 — H. M. S. Wolfe, from Calcutta.

October.

3. Bombay Castle, from China.
 4. H. M. S. Raleigh, from ditto.
 13. Sir C. Malcolm, from Bombay.
 — Lady Hayes, from Calcutta.
 15. Sylph, from ditto.
 17. Will Watch, from ditto.
 — Duke of Sussex, from Madras.
 — Julia, from Bombay.
 18. Homoody, from Siam.
 22. Isabel, from Bombay.
 23. Lord Castlereagh, from China.
 24. Glenelg, from ditto.
 25. Shaw Allum, from ditto.
 — Ruby, from ditto.
 26. Ternate, from Bombay.
 — Onderneming, from Palanibang.
 27. Lowjee Family, from China.
 — Charles Forbes, from ditto.
 28. Allalevia, from ditto.
 — Charles Grant, from ditto.
 31. L'Perouse, from Pondicherry.

November.

5. Orissa, from New South Wales.
 7. Lord Althorp, from Liverpool.
 — Formidable, from Manila.
 — Premier, from Calcutta.
 — Ann, from Liverpool and Batavia.
 8. Amelia, from Batavia.
 — Lady Grant, from Bombay.
 — Bengal Packet, from Calcutta.
 10. Trinidad, from Manila.
 13. Louisa, from China.
 14. David Clarke, from Bombay.
 15. H. M. S. Zebra, from Penang.
 — H. M. S. Victor, from Batavia.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

September.

24. Sarah Birkett, for China.
 25. Catharina, for Batavia.
 — Cowasjee Family, for Calcutta.
 28. Le Neptune, for China.

October.

6. Bombay Castle, for Bombay.
 — H. M. S. Raleigh, for Calcutta.
 14. Lady Hayes, for ditto.
 17. Sylph, for China.
 — Sir O. Malcolm, for Calcutta.
 27. Ternate, for China.
 29. Lord Castlereagh, for Bombay.
 — Samuel Horrocks, for Calcutta.

November.

8. Bengal Packet, for China.
 13. Julia, for ditto.
 14. David Clark, for ditto.
 17. Lord Althorp, for Manila.
 28. Premier, for China.

Penang.

BIRTH.

Dec. 3.—At Penang, the lady of Capt. O. Bell, 12th N. I. of a son.

DEATH.

Oct. 19.—At Penang, E. Tanner, Esq. merchant.

Manila.

BIRTH.

Sept. 24.—At Manila, the lady of J. Strachan, Esq. of a daughter.

DEATH.

Sept. 17.—At Manila, Mrs. M. Sturgis, wife of R. Sturgis, Esq.

Java.

DEATH.

Oct. 17. W. F. Paine, Esq. aged 53.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

October.

20. Lord Althorp, from Liverpool.
 23. Morrison, from China and Singapore.

November.

3. William, from Sydney.
 5. Heber, from New South Wales.
 — Tigris, from Liverpool.
 — Brooklyn, from Batavia.
 22. Walcheren, from New York.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

October.

27. London, for China.

November.

7. Lady Stirling, for Swan River.

Batavia.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

September.

18. Anna, from Baltimore.
 23. Hermania, from Canton.
 26. William, from New South Wales.

October.

19. Tartar, from Singapore.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

September.

17. Eliza and Susan, for Canton.
 20. Ann, for Singapore.

China.

DEATHS.

Oct. 3. At Canton, Frederick Perceval Alleyn, Esq., formerly for many years surgeon of the Hon. Company's ship, *General Kyd*, much esteemed and deeply lamented by an extensive circle of friends.

During the suspension of the East India Company's trade in 1829, Mr. Alleyn was the only individual of their service permitted by the factory to remain here, for the purpose of affording medical advice, at the general request of the community, in consequence of the serious illness of the practising physician of the place; and his gratuitous services on that occasion were acknowledged by the presentation of a handsome piece of plate, with a suitable address, from the American merchants, of whom society at Canton was then chiefly composed. Many Chinese merchants, who valued his friendship and benefited by his kindness, participate in the general sorrow occasioned by his death. His remains were conveyed for interment in the Protestant burying-ground at Macao.

21. At Macao, of apoplexy, A. S. Keating, Esq.

Lately, at Samboangam, Captain J. Elliot of the Spanish Colonial Marine.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

October.

17. Jamaica, from Bombay.
 — Sophia, from Madras.
 — Brothers, from Sydney.

20. Margaret, from Sydney.
 — Earl of Clare, from Bombay.
 22. Alex. Baring, from London.
 25. John O'Gaunt, from Liverpool.
 27. Omega, from Batavia.
 28. Ingleborough, from Liverpool.
 — Jane Brown, from Clyde & Batavia.
 — Saquenay, from Liver. & Singapore.
 — Vansittart, from Calcutta.
 29. Edinburgh, from Bombay.
 — Tweed, from ditto.

November.

14. Lady M'Naghten, from Syd. & Lond.
 18. Eliza Stewart, from London.
 19. Superior, from Liverpool.
 29. Marquis Camden, from Madras.
 — Balguerie, from Bengal.
 — Vansittart, from ditto.
 30. John Gilpin, from Lima.

December.

1. Antonio Pereira, from Calcutta.
 — Argyle, from Madras.
 2. Morley, from Bombay.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

October.

20. Portia, for South America.
 — Fort William, for Bombay.
 22. Lord Auckland, for Calcutta.
 — Rosalind, for St. Helena & Halifax.

November.

6. Earl Balearras, for Bombay.
 — Sulimany, for Calcutta.
 29. Rob Roy, for Bengal.

December.

10. Jumna, for London.

New South Wales.

SYDNEY.

BIRTHS.

- Aug. 6.*—At Norfolk Island, the lady of G. T. Wyatt, Esq., 50th reg., of a son.
Sept. 26.—At Duntroon, the lady of J. E. Turner, Esq., of a son.
 Lately, at Norfolk Island, the wife of Assist.-Surg. Harnett, of a son.
 Lately, at Cheshunt Park, Hunter's River, Mrs. W. Bell, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

- Sept. 28.*—At Paramatta, H. M'Dermott, Esq., of Sydney, to Catharine, eldest daughter of Lieut. F. W. Small, H. P., of Windsor.

DEATHS.

- Sept. 9.*—W. Blackwell, Esq., merchant, Sydney.

11. At the Parsonage, St. James, Mary, the wife of the Rev. R. Cartwright, aged 60.

— At Kirkton, Hunter's River, Jessie, daughter of W. D. Kelman, Esq., aged 4.

23. At ditto, Catherine, ditto, ditto, aged 6 years.

— At Braidwood, St. Vincent, T. B. Wilson, infant son of Dr. T. B. Wilson, R. N.

26. At Seven Hills, Mrs. A. Smith, aged 88. She was the first English female who landed in this colony.

27. Near Liverpool, Miss Vine, sister of the late Capt. G. B. Vino, R. N., aged 57.

Oct. 3. In George Street, Mr. B. Levy, proprietor of the Sydney Theatre.

10. At the residence of A. Lang, Esq., Dunmore, Paterson's River, H. Bull, Esq., late editor of the *Colonist* newspaper.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

October.

14. Sir D. Ogilby, from New Zealand.
 — James Watt, from Launceston.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

October.

15. Nourmahal, for London.
 — Lady Wellington, for Launceston.
 17. Abel Gower, for London.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

APPOINTMENT.

Aug. 1st.—W. Wyatt, Esq., to be, *ad interim*, protector of the Aborigines.

MARRIAGE.

June 21st.—The Hon. C. Mann, to Miss Brown, sister of J. Brown, Esq.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

June.

24. John Pirie, from Hobart Town.

July.

8. Lord Hobart, from Cape.
 13. Africaine, from Launceston.
 23. Abcona, from Mauritius.

SHIPPING DEPARTURE.

August.

8. Africaine, for Launceston.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

APPOINTMENTS.

October.

2. Mr. A. Grover to be inspector of Stock for Brighton district.

— Mr. B. Soden, to be Postmaster at Evendale v. Mr. J. Pettingell.

26. D. Wentworth, J. Evans, and R. Wales, Esqs., to be Coroners for the territory.

— R. Wales, Esq., to be assist.-police magistrate for district of Mowen.

— J. Evans, Esq., to be dep.-chairman of quarter sessions, and commissioner of Court of Requests for New Norfolk.

— D. Wentworth, Esq., to be police-magist. for Launceston, v. J. Clarko, Esq.

— C. Arthur, Esq., to be ditto for Norfolk Plains, v. A. W. Horne, Esq.

— J. Evans, Esq., to be ditto for New Norfolk, v. C. Arthur, Esq.

HOBART TOWN.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

October.

5. Olivia, from Cape.

8. Recovery, from London.

21. Emma, from Mauritius.

23. Sovereign, from Plymouth.

— Platina, from London.

24. Marianne, from South Seas.

SHIPPING DEPARTURE

October.

14. Olivia, for Sydney.

LAUNCESTON.

SHIPPING ARRIVAL

October.

20. Artemis, from London.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

November.

5. Moulmein, from Calcutta.

6. Astroneme, from Marseilles.

10. Watkins, from Singapore.

11. Dorothy Gales, from Cape.

13. Agrippina, from ditto.

— Enterprize, from Bordeaux.

— Transit, from Cape.

— Charles Dumergue, from Wales.

— Indemnity, from Cape.

— Tourville, from Havre.

— Emma, from Algoa Bay.

— Cecilia, from Nantes.

14. Agenora, from Bordeaux.

— Edward Parsons, from Pondicherry.

15. Sarah, from Calcutta.

— Argo, from Batavia.

16. Ruby, from Colombo.

23. Clarinda, from Moulmain.

24. Rapid, from Cape.

— Eliza, from Calcutta.

25. Mary Ann, from ditto.

27. Atlas, from Cork and Madeira.

— London, from Bordeaux and Cape.

28. Norfolk, from London.

29. Antoinette, from Pondicherry.

30. Compté de Chasselles, from Nantes.

— Lonach, from Calcutta

— Belzoni, from ditto.

— Samuel Baker, from Bristol.

December.

1. Thomas Snook, from Calcutta.

— Regia, from Swan River.

2. Calypso, from London.

— Elizabeth, from ditto.

4. Britannia, from Calcutta.

6. Advocate, from London.

7. Zoe, from Marseilles.

8. Stirlingshire, from New South Wales.

9. Donna Pascoa, from Calcutta.

11. Abeona, from Port Adelaide.

— Acasta, from Calcutta.

— Hero, from Swan River.

12. Emma, from Hobart Town.

14. Midas, from Timor.

15. Alexandre, from Samarang.

20. Penyard Park, from London.

21. St. George, from London and Cape.

22. Druid, from Bristol.

23. Moira, from Liverpool and Bahia

28. Gilbert Monro, from London.

29. John Bagshaw, from Liverpool

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

November.

4. Hooghly, for Calcutta.

5. Ganges, for Bombay.

13. Pegasus, for Cape.

— Patriot, for New Holland.

15. Lord Elphinstone, for Doringo.

16. Agrippina, for Ceylon.

29. Mars, for Calcutta.

December.

1. Watkins, for Singapore.

3. Fortitude, for Clyde and London.

— Indemnity, for Ceylon.

6. Ruby, for ditto.

7. Edward Robinson, for Pondicherry.

9. Emma, for New South Wales.

— Cambrian, for Cork.

17. Protector, for London.

— Addingham, for Sydney.

— Agenora, for London.

— Lonach, for Rangoon.

21. Blenheim, for New South Wales.

— Rapid, for London.

Cape of Good Hope.**APPOINTMENT.**

Jan. 3.—J. Stenart, Esq. reappointed Sheriff for the ensuing year.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 25.—The lady of J. H. Vanrenen, Esq. of a son.

Dec. 15.—At George Town, Mrs. P. J. Truter, of a son,

20. At Fort Beaufort, Graham's Town, the wife of Major R. D. Halifax, 75th regt. of a son.

31. Mrs. J. Beynon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 26.—Mr. B. Fitzpatrick to Mrs. M. Goulding.

-- 27. At George Town, Mr. J. J. Sandenbergh, to Miss O. M. Harker, youngest daughter of Capt. R. C. Harker.

29. Mr. E. Ferbrin, to Miss C. E. Fortner.

DEATHS.

Dec. 26.—Joseph and John infant twin sons of Mr. W. Birch.

Jan. 2.—At Cape Town, J. Brink, Esq. aged 84.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.*December.*

20. Mountstuart Elphinstone, from Glasgow to Bombay.

25. True Briton, from London.

26. Emma, from Mauritius.

29. Matilda, from London.

30. Nocton, from London.

January.

3. Red Rover, from Plymouth

6. Chase, from Boston.

7. Orator, from London.

— London, from ditto

8. Diadem, from Rio.

11. John, from Madras.

21. Courier, from London.

— Euphrates, from ditto.

— Coromandel, from Calcutta.

February.

5. Protector, from Mauritius.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.*December.*

6. Eleanor, for Ceylon.

7. Robarts, for Madras and Calcutta.

— Emma for London,

— Fortitude, for Greenock.

13. Triumph, for Bombay.

14. Molsom, for Singapore.

16. Pylades, for Mauritius.

23. Meldon, for ditto.

— Waterloo, for Sydney.

27. Parmelia, for Mauritius.

28. Helen, for ditto.

30. Upton Castle, for Sydney

HOME INTELLIGENCE.**PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.**

THE JAVA DUTIES. (*March 5.*)—Sir Robert Peel put a question to Lord Palmerston on the subject of the Java Duties. These duties were levied in a manner contrary to the letter and spirit of our treaty with Holland. Lord Palmerston replied, that "the Dutch Government had engaged to issue a Tariff in conformity with the stipulations of the treaty. Such a treaty he understood had been published in Java, and he was in daily expectation of an official communication on the subject from the British Minister at the Hague."

HINDOOS. (*March 5.*)—Mr. Ord presented a petition from the London Missionary Society, praying that Government would not sanction the Hindoo Idolatry.

TRANSPORTS.—EXPORT OF CONVICTS. (*March 5.*)—On this date the House voted £149,636 for freight of transports, and £66,336 for conveying convicts to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.

SLAVE TRADE IN THE EAST INDIES. (*March 6.*)—Lord Brougham proposed a resolution to the effect, that "the order in Council of the 14th July, (see page 250) respecting Guiana, was improper and inexpedient, and inadequate for its purpose." There was a majority of 56 to 14 against the resolution.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY AND THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT. (*March 6 & 7.*)—In the course of two nights debate on Sir William Molesworth's motion of censure on the colonial policy of Lord Glenelg, Lord Sandon moved as an amendment, "That an Address be presented to Her Majesty setting forth the disturbed state of

the Canadas, &c., and concluding with a declaration that such disturbances are in a great degree attributable to the want of foresight and energy on the part of Her Majesty's confidential servants, and to the ambiguous, dilatory, and irresolute course which they have pursued in respect of the affairs of Canada since their appointment to office." The ministers being thus implicated, a long and animated discussion arose. It was concluded by Lord John Russell intimating to Sir William Molesworth that it was evident the sense of the House was at all events opposed to his motion, and he would put it to his (Sir W. Molesworth's) good sense to withdraw it. Sir W. Molesworth having assented to do so, the amendment was put as a substantive motion, upon which the house divided. The numbers were—for the motion 287; against it 316. Majority for ministers 29.

POSTAGE TO INDIA. (*March 9.*)—Mr. Hume put a question to the President of the Board of Control, Sir J. C. Hobhouse, respecting postage to India. Newspapers were now sent to most of our Colonies free of expense, but this was not the case in reference to India. Newspapers on arriving at Bombay, Madras, or Calcutta, were charged 1s., 1s. 3d., or 2s. Could not Sir John Hobhouse lay the subject before the Court of Directors, or adopt some measures to remedy the evil. It was stated in reply, that the matter was entirely one of revenue. At the same time the President thought that notwithstanding the expense which would ensue to Government, the subject was one of importance, because a free press had lately been established in India, and it was desirable that English papers should be read by the people in India; he would therefore consider the subject.

THE COURT OF PERSIA. (*March 16.*)—In answer to a question from Mr. Milnes, Lord Palmerston entered into some explanation relative to the rumoured retirement of Mr. Macneil from the Court of Persia. A difference had arisen between the Shah and the British Minister, in consequence of a messenger attached to the mission being grossly ill-treated by some of the Shah's soldiers. Satisfaction had been demanded by Mr. Macneil, but no answer had been received at the date of the last accounts. Lord Palmerston hoped that the Shah on consideration, would be sensible of the gross tyranny of the proceeding that had taken place with regard to the messenger, and that the satisfaction demanded would not be refused; if, however, satisfaction should be refused, it would neither be consistent with the honour nor the interest of this country to allow a continuance of diplomatic relations with that country.

PETITION FROM INDIA, (*March 22.*)—Mr. Ward, pursuant to notice, called the attention of the House to a petition from Madras and Calcutta against the act of the East India Legislative Council (No. 11) of 1836: (see our No. II, p. 163) and moved for a select Committee to enquire into the allegations of the petitioners. After a very lengthened discussion, in which Sir John Hobhouse, Mr. J. W. Hogg, Sir J. R. Carnac, Sir Charles Grey, and Mr. Wynn took part, Mr. Ward consented to withdraw his motion.

PRESIDENCIES OF MADRAS AND BOMBAY, (*March 22.*)—Mr. Wynn presented petitions from the native and European inhabitants of the above Presidencies, praying that the power of deciding upon local improvements and other details of government may be restored to the Governors and Councils of those Presidencies. The petition was from a very considerable number, both of natives and Europeans and was most respectably signed. Sir John Hobhouse requested the Hon. Member not to press the reception of the petitions—but the motion that they should be printed, was agreed to.

HAYLEYBURY COLLEGE, (*March 22.*)—Sir John Hobhouse obtained leave to bring in, and subsequently brought in, a Bill to enable the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to make Rules and Regulations for Hayleybury College, and the Bill was read a first time.

DEBATE AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE, (*March 21st.*)—A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors was held at this date. In the absence of the Chairman (Sir J. R. Carnac) the Deputy Chairman, Sir J. L. Lushington, presided.—It was stated that Addresses from the Company had been presented to the Queen on her accession and to the Queen Dowager on the demise of His late Majesty. The Queen Dowager had thanked the Company in reply to the Address of condolence, in a letter from Lord Howe. **Marquis Wellesley.**—A Letter of acknowledgment of the £20,000 voted him by the Company was received from his Lordship and read at the Meeting. The noble Marquis's eloquent and feeling communication was received with general manifestations of applause. **Hayleybury College.**—Submitted to the Proprietors a draught of

a Bill about to be brought before Parliament, entitled "An Act to enable the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India to frame rules for the Government of the E. I. Co.'s College at Hayleybury, notwithstanding the suspension of the four-fold system of nomination of Candidates. *Idolatrous Worship in India.*—Mr. Poynder proposed a motion for the discontinuance of Idolatrous Worship in India, and presented various petitions against Idolatrous Worship from persons in the United Kingdom. On a division on the motion occurring, it was rejected by 60 votes to 25. The deputy Chairman had moved the following amendment, which was then put and carried without a division. "That this Court deems the continued public discussion of questions affecting the religious feelings of the Natives of India to be fraught with danger, and that the regulation of such matters may with more safety be left to the responsible executive. The Court then adjourned.

QUEEN'S LEVEE.—Her Majesty held Levees on the 14th and 21st March, when the following parties connected with our Oriental Possessions were presented:—

Mr. H. Baskerville, Madras C. S., on his return from India and change of name (from Viveash), by Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Bart.

Capt. Barton, 6th Bengal Cavalry, on his return from India, by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Barton.

Capt. Barton, unattached, by ditto.

Cornet R. Pollock, on his return from India, by his father, Sir F. Pollock.

Rev. Dr. Parish, on his return from India, by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Lieut. A. H. S. Young, 45th regt., by Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Pringle, on return from India.

Capt. J. E. Alexander, K. L. S., on returning from an African expedition of discovery by Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Donkin, G. C. H.

Capt. Chads, on return from India, by the Earl of Minto.

Messrs. Oriel, Viveash, and F. B. Elton; Col. Fagan, and Lieut.-Col. Frith; Capt. J. H. Low, and P. C. Manning; Lieuts. R. H. de Montmorency, G. W. Stokes, T. Price, and T. Place, on return from India, by Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Bart.

Mr. H. Jones, on his appointment as Solicitor-Gen. for Van Diemen's Land, by Lord Glenelg.

Mr. Seton, on his appointment as one of the Puisne Judges at Calcutta, by Sir John Hobhouse.

Commanders G. Elliot and Reed, on promotion, and return from the East Indies, by Lord Minto.

Major-Gen. Dyson, and Ensign E. Tickell, by Lieut.-Genl. Sir C. Halkett.

Capt. Stack, on return from India, by Lieut.-Genl. Sir W. Pringle.

Col. Shuldham, by Genl. Sir C. Colville.

Major Boileau, by Sir D. Gilmour.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—On the 3d and 17th March, very interesting meetings of this Society were held—particulars of which we regret, the limits of our present number will not allow us to give.

SIR EDWARD BARNES.—We regret to announce the death of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Barnes, which event took place at his house in Piccadilly on the 19th March.—Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Barnes, G. C. B. was Colonel of the 31st Foot, which regiment is at present in India. Sir Edward Barnes was appointed Major in the late 99th regiment in November, 1794; Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, in 1800. His commission as Major-General bears date June 4th, 1813; and he was appointed Lieutenant-General in May, 1825. He served on the staff in Spain and Portugal, in 1812, and commanded a brigade at the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelles, Nive, and Orthes. He also served with the army in the campaign of 1815, in the Netherlands and France, as Adjutant-General, and was severely wounded in the battle of Waterloo. In October, 1816, he was appointed Colonel of the 99th Foot, and in October 1834, of the 31st regiment. For his services, Sir Edward was appointed a G. C. B., and was also a Knight of the Austrian Order of Maria Theresa, and of the first class of St. Anne, of Russia. He was Governor of Ceylon, and subsequently Commander-in-Chief of the Bengal Presidency, which office he vacated, in consequence, it was believed, of some misunderstanding with the then Governor-General, Lord Wm. Bentinck. Sir Edward Barnes was at the time of his decease, M. P. for Sudbury.

SOLICITOR-GENERAL, VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—Mr. Herbert G. Jones of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, has been appointed Her Majesty's Solicitor-General, for Van Diemen's Land.

NEW JUDGE OF CALCUTTA.—The Queen was this day pleased to confer the
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honour of Knighthood upon H. W. Seton, Esq., one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Bengal.—*Gazette, March 21.*

ATTORNEY-GENERAL, VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Edward McDowell, Esq., to be Attorney-General of the Island of Van Diemen's Land.—*London Gazette.*

FEBRUARY OVERLAND MAIL.—The *Londonderry* Steamer put back to Falmouth on the 28th Feb. with the India Mails on board, of the 17th of that month, from London; they left again on Monday, by the *Iberia*. A correspondent of the *Atlas* speaks of the detention in the following terms.—Extract of a letter dated 28th Feb.—“The worst, as regards the transmission of the mail, appears to be that another vessel is not immediately dispatched with it. The company have at this moment a fine vessel in the harbour, but their agent has declined ordering her to proceed, and the bags will therefore remain here until Monday next, 5th March.” On the latter date a communication from the Admiralty to the London East India and China Association was posted at the Jerusalem Coffee Room to the effect that the stress of weather compelled the *City of Londonderry* to put back to Falmouth. Their Lordships regretted that the Officer at Falmouth did not order the *Iberia* to sea immediately with the mails, but it was thought by no means certain, had she done so, that she would have reached Gibraltar so as to forward the mails by the Malta steam packet. Their Lordships had sent directions to the senior officer at Gibraltar to forward them on their arrival in the *Iberia* by any vessel which may happen to be there, and similar orders have been sent to Malta as to forwarding them to Alexandria.

LORD TEIGNMOUTH.—Lord Teignmouth was declared (*March 5th*) the newly elected member for Marylebone in lieu of Sir S. Whalley, proved disqualified. His Lordship is in his 43d year; he succeeded to the Irish Barony of Teignmouth, in 1834, on the demise of his Father, John, the first Lord, formerly Governor of Bengal. The Hon. Mr. John Shore, who lately died in India, was his Lordship's only surviving brother. The respected relict and family of the latter are stated to be coming home.

ARRIVAL FROM THE MAURITIUS.—The *Athol* troop ship which left Mauritius, 10th Dec., with the head-quarters of the 29th reg. arrived at Cork on the 27th Feb. (79 days passage, the average being four months). The following officers have arrived by the *Athol*: Lieut.-Col. Simpson; Brevet-Major Hicken; Captain Lucas; Lieuts. Hon. W. F. Byng, J. O. Lucas, W. Hemphill, G. L. Way, and A. St. George Stepney; Paymaster Farewell; Asst.-Sur. Hemphill and Surgeon Ingham.—The undermentioned are expected by the next ship: Major Evans; Captains Sharrock, Eaton, and Blunt; Lieuts. Palariet, Storey, and Brown; and Assistant-Surg. Robertson.

THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE.—We regret to have to record the death of another late Commander-in-Chief, in India, besides that of Sir E. Barnes, already given. The Right Hon. the Earl of Dalhousie having expired at Dalhousie Castle, on the 21st March.

PIRATICAL PRAHUS, *Admiralty Court, March 2.*—The Court decreed a bounty of £5 per head for 100 pirates attacked, and £20 per head for four killed, in an attack on six piratical Malay prahus, by Sir S. Vassall, of H. M.s' ship *Harrier*, in the Eastern Archipelago; and the same rate of bounty for sixty-five pirates attacked, and thirty-five killed in an attack on three piratical prahus, by Lieut. Wilson, of the *Harrier*. Sir J. Nicholl paid a compliment to the gallantry of the officers and crew of the *Harrier* in their conflicts with the pirates.

THE SEMIRAMIS.—We have been favoured with the sight of a letter from a Passenger on board the Steam Ship *Semiramis*, dated St. Helena, 29th Jan. (arrived at that Island, 27th), and are able to give some particulars of the vessel's progress. She did not reach Teneriffe until the tenth day after leaving Falmouth, owing to a tremendous sea and bad weather in the Bay of Biscay, detained four days at Teneriffe, steamed to St. Vincent's in four and a half days, where she remained between six and seven taking in coals, thence steamed to St. Helena in 14, making a total of 37 days from Falmouth, and of actual steaming 27. Her sails were of scarcely any use, general average progress seven and a half knots, though under the line from want of air to create a sufficient draft, not more than four or five knots could be got out of her. The correspondent we allude to, does not speak in the highest terms of the comforts of the passage so far, stating that among other “disagreeables” the least are not the “coal dust and filth flying about all day and night.” The vessel was to leave St. Helena on the 1st February.

THE OVERLAND MAILS.—Mr. Waghorn's portion of the January Mails from India (Calcutta, 14th and Bombay 26th Jan.) reached London via Marseilles, on the 22nd March; that, by the way of Falmouth had not arrived when this sheet went to press. The Hugh Lindsay was to leave Bombay with the February dispatches on the 28th of that month.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

21st Foot (*Van Diemen's Land*), 2d Lt. A. Seton to be 1st Lt. by purchase, v. Hume, who retires. H. W. Martin, Gent. to be 2d Lieut. by purchase v. Seton. March 2.

27th Foot (*Cape of Good Hope*), Sergt. Major B. Midgley to be Adjt. with rank of Ensign, v. Edden, dec. March 2.

40th Foot (*Bombay*), Ensign R. Armstrong to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Lewos, who retires; W. Irvin, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, v. Armstrong. March 2.

55th Foot (*Madras*), Lieut. J. R. Magrath to be Adjt., v. Horiot, who resigns the adjutaney only. March 2.

61st Foot (*Ceylon*), Staff Assist.-Surg, F. S. Sauer to be Assist.-Surg., v. Cameron, whose appointment has not taken place. March 2.

72d Foot (*Cape of Good Hope*), Quart.-mast. S. Brodrick, from half-pay of 8th Foot, to be Quart.mast., v. J. Macpherson, who retires on half-pay. The date of Lieut. Moylan's Commission as Adjt. is 14th April, 1837, and not 25th August, 1837. March 2.

90th Foot (*Ceylon*), Capt. G. S. Deverill, from 77th Foot, to be Capt. v. Egerton, who exchanges. March 2.

4th Dragoons (*Bombay*), Cornet A. Scudamore to be Lieut. without purchase, v. Knight, dec.—Cornet M. M. French, from half-pay, 3d Dragoon Guards, to be Cornet, v. Scudamore. March 9.

2d Foot (*Bombay*), H. Piercy, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, v. Rennie, who retires. March 9.

12th Foot (*Mauritius*), Lieut. C. R. Storey, from 29th Foot, to be Lieut. v. Gerard, who exchanges. March 9.

13th Foot (*Bengal*), H. Penny, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, v. Yea, prom. in 7th Foot. March 9.

16th Foot, (*Bengal*), Ensign M. F. Ximenes, to be Lieut. without purchase, v. Adams, dec., Gent. Cadet T. Garratt from Royal Military College, to be Ensign, v. Ximenes. March 9.

29th Foot (*Mauritius*), Lieut. T. A. Gerard, from 12th foot, to be Lieut., v. Storey, who exchanges. March 9.

61st Foot (*Ceylon*), Serjeant-Major T. Jones, to be Ensign without purchase, v. Cary, dec. March 9.

50th Foot (*New South Wales*), C. R. Grimes, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, v. Wyatt, who retires. March 9.

62nd Foot (*Madras*), Capt. F. J. Ellis, to be Major by purchase, v. Moir, who retires, Lieut. W. Mathias, to be Captain by purchase, v. Ellis. March 9.

ROYAL AFRICAN COLONIAL CORPS.—Ensign D. F. Saunders, to be Lieut. without purchase, v. Nicholls, dec.; John W. Glubb, gent., to be Ens., v. Saunders.

45th foot (*Madras*); Lieut. A. M. Tulloch, from 45th foot, to be Capt. by purchase (unattached).

40th Foot (*Bombay*), Ensign H. Halkett, to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Willock, who retires; James Johnstone, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, v. Halkett. March 23.

45th Foot (*Madras*) Ensign John Otway Cuffe, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Tulloch, promoted; Henry John Shaw, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Cuffe. March 23.

62nd Foot (*Madras*) Ensign George Mackay, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Mathias, promoted; Lennard B. Tyler, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Mackay. March 23.

90th Foot (*Ceylon*); Lieut. William J. Owen, to be Captain without purchase, vice Bowlby, deceased; Ensign J. H. Brighurst, to be Lieut., vice Owen; T. Ross, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Dawson appointed to the 14th Light dragoons; Gentleman Cadet W. P. Purnell, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Brighurst. March 23.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM EASTERN PORTS.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Ship's Name.</i>	<i>Commander.</i>	<i>Port of Depart.</i>	<i>When Sailed.</i>
Feb. 27 1838	Senator	Grindley ..	Mauritius	18th November.
Mar. 1	Sultan	Poole	Calcutta	25th September.
2	Danl. Wheeler	Bouch	Ditto	20th ditto.
3	Atholl, (H. M. S.) ..	Karley	Mauritius	10th December.
5	Venus	Andrews ..	Batavia.....	
6	Mercurius	Scepo	Ditto	10th November.
7	Amwell	Hesso	Mauritius	24th ditto.
—	Abel Gower	Henderson ..	Sydney	17th October.
—	Geo. Canning	Winn	Colombo	14th November.
—	Wm. Barras	Norrie	Calcutta	12th October.
—	Avoca	Boadle	Mauritius.....	16th November.
8	Renown	M'Lean	Calcutta	21st October.
—	John Marsh.....	Clucas	Ditto	26th September.
—	Malabar	Dunlop	Mauritius	26th November.
9	Erasmus	Markes	Batavia.....	5th ditto.
—	Mary Taylor	Earley	Mauritius	17th ditto.
—	Hope	Coombes	Calcutta	22nd October.
12	Maleolm	Sim	Singapore.....	7th November.
—	Africaine	M'Taggart ..	Launceston ..	3rd ditto.
13	William Hutt.....	Fleming	Manila	25th September.
16	Sarah	Sadler	Mauritius	19th December.
17	Norfolk	M'Gillivray ..	Ditto	23rd ditto.
—	Herald.....	Watt	Manila	11th November.
—	Duke Lancaster.	Hargreaves ..	Calcutta	1st December.
—	Queen Mab.....	Ireland	Ditto	7th November.
19	Jumna	Robinson	China	10th December.
—	Hinda	Lothian	Manila	6th October.
—	Formidable	Stagg.....	Ditto	6th November.
—	Mandarin.....	Donald	Calcutta	13th October.
—	Portsea.....	Smith	Bombay	15th November.
—	Elizabeth	Cundy	Mauritius	22nd December.
—	Brooklyn	Richardson ..	Batavia	23rd November.
—	Ajax	Bruton	Mauritius.....	11th December.
—	John Barry	Robson	New Zealand ..	19th November.
—	Orient	Taylor	Bombay	1st December.
—	Thos. Blyth	Rowe	Mauritius	29th ditto.
20	John	Whyte	Madras	16th November.
—	Emna	Goodman	Mauritius	29th ditto.
—	Mary	Robertson ..	Ditto	15th December.
—	Egbort	Pauline	Ditto	3rd ditto.
21	Gypsy.....	Forshaw	Calcutta	23rd November.
—	Euphrates	Hannay	Ditto	15th December.
22	Earl Powis	Spittall	Mauritius	30th ditto.
23	Parland	Tait	Ditto	29th ditto.
26	Cumbrian.....	Paul	Ditto	16th ditto.

DEPARTURES TO EASTERN PORTS.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Ship's Name.</i>	<i>Commander.</i>	<i>Port of Depart.</i>	<i>Destination.</i>
Feb. 26 1838	Eden	Cook	Portsmouth	S. Australia.
—	Hellas	Scanlan	Deal	China.
—	Wm. Allen	Laing	Ditto	Mauritius.
—	Henry Porcher	Hart	Falmouth	S. Australia.
27	Felicity	Smith	Clyde	Cape & V. D.L.
28	Hope	Cockburn	Liverpool	Batavia.
Mar. 2	Vigilant	Walton	Falmouth	Mauritius.
—	Jupiter.....	Elder	Llanelly	Bombay.
3	Brighton	Sedman	Ditto	Ditto.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES CONTINUED.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Commander.	Port of Depart.	Destination.
Mar. 3	Eliza	Lay	Weymouth	Mad. Calcutta.
—	Geo. Wilkinson	Brown	Llanelly	Bombay.
6	Royal William	Francis	Ditto	Calcutta.
—	Alligator, (H. M. S.)	Bremer	Plymouth	Cape & N.S.W.
8	Maria	Bannatyno	Deal	Sydney.
—	Kellie Castle	Buchan	Portsmouth	Mad. Calcutta.
—	Lullworth	Graham	Deal	Bencoolen.
—	Magistrate	Allen	Cork	Sydney.
—	Lord Saumarez	Simon	Deal	Cape, Algoa B.
—	Viscount Melbourne	Drayner	Ditto	Bombay.
9	Tamerlane	Maekenzie	Ditto	Calcutta.
—	Gov. Doherty	Norway	Portsmouth	Algoa Bay.
—	Gunga	Younghusband	Liverpool	China.
11	Dauntless	Pinder	Deal	Calcutta.
12	Ino	Whelan	Llanelly	Mocha.
13	Lord Eldon	Worsell	Plymouth	Bombay.
15	Bromleys	Knox	Ditto	Cape.
—	Jno. Fleming	Rose	Portsmouth	Mad. & Cal.
17	Chipewa	Miller	Greenock	Batavia.
18	Shepherd	Jardine	Deal	S. Australia.
21	Mary Sharp	Gray	Greenock	Calcutta.
—	Ariadne	M'Leod	Ditto	Ditto.
22	Cecilia	Walker	Deal	Sydney.
—	City of London	Reynolds	Ditto	Ditto.
—	Cleveland	Marley	Ditto	Bombay.
—	Henry	Walmsley	Ditto	Launceston.
—	David	Carss	Ditto	S. Australia.
—	Miranda	Hopper	Ditto	Mauritius.
—	Volage (H. M. S.)	Smith	Plymouth	India.
23	Elvira	Simpson	Liverpool	Calcutta.
24	Patriot Queen	Hoodless	Ditto	Ditto.
26	Munford	Cleveland	Deal	Launceston.
—	Westminster	Molison	Ditto	Sydney.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Thomas Laurie, London to Launceston, Lat. 13 S., Long. 29 W., February 3.
Kellie Castle, London to Madras, Lat. 46 N., Long. 11. W. March 13.
John Dugdale, Liverpool to Singapore, Lat. 31 N., Long. 15 W., February 20.
Malcolm, London to Calcutta, Lat. 13 S., Long. 29 W., February 10.
Tropic, London to Hobart Town, Lat. 25 S., Long. 25 W., November 12.
Elizabeth, Mauritius to Bristol, Lat. 28 S., Long. 45 E., December 30.
Wm. Lockerby, Liverpl to Cape & Mauritius, Lat. 2 N., Long. 19½ W., Feb. 5.
Permei, London to Cape, Lat. 40 S., Long. 30, January 13.
Bonanza, Liverpool to Canton, Lat. ½ N., Long. 22 W., January 24.
Tigris, Liverpool to Batavia and Canton, in Straits of Banca, November 17.
May, Liverpool to Bombay, Lat. 21 S., Long. 64 E., December 8.
Aliquis, Liverpool to Bombay, off Dondra head, extreme S. of Ceylon, Dec. 6.
Reliance, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto.
Tyrer, Liverpool to Canton, 34, Lat. Long. 13, ditto.
Abberton, London to Cape, Madras & Calcutta, Lat. 41 N., Long. 10 W., March.
Thalia, Liverpool to Calcutta, Lat. 3 N., Long. 23 W., January 28.
William Allen, London to Mauritius, Lat. 49 N., Long. 9., W. March 4.
Mary, Liverpool to Bombay, Lat. 21 S., Long. 64 E., December 8.
Perseverance, London to Sydney, Lat. 37 S., Long. 11 W., December 12.
William Turner, Liverpool to Bombay, Lat. 1 N., Long. 22 W., February 1.
Abbotsford, ditto, off the Cape, ditto.
Protector, Mauritius to London, off Ascension, February 5.
Coromandel, Calcutta to Ditto, off Cape L'Agullas, January 19.
Mount Stewart Elphinstone, Glasgw. to Bomby., Lat. 36 S., Long. 60 E., Dec. 20.

Solway, Hambro' to South Australia, Lat. 31 S., Long. 10 W., August 28.
Rosalind, China to St. Helena, off Cape L'Agullas, January 3.
Hashmy, London to Batavia, Lat. 12 N., Long. 24 W., September 12.
Margaret, Amsterdam to Mauritius, Lat. 8 N., Long. 27 W., February 1.
Euphrates, London to Cape, Lat. 24 S., Long. 29 W., December 26.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The *Strabane*, Thompson, from Liverpool to Bombay, was towed into Kingstown, 25th February, dismasted and 5½ feet water in the hold. Lost masts, anchors, and cables, and deck swept, having been two hours on the India bank. Captain and one man drowned.

The *Blakeley*, Seripe, from Macao, arrived at Manila, 24th February, after having saved about 100 packages dry goods from the wreck of the *Martha*, Viner, and landed them at Macao. The second boat's crew of the *Martha*, had arrived at Macao.

The *City of Londonderry*, (S.) which sailed from Falmouth on the 19th February, put back to Falmouth, much disabled and damaged, on 28th February.

The *Inglis*, Routh, London to Bombay and China, put into Falmouth 28th February, with sails, fore-topmast, &c. lost. Sailed again 8th March.

The *Brig Modeste*, Lavergue, from Batavia, totally lost Feb. 14th at the entrance of the port of Bouc, Marseilles, crew saved—cargo, it is feared, altogether lost.

Walmer Castle, Bouchier, off Cochin from Bombay, struck by lightning, Nov. 22d off Mangalore—bound to China. All the sails on the main mast were split, and one Lascar severely, and two Europeans slightly hurt.

Thalia, Biden. The wreck of the *Thalia* has been sold at Madras for Rs. 5000.

Great Harwood.—The Bombay Government have purchased the wreck of this vessel for a sum of Rs. 17,000., to be converted into a floating Chapel, in room of the *Aurora*.

Ruby, Wilson, Bristol to Marseilles and Mauritius, sailed 20th February, put back to Kingroad, 9th March, with damage and loss of boats, bulwarks, &c.

The *Morley*, Evans, from Bombay, arrived at Canton, 8th Dec. having thrown part of her Cargo overboard in consequence of heavy and continued gales.

The *Somersetshire*, Jackson, Llanelly to Bombay, (coals) put into Corunna, 7th March, leaky, damaged; obliged to discharge part of cargo.

The *Sir Charles McCarthy*, Duff, lost in Holdfast Bay, South Australia.

The *Orient*, Taylor, from Bombay, was on shore in Boatie Bay, Liverpool, 23d March, got off next morning little damaged.

The *Bark Elvira*, Simpson, sailed from Liverpool, 23d March, for Calcutta, put back in great distress, having struck on the Bar of the New Channel, and since sunk in the Rock Channel. Crew saved by a steam vessel.—Some goods and merchandize saved, but the greater part expected to be entirely lost.

Vigilant, London to Mauritius, put back to Falmouth, damaged.—Sailed again March 2.

Shepherd, London to Swan River, sailed from Deal, March 18th, put into Portsmouth, 24th, leaky.

The *Ripley*, Stewart, from Bombay to Liverpool, which arrived on March 2d, brought the crews of two vessels which had been rescued from a miserable death. Capt. Stewart found the crew of one vessel, the *Catherine*, Davies, Swansea to Plymouth, lashed to the rigging; their boat was stove in, and they were quite helpless. The *Ripley's* boat boarded the wreck with great difficulty. Three of the crew however, though almost benumbed with cold, contrived to get an old sail under the stove in boat, and launching it reached the *Ripley's* boat. The remainder of the crew were saved in the same manner.

The *Mary Somerville*, Liverpool to Calcutta, a day after sailing ran down a small vessel, and has returned into dock with injury.

Oriental, Liverpool to Bombay, sailed 21th March, put back 26th with loss of main yard.

PASSENGERS INWARDS.

Per Madagascar, from Calcutta (expected).—Dr. and Mrs. Swiney, and two children; Mrs. Dorin; Mr., Mrs., and Miss Siddons; Mrs. Forbes; Capt. Webster, Mrs. Sair, and two children.

Per Scotia, from Calcutta (expected).—Mrs. Brutton and Mrs. Stonehouse;

Misses Brutton, Lemarchand, Taylor, and M. Taylor; Col. Shubrick, 7th Light Cavalry; Col. Brutton, late 11th Light Dragoons; Col. Cock, 23d N. I.; Col. Taylor, 29th N. I.; Col. Watkins, 62d N. I.; James Gordon and G. R. Budd, Esqrs., 3d Light Cavalry; T. L. Harrington, Esq., 5th ditto; G. Stonehouse, A. Guthrie, J. Purvis, and J. Garrett, Esqrs.; Master Brutton.

Per Windsor, from Calcutta (expected).—Lady Ryan and two children; Miss Ryan; Mrs. Franks and two children; Mrs. F. C. Smith and child; Mrs. Boswell and child; Capt. Chadwick, and three children; R. B. W. Ramsay, Esq., C. S.; and Master Shaw; Col. and Mrs. Boileau and two children for the Cape; Sir John and lady Herschel and family will embark on board the *Windsor*, at the Cape, for London.

Per Lord Hungerford, from Calcutta (expected).—Mrs. Jennings and three children; Mrs. G. P. Thomson and four children; Mrs. Trevelyan and child; Mrs. Newmach and three children; Mrs. Mansell; Misses Jeremy and White; Hon. T. B. Macaulay; Mr. Trevelyan; Capt. Mansell, commanding H. M.'s troops; Capt. Farquharson; Lieuts. Shortread and Farquharson; two Masters Caulfield; Master Grote; Sergeant Hogan, and 52 of Her Majesty's troops.

Per London, from Calcutta (expected).—Mr. and Mrs. Valpy and family; Dr. Innes and family; Capt. and Mrs. Evans and family; Mrs. Page and family; Mr. Vignon and Son; Mr. and Miss Cunningham; Mrs. Major Ramsay and child; Capt. Liptrap; two Misses Watson; Miss Low; Masters Wilkinson, Thomson, Hudson and Parker.

Per H. C. Steamer, Berenice, from Bombay, 30th Nov., to Suez—Capt. Oliphant, Mad. Eng. and lady and one child; two children of Capt. Raynford, Nizam's Service; Mrs. R. Payne, from Bombay; Lieut. Atkins, H. M.'s 46th regt; J. M. Joseph Esq., from Calcutta, and Capt. Allardyce, Madras Army (all arrived at Malta, on 9th Jan.): P. Scott, Esq., Bombay, C. S.; Dr. Collier, deputy inspector of Hospitals; Capt. Codrington, H. M.'s 40th regt.; Lieut. Cardew, ditto; M. D. Hunter, Esq., meret., from N. S. Wales; Capt. Simmonds, H. M. S., from ditto; Lt. Barr, Bombay army.; A. Findlay, Esq., meret., from Bombay; H. Roper, Esq., advocate-genl., Bombay, and Lieut. Reeves, Bombay Cavalry (all landed at Cosseir); Capt. Haines, Indian Navy, on a Mission to Aden (landed at Mocha); Col. J. De Hezeta, of Calcutta, and Principal Mill of Bishop's College, Calcutta, with his lady, lost their passage through being too late in getting from Calcutta to Bombay.

Per Euphrates, from Bengal.—Col. and Mrs. Hall and family; Mrs. Lamb and family; J. Lamb, Esq.; Lieuts. Waugh and Reid.

Per Seringapatam, from Bengal (expected).—Lady Malkin and two children; Mrs. Dr. Garden and child; Mrs. Major Mathias and two children; Mrs. Capt. Trevelyan; Mrs. Rose; W. Wilkinson, Esq.; Col. Tickell, C. B.; H. Scott, Esq., C. S.; W. H. Martin, Esq., C. S.; Capt. Rose, 11th Dragoons; Cobbe, Esq., and from Madras, Capt. F. W. Todd, 14th N. I.

Per Emma, from Mauritius.—Mr. and Mrs. Harrison; two Misses Combes; three children.

Per Orient, from Bombay.—Mr. Elwin, Mrs. Elwin, and child.

Per Calcutta, from Bombay.—Mr. A. Donohoe.

Per Herald, from Manila.—Mr. Thompson.

Per Protector, from Mauritius.—Lieut. and Mrs. Younghusband and child; Messrs. Webb and Dayers.

Per Elizabeth, from Mauritius.—Mr. Robinson.

Per Atalanta.—Mrs. Macintosh and two children; Mrs. Barr and two children; Mrs. Richards and two children; Mrs. Jervis and three children; Mrs. Maclean; Mrs. Mills and child; Col. Elderson; Col. Barr; Col. Hicks; Col. De Hezeta; Major M'Intosh; Capts. Sotheby, M'Lean, and W. Rose, I. N.; Commander Igglesden, I. N.; Dr. W. H. Mill; M. T. Keyes, Esq. and child; assist.-surg T. Taplin; G. F. Brown, Esq. and J. Walker, Esq. (Bombay to Suez, 30th Dec.)

Per Ernaad, from Bengal to Cosseir.—Mrs. and Miss Pigou; Mrs. Trotter; General Ventura; Capt. M. G. White; Lieuts. A. Conolly and Agar; D. C. Smythe; H. Russell, Esq.; H. M. Pigou, Esq.; R. Trotter, Esq. C. S.; B. Harding, Esq.; J. S. Stopford, Esq.; J. B. Higginson, Esq.; N. C. Baillie, Esq.; T. G. Sim, Esq.; E. Davis, Esq.

PASSENGERS OUTWARDS.

Per Abberton, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal.—Messrs. McWarton, Brodie and Adamson.

Per Eliza, for Madras and Bengal.—Messrs. E. Paley, Repton, Towers, Power, R. Cock, J. Cock, Turquand and Salmon.

Per John Fleming, for Madras and Bengal.—Capt. and Mrs. Malling; Mr. and Mrs. Henderson; Misses Patten and Sewell; Mr. Mallet, C. S.; Messrs. Malony, Barker, Wilford, Layard, Lukin, Monev, Gorges, Burmester, Baillie, Lambert, Wallace, Salisbury, McLeod, Terrot, St. Clair, Shaw, Boileau, Mayne, De Tessier, Rich, Newton, Dickinson, Hughes and Reynolds.

Per Kellie Castle, for Madras, Bengal, and China.—Capt. Sherriff and lady; Capt. Gordon and lady; Mrs. Binny; Mrs. Col. Frushard and daughter; Misses Frushard and Hedger; Messrs. Connolly, Scobell, Comyn, Herbert, Fairclough, McCause, Rev. W. T. Humphrey; Lient. Hawtry, 37th B. N. I.; Messrs. Niell, Mead, Woodford, Colebrook, Veal, Bowley; Lient. Gottreux and lady; Messrs. Cookson, Holroyd, McMullen, Coleridge, Fotheringham, Western, Faddy, Tripe, Dunsford, Bernard, Simpkins, Patten, Scott, Flynn, and Lumsden.

Per Gaillardon, from Calcutta to Sydney (sailed 20th Dec.).—Mesdames Davidson, Smith, Williams and Rapson; Miss Falconer; Miss Smith; Capt. Davidson, 13th Light inf.; W. Smith, Esq.; Major Mercer; Ens. Mercer; Major Jacob, H. M.'s 8th; R. McDonald, Esq.; J. Bruce, Esq.; J. Lamb, Esq.; J. McDonald, Esq.; Ensign Skene; Dr. H. P. Bell; Alex. Falconer, Esq.; 8 children; 3 steerage passengers; 18 convicts (servants).

Per Henry, to Launceston.—James Down, Esq. and family; F. Webster, Esq. and family; — Payne, Esq.; Misses Kearton and Mac Bain; Dr. Hanchett and Messrs. K. J. King, J. King, S. Bolden, A. Bolden and R. Bower.—Steerage, Messrs. Benjamin.

Per Tamerlane, for Calcutta.—Mr. Campbell; Mr. Stevenson.

Per Dauntless, for Calcutta.—Dr. Greig; a Clergyman with boys under his care from Friends Society; and two Steerage Passengers.

Per Maria, for Sydney.—Mr. Smith.

Per Viscount Melbourne, for Bombay.—Lieuts. John Ahmuty and Warren Ahmuty, 57th Regt.; Mr. Stackhouse.

Per Cleveland, for Bombay.—Messrs. Cameron, Bowditch, Kempt and Neilson.

Per Cecilia, for Sydney.—Rev. Messrs. Murphy, Regny, Fitzpatrick, Lynch, Reily, Mahoney, Slattery, Brenon, Davis, and Grane; Mrs. Davis and Miss Fisher.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 24.—In New Cavendish-street, the Lady of Captain T. Maitland, of H. M.'s Ship *Wellesley*, of a son.

28. At Englefield Green, the Lady of Lieut. Charles S. Teale, 4th or King's own regt., of a daughter.

March 5.—In Great George-street, Westminster, the wife of S. V. Surtces, Esq., one of H. M.'s Judges in the island of Mauritius.

17. In Hertford-street, the Lady of Cecil Fane, Esq., of a daughter, still-born.

19. Mrs. A. Van Sandau, of Mecklenburgh-square, of a son.

— In Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, the Lady of Col. Raper, Bengal Army of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 21.—Rodolphus Scully, Esq., of Pembroke-street, Dublin, second son of E. Scully, of Tipperary, Esq., to Agnes, only daughter of the late Capt. J. Payne, 45th regt.

27. T. Longman, Esq., eldest son of

T. N. Longman, Esq., of Mount Grove, Hampstead, to Georgiana, Townshend, eldest daughter of the late Major Bates, royal artillery.

— E. D. Betts, Esq., of Sydney, New South Wales, to Miss Fanny Letterman, of Cadogan Place.

— Lieut. F. B. Kierzkowski, to Selina, eldest daughter of the late R. Stuart, Esq., of Bombay.

27. At Ludlow, Shropshire, Lt.-Col. J. Colvin, Bengal Engineers, to Josephine Puget, eldest daughter of the late Capt. J. Baker, R. N.

March 1.—At Dartford, Kent, William Cracroft Tookes, Esq., of Dartford, to Letitia, daughter of the late T. Walker, Esq., of Dartford.

— At Freshford, the Right Hon. the Earl of Arran, to Elizabeth Marianne, daughter of Col. W. F. P. Napier, C. B.

6. At Norwich, D. T. Roy, Esq., surg., of Hammersmith, late of the H. E. I. Co's Service, to Harriett, second daughter of the late Capt. Simpson, R. M., of North Walsham, Norfolk.

10. At Camberwell, R. H. Winstanley, Esq., of Mecklenburgh-square, to Margaret Frances, only daughter of the late W. Fallowfield, Esq., surg., H. E. I. C.'s. Med. Estab. at Madras.

20. At Edinburgh, G. W. Scheinman, Esq., Madras Med. Estab., to Margaret Watson, eldest daughter of the late J. Farnie, Esq., Burntisland.

22. At Hammersmith, T. J. Hawkins, Esq., of Walmer Court, Bathurst, N. S. Wales, to Ann, eldest daughter of J. Bowling, Esq., of Hammersmith.

DEATHS.

Dec. 5,—At Sierra Leone, Mr. J. W. Williamson, formerly of Mauritius.

Feb. 8.—At St. Helen's, near Cocker-mouth, Adelaide Frances, 2d daughter of Major Steel, Bengal army, aged 8 years.

10. At Renens, near Lausanne, Col. B. Doxat, formerly of the Bengal art. aged 86.

25. At his residence, Allsop Terrace, New Road, Major J. L. Jones, of the Hon. E. I. C.'s Service, Madras Estab. aged 69.

27. At Camberwell, D. Dykes, Esq. late of Calcutta aged 46.

March 2.—At Cheltenham, Charles, youngest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. J. Humfrey, Royal Engineers.

5. Mrs. F. S. Fitzgerald, widow of the late Capt. T. Fitzgerald, 26th Regt.

8. At the Hon. E. I. C.'s Military Collego Addiscombe, Ann, the wife of R. M. Leeds, Esq. aged 70.

10. At Burnford, at the residence of her brother, Sir P. Malcolm, Mrs. Briggs, widow of the late J. Briggs, Esq. Coun-cillor at law.

18. In Portland Place, Charlotte, the lady of N. B. Edmonstone, Esq.

— John Edenborough, Esq. aged 55.

19. At No. 105, Piccadilly, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Barnes, G. C. B. M. P. &c. aged 62.

21. At Dalhousie Castle, N. B., the Right Hon. the Earl of Dalhousie.

24. At Shirley, near Southampton, J. C. Hyde, Esq. 45 years in the E. I. C.'s Home Service.

Lately.—At Bodmin Elizabeth, the wife of Capt. R. S. Phillips, Bengal N. I. and eldest daughter of the late Maj. Shortt, of H. M.'s 47th foot, aged 38,

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CALCUTTA, 13TH JANUARY, 1838.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Transfer Loan of 1835-6, interest payable in England, Rs. 15 @ 16 Prem.

1st or Old 5 per Cent Loan, 1st Class par.

2d 5 per Cent., No. 1200 @ 15,200 according to number Rs. $\frac{1}{2}$

3d, or New 5 per Cent. Loan " $2\frac{1}{4}$

1st, or Old 4 per Cent. ditto " $1\frac{1}{2}$ " $1\frac{1}{2}$ Dis.

2d, 3d, and 4th ditto " $1\frac{1}{2}$

BANK SHARES (New).—Bengal. (Co.'s Rs. 3,000) 2950 " 3000 Prem.

Union. (Co.'s Rs. 400) 350 " 400 "

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.—Interest and Discount, *as last*.

UNION BANK, ditto —Discount, Salary, and Govt. Bills 5 per Cent.

" Private Bills, 2 mo. to run . . . 9 "

" " 3 " . . . 10 "

Interest on Loans, deposit of Goods .. 8 "

———— Co's Paper 8 "

———— allwd on Cash depos. 3 mo. certn. 4 "

———— on running acct. with an

average bal. of Rs. 2000. 1 "

EXCHANGES. —

Bills on H. M.'s Treasury, 30 days st. ₹ S. R. 1s. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. @ 1s. 11d.

—— E. I. C. ———— 12 mo. date " " 1s. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. @ 1s. 11d.

Bank of England Promissory Notes " " 1s. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. @ 1s. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

Agency House Bills ₹ C. R. 2s.

Credit Bills on London, 6 months st. " " 2s. 2d. @ 2s. 3d.

FREIGHT to London and Liverpool 60s. @ 95s. ₹ ton.

INDIGO.—Shipments to England through the Company continue in active progress, 16,314 chests are reported as arrived from the interior up to 9th January.

RAW SILK.—Good qualities scarce and much enquired after—prices improving.

SALTPETRE.—Dull of sales and prices declining.

LAC DYE.—Good in demand for England. *Shell Lac*, dull of sales.

OPIUM.—Shipments going forward for China.

LINSEED.—In limited demand.

EUROPEAN GOODS.—*Ale*—Limited transactions—Allsop, 34; Bass, 35; Mason, Hodgson, and Tennent, 30; others, Rs. 20. per hhd. *Bottles* continue in request; London, 16; Liverpool, 15 Rs. per 100. *Copper*, steady. *Cotton Twist* in limited demand; prices stationary. *Dyed Yarns*. *Window Glass*, *Lead*, *Quicksilver*, *Tin Plates*, as our last. *Iron* inclined to decline.

GOODS RECEIVED ON BOARD THE VESSELS
LOADING FOR ENGLAND, IN THE RIVER HOOGHLY,
Up to Ninth of January.

	Saltpetre, Bags.	Sugar, ditto.	Linseed, ditto.	Ginger, ditto.	Rice, ditto.	Horn tips, ditto.	Indigo, Chests.	Shell Lac, ditto.	Lac Dye, ditto.	Raw Silk, Bales.
Allerton					3700					
Broxbornebury	1946		100		1600					
Bland					4196			64	140	
Cornwall	2106			400	2000	210				
Clifton	100	3415					128			69
Duke of Buccleugh	1257									
Exmouth					2765				77	
Fatima	1119	1340			1564		131			5
Juliana	308	205			2865					
Lord Hungerford	1168	1645	1300	4498	1485	472	895	562		
Mt. Stewart Elphinstone	2637	1100	334	1006	197	100	106	311	113	7
Moir	521		106							
Orient	1791			621	1000	374				
Patriot King	150	1053	792			194				
Repulse	899	1674	276	4000	3381					63
Robert Small	2033	1179				284			20	
Richmond	937	1552						200		
Scotia	2127	540			1907	528	525			88
St. George	644	2349								
Thames	4726	4335			750			136		8
Theresa	492	836		1000	1250		263		18	90
Theodosia	950	1875			700					
Thos. Grenville	3507									
Victoria	466	44	175		600					
Windsor	2141	1855					198			210
Madagascar (sailed)	4961	497	1858			505	798			50
Otterspool (sailed)		4300			1350					

BOMBAY, 20TH JANUARY, 1838.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—

5 per Cent. loan of 1825-26, No. 1151 to 15,200, Rs.	108½	@	111½
1829-30, "	111½	"	111½
4 per Cent. loan of 1832-33, "	106½	"	106½
4 " 1835-36, "	99½	"	100
5 per Cent. Transfer loan of 1834-35	117½	"	118

EXCHANGES.—Bills on London, 6 mo. sight..... 1s. 9½d. 1s. 11d.
 ————— 30 days (Ceylon Gov.)... 1s. 9d. 1s. 9½d.
 ————— Calcutta, 30 days st. Co.'s Rs. 101 " 101½
 ————— Madras, 30 days st. " 98½ " 99
 Spanish dollars Rs. 220½ @ 221 ½ 100

FREIGHT to England, reviving.—Current rate, 50s. per ton.

to China Rs. 19 per Candy.

COTTON.—In little enquiry, prices are gradually going down. The present crop will have passed the dangerous season from blight in about ten days.

OPIUM.—Malwa.—Prices are being lowered in reference to the prospects of the China Market, and risks attending sales. Offered for delivery in February and May, Rs. 750 per chest.

EUROPEAN GOODS.—*Ales.*—Bass, 1nd and Smith, 65; Allsop, 50; Hodgson, 45; Barclay, 40; Elliot, Rs. 35 per hhd.—*Wines & Spirits.*—Brandy, 2s. 6d.; Gin, 1s. 8d. per gall; L. P. Madeira, no demand; L. M. ditto; Sherry, 175 @ 350 per butt; English Claret, 20 @ 30; French ditto, 5 @ 10. Port Wine, 6 @ 15 per doz.—*Metals.*—With the exception of Tile Copper, have a tendency to rise; Tin plates, without enquiry; Sheet Copper, 62; Bolts, 55; Nails, 50; Tiles, 48½ @ to 50 per Cwt. Pig Lead, 11½; Sheet ditto, 15; Red ditto, 11½; White ditto, 12½ per Cwt.; Spelter, 9½ per Cwt. Swedish Iron, 53 @ 55; ditto Steel, 10 @ 10½ per Cwt; Tin Plates, 15½ per case.—*Miscellaneous.*—Anchors, 13 @ 14; Chain cables, 10 @ 15 per Cwt.; Bottles, 1 @ 1—2 per doz. Salt Beef and Pork, 40 @ 50 per tierce. Cordage, 15 @ 20 per Cwt. Pitch, 5; Tar, 4½ per barrel.

CEYLON, 10TH NOVEMBER.

EXCHANGES.—Madras 30 days sight 1s. 11d. @ 1s. 11½d.
 Calcutta " " 1s. 10½d.
 Bombay " " 1s. 10½d. @ 1s. 10½d.
 London, 6 months st. 10 per Cent disc't., nominal.
 Ditto 30 days st. Government : 3 per Cent. premium.

FREIGHTS.—London; Oil, Coffee, Rope, &c. &c... £4. @ £5. per ton.
 ————— Cinnamon... .. £5. @ £6.
 ————— Ebony and Broken Stowage £2. 10 @ £3.

EUROPEAN GOODS.—Ale and Beer, £7. 10s. per hhd., 12s per doz. Brandy 10s. per gall, £1. 7s. per doz. Cheese, 2s. 9d. per lb. English Claret, £3. and French ditto, £1. 10s. per dozen. Cotton, viz. Madepolam, Shirting and Calico, 1st quality, £2. per piece of 40 yards; inferior, £1. per ditto of 38 yds. Cambric, 1st quality, 15s. per piece of 12 yds.; inferior 6 ditto. Ham, 2s. 6d. per lb. Iron, viz. Bar, 14s.; Hoop, £1. 2s. 6d.; Nail rods, 13s. 6d. per Cwt.—*Wines*, viz. Madeira, good quality, £52. 10s. per pipe, £2. per doz.; inferior, £30. per pipe, £1. 4s. per doz.; Teneriffe, £9. per hhd.; Sherry, £15. per hhd.; Salt Provisions, £5. per tierce.

CANTON, 2ND. DECEMBER.

EXCHANGE.—On London, 6 mo. sight 4s. 6d. @ 4s. 7d. per Sp. Dol.
 Co's. Bills, 60 days sight Rs. 212 @ 213 " "

The above are merely nominal.

BRITISH GOODS.—*Cotton Manufactures.* The demand continues, supplies limited. Cotton yarn more enquired for, but without advance. Woollens—Spanish stripes are less in demand, and Longells have declined about ¼ of a Dollar. Lead continues in demand at 6¾ @ 7. Tin Plates enquired after, stock decreasing, 8 @ 9 per box. Scrap Iron, not saleable. Quick Silver, 120 per picul, second hand. English and Swedish Steel, 3½ @ 4 per tub. English Spelter, 6 per picul.

COTTON.—The arrivals during the week have rather checked purchasers. The Stock on the 1st inst. was estimated of Bombay at 55,000, and Bengal 14,000 bales.

OPIUM.—There is no change whatever in the prospects for this article. An edict has lately come out, ordering all the Opium ships away within a month, but this

is not likely to be attended with any worse consequences than perhaps stronger attempts to stop the river smuggling, and also the trade on the Coast. Total of deliveries in the 7 Months, from 1st April, to 31st October, 13,839 chests, value Sp. Dollars, 7,867,087.

EXPORTS.—Raw Silk. Nothing yet doing in this article. Tea—The first vessel this season is to leave with a cargo for Liverpool in about a week.

SYCEE SILVER.—Large Ingots, 97 to 99 touch 7 per Cent premium
Small “ 96 to 98 “ 6½ “ “

LONDON, 28TH MARCH, 1838.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Bengal 5 & Cent Transfer Loan registered at the East India House	2s. 3d. @ 2s. 3½d.
India Stock, for the 12th April	265 @ 266
Do. Bonds to be renewed 30th June,	64s. @ 66s. Prem.
Do do. to be paid off 30th June,	9s. @ 10s. “
East India Dock Stock	112.
Australasia Banking Company.	£40 paid 66
Do. Do.	20 “ 36 @ 8.
Australian Agricultural Company	. 44.
Van Diemen's Land Company	. 11½.

POSTSCRIPT.

The overland mail (per Mr. Waghorn's Agency, via Marseilles,) arrived on the 22nd March, by which we have received intelligence from Calcutta and Madras to the middle, and from Bombay to the 26th, of January. Arriving thus late in the month, when our number is, for the most part, made up, we can only present to our readers, (in an extra sheet,) the most interesting items, and reserve other details until next month, when the appointments and domestic intelligence, now merely noted, will be given in due order.

STEAM MEETING.—An important and highly interesting meeting on the subject of Steam Communication between England and India, took place at the Town Hall on the 4th January; the Chief Justice, Sir Edward Ryan, in the Chair. The meeting was numerous, and most respectably attended. We regret that our confined space only now allows us to give the resolutions, which were all unanimously carried; the Lord Bishop moving the first:—

1st.—“That as the petition of the inhabitants of Calcutta and its neighbourhood to the Honourable the House of Commons, and the memorials to the Right Honourable the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, and the Court of Directors of the East India Company, all dated the 5th of March, 1836, praying for the immediate establishment of a regular expeditious and frequent communication between the principal Indian Ports and Great Britain, by means of steam vessels, have failed in the attainment of the object as far as relates to Madras and Calcutta; an arrangement having been entered by the Court of Directors with Her Majesty's Government for the establishment of a communication limited to Bombay; and as the select Committee of the House of Commons which sat in June last, has recommended a continued and zealous attention to the subject on the part of Her Majesty's Government and the East India Company, it is expedient that a further petition and memorials be presented to the above-named authorities from the inhabitants of Calcutta and its neighbourhood, praying for the immediate establishment of the extended communication.

2nd.—“That the petition now read be adopted, and that the Committee of the

New Bengal Steam Fund be requested to take charge of the same, in order to its being duly signed; and that they be further requested, after full opportunity shall have been afforded to the inhabitants of Calcutta and its neighbourhood, to sign the same, to forward it to the Right Honourable Lord William Cavendish Bentinck for presentation to the House of Commons, with the expression of the grateful thanks of this meeting for the indefatigable exertions made by his Lordship in furtherance of the prayer of the former petition, and to solicit the continuance of His Lordship's invaluable aid until the object is attained."

3rd.—"That the memorials to the Board of Control and the Court of Directors, now read, be adopted, and after being engrossed, that they be signed by the Honourable the Chairman on behalf of the meeting, and by him transmitted to the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council, with a request that His Honour will do the memorialists the favour to forward the same to England, with such support as His Honor in Council may consider the matter to deserve."

4th.—"That it is expedient in the present position of the question of Steam Communication with England, to address the Right Honorable the Governor-General, with the expression of the confidence of this meeting, that his Lordship from his own judgment of the advantages which must ensue to Great Britain, and especially to India, from the establishment of a perfect and efficient Steam Communication with the three principal Presidencies and Ceylon, will be disposed to view favourably the objects of this meeting; and praying that his Lordship will support the prayer of the memorials and petition, in such manner as shall appear to his Lordship best calculated to procure the establishment of an efficient Steam Communication with the three Presidencies."

THE DEPOSED KING OF OUDE.—His Highness Nawab Ecbal ud Dowla, arrived in Calcutta on the 2nd January, from Benares. He has taken a passage in the *Duke of Bedford* for England, where he intends to urge his claims to the throne of Oude.

WAR WITH BURMAH.—By the brig *Elizabeth*, from Rangoon, some letters from that place and from Moulmain have been received. It appears that the Burmese Governor of Martaban, the town directly opposite to Moulmain, had songs sung at a public festival, grossly abusing the English, and boasting that the Burmese would go and destroy Moulmain! Reports also are being daily brought into Moulmain, stating that the Burmese were assembling a force at various places in the vicinity, and making warlike preparations. A report had been brought down from Kouk-moung, stating, that the King intended to acknowledge our treaties so soon as his other affairs were settled, but that the last intelligence from Calcutta, which would soon have reached the King, was calculated to do much mischief. It was, that the Governor-General does not much regard the King's disavowal of our treaties so long as the Burmese commit no aggression, and that as yet, our Government is of opinion it has no cause to quarrel with the King.—*Bengal Herald*, 14th Jan.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—Lord Auckland held a Durbar on the 21st Dec., on his arrival at Cawnpore, and gave a splendid breakfast to the Prince of Oude on the 23rd; after which he was formally visited by several native chieftains from various parts of Hindoostan. In the evening, his Lordship honoured a station dinner party with his presence. On the 26th the station gave a ball and supper to the Misses Eden, and the visit of the Prince of Oude was returned on the morning of the same day. The ladies left Cawnpore for Lucnow the following morning, and were to rejoin his Lordship at Futtchghur. Sir Charles Metcalfe arrived in camp on the 31st, and was to resign charge of the N. W. Provinces on the following day, the 1st January. The Governor-General was expected to reach Futtchghur by the 5th January. Two guns under Command of Lieut. Abererombie, H. A., accompany the camp for the purpose of saluting at some durbars to be held there.

SIR CHARLES METCALFE.—At sunrise on the morning of the 18th December, Sir Charles Metcalfe took his departure from Agra. The whole of the troops were drawn out and formed into a street; the artillery on the right.

At a Meeting of the Committee appointed at the General Meeting for making arrangements for the appropriation of the subscriptions for a statue of Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bart., G. C. B., and for a service of plate to be forwarded to him: Brigadier Cartwright in the Chair. It was resolved:—1st. That the Honourable Captain Dalzell be requested to undertake the duties of Secretary to the Committee, and that he be authorized to incur such incidental expenses as may be imperative. 2nd. That the Secretary be authorized to collect all subscriptions, and to pay the same into the Agra Bank. 3rd. That a monthly List of additional subscribers published in the *Agra Ukhbar*, shewing the amount realized. 4th. That a copy of the proceedings of the Meeting held at Agra on the 27th ultimo, be transmitted

the civil and military authorities at the principal stations of the Bengal Presidency, and also to those of Madras and Bombay; and that the co-operation of the Committees of these Presidencies be solicited in furtherance of the object in view.

Sir Charles arrived at Cawnpore on the 31st Dec, and was to resign charge of the N. W. Provinces on the following day, the 1st January. The *Calcutta Courier* says "The Government of this portion of the empire is once again vested in the Governor-General, after a separation of about four years duration. From what we see and from what we hear, the probability is that these Provinces will not again be placed under a separate Government. No new Lieutenant-Governor has been appointed; and, as our readers know, the Court of Directors has the power, under the 38th section of the Charter to revoke and alter the appointment in question; and by the 57th section to revoke and alter the appointment of Councils in any of the Presidencies, to reduce the number of Councillors, and so forth. The forthcoming and long-expected despatch will probably bring some intelligence on this interesting subject. Sir C. Metcalfe will march from Cawnpore to Allahabad, and will then embark on the Steamer for Calcutta. He cannot be in Calcutta before the first week in February; and the 7th is the day on which it is calculated he will arrive." Sir Charles was entertained at Cawnpore, at dinner, by H. M.'s. 16th Foot on the 2nd, and on the 4th, by the Station, who gave a Ball in honour of him. It is stated that Sir Charles has taken the greater part of the accommodations of the ship *St. George*, bound to Bristol.

CORONATION OF THE EMPEROR OF DELHI.—The 7 Jan. being considered a lucky day was fixed upon by His Majesty for the ceremony of the "Jashun," or Coronation, on which day, about nine o'clock, His Majesty took his seat on the "Tukht Taoos" under a royal salute from the Fort Guns placed in battery at the Lahore Gate of the Palace: about ten, Mr. Metcalfe, attended by Mr. Robinson, his second Assistant and Capt. Wilson, Commandant Palace Guards, proceeded to the Durbar, and presented to His Majesty, the "Nuzzur," usual on the occasion, receiving the customary "Khiluts" and new coinage. The Durbar was very fully attended; about half-past ten o'clock another royal salute announced His Majesty having returned to his private apartments in the Palace.

THE PRINCE OF ORANGE AT DELHI.—A royal salute on the 7th January announced the arrival of his Royal Highness Prince Henry of the Netherlands and suite, by Dawk, who proceeded to the residence of the Brigadier. In the afternoon his Royal Highness, accompanied by Capt. Wilson, Commandant Palace Guards, paid a visit to the Palace and Jumna Musjed, with which his Royal Highness was pleased to express himself greatly gratified. In the evening Brigadier and Mrs. Fast had a select party at dinner to meet his Royal Highness. On the 8th his Royal Highness visited "Hamaon's Tomb" and "The Nizamodeen," and on the 9th the "Kootub" and "Sufdur Jung's Madrussa," and on the 11th, it was his Royal Highness's intention to leave Delhi on his return to Calcutta, where H. N. Majesty's Frigate "*Bellona*" awaited his Highness's arrival.

ILLNESS OF THE KING OF OUDE.—The King was suffering from a dropsical attack which it was expected would be fatal. H. R. H. Prince Henry of Orange had paid a visit to the Court and City from Cawnpore.

MR. MACAULAY.—Mr. T. B. Macaulay embarks this day for England. The announcement will excite no regret. Never did any public functionary, to whom duties of such importance were entrusted, quit the shores of India with so little notice of a valedictory or respectful nature. The natives, notwithstanding the supposed advantages to them of the memorable *Black Act*, are as silent as his fellow-countrymen. It is but a very small circle indeed that will lament his absence. What an instructive contrast does the public silence on this occasion present with that loud and universal peal of affection and applause that is about to burst forth on the lamented departure of Sir Charles Metcalfe. Mr. M. arrived in this country only three years ago, with every means within his reach of rendering himself an object of admiration. He leaves us not amidst sighs and tears, but we had almost said—curses, not loud, but deep.—*Englishman*, January 13.

MR. SIDDONS.—Mr. G. J. Siddons had left Calcutta for England in the *Madagascar*, which put to sea, 7th Jan.

MESSRS. SMYTH, RUSSELL AND TROTTER.—Messrs. D. C. Smyth, H. P. Russell, and R. Trotter, of the Civil Service, embarked for England on board the *Ernaad* (via Cosseir), which ship put to sea, 5th Jan.

RESIDENT AT LUCKNOW.—Lieut.-Col. Low made over charge of the duties of the Presidency to Capt. Paton, his 1st assist. on the 18th Dec.

ENTERTAINMENT TO LADY RYAN.—Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore gave an

elegant ball and supper on the 8th Jan., in honour of Lady Ryan, who was to proceed to England in the ship *Windsor*. In the course of the evening some splendid fireworks were exhibited. The Baboo was to leave Calcutta for the Mofussil, early in February.

FUTTEHGURH.—The new Civil and Sessions Judge, Mr. Davidson, is rapidly introducing a thorough and very necessary reform in his own Court, and those dependent on him; all of which had conducted their proceedings very loosely and irregularly under his predecessor. The native authorities are adapting themselves to the change with as good faces as they can put upon the matter, particularly him of Chubbramow, who has lost a very lenient Superior in Mr. Swetenham.—*Agra Ukhbar*, 28th Dec.

MR. MACSWEEN.—It has been determined by Government that there shall be a Secretary to Government, for the North-Western Provinces, and it is presumed that Mr. Macsween would therefore continue in office. It would be difficult, if not impossible to make a fitter selection.

MIRZAPORE BANK.—A project for a Joint-Stock Bank has been set on foot here, with every prospect of success. The Bank will be formed chiefly on the model of the Union and Agra Banks, but will be of a more commercial character than the latter.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A Meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society was held yesterday.—Dr. Wallieh in the chair.—Dr. A. Campbell, Capt. Smallpage, and other gentlemen were elected members of the Society. The annual Report, which was being read when we came away, mentions that the number of new members during the past year (148) exceeded the aggregate (not the average) number of the previous five years. The collections had been Rs. 16,000 during the year, and the operations of the Society altogether most useful and important.—*Englishman*, 11th January.

MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.—*Head Quarters, Commander-in-Chief*, 31st December.—41st N. I., from Barrackpore to Benares.

56th ditto — Bancoorah to Barrackpore.

57th ditto — Benares to ditto.

JUEPOOR.—The Ruwal Berce Sal is very ill, and not expected to survive his sickness. His death would open a gate for fresh intrigues in that town.

MR. MACAULAY'S CODE OF LAWS.—This farewell production of Mr. Macaulay excited no little commotion in Calcutta, according to the latest letters before us:—The daily Journals "have employed themselves in exposing the absurdities of this disgrace to his own, and insult to others' understandings." The *Bengal Herald* terms it "a miserable legislative abortion, which, before he reaches England, will be put upon the shelf, and like himself be forgotten." Again, "we consider it the most pitiable effort at legislation that was ever ushered into the world."

SPORTING.—The stud of horses belonging to James Hills, Esq., was to be sold on the 15th Jan.

THIRD DRAGOONS.—This regt. was as far on its march on the 10th Jan. as Dalla Bazaar, all well.

SCHOOLS IN ARRACAN.—At the suggestion of an influential functionary, Government have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 500 per month, for the purpose of establishing schools at the principal stations in Arracan.

SMALL POX AT AGRA.—The horrible disease of small-pox was very rife. It had already made a victim of an excellent and much-loved young officer, of a serjeant of the Artillery, and according to report, of one or two men. In the city and suburbs the disease is very common amongst the children of the poor. At Ajmere, upwards of 3000 children had died of it in less than 6 weeks, besides adults.

FIRES.—Several Fires have occurred this week also, and two native Christians have fallen victims to the flames.

MESSRS. CAMERON AND AMOS.—Mr. Cameron, the Law Commissioner goes into Council as Fourth Ordinary Member, on the departure of Mr. Macaulay, and he will continue in Council until the arrival of Mr. Amos, the new head of the Law Commission.—*Bengal Herald*, January 14.

THE INSOLVENT ESTATES.—A rumour has been in course of circulation that orders either have already been received, or are on the point of being conveyed to the Assignees of the Estates belonging to the Creditors of the late insolvent Agency Houses, to the effect of their being required peremptorily to wind up such portion of the unsettled outstandings as relate to Indigo Factories or other real property, the interest of which still remains vested in their hands.—*Ib.*

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—There was a numerous attendance

of the Shareholders of the Universal Life Assurance Society at the office of the Secretaries, on the 6th Instant. It appeared that the account of the risks outstanding in India to 30th November last, and in England to 30th June, 1837, was Co. Rs. 85, 28,435 on 744 lives in 827 policies, thus giving an average of Rs. 10,312 on each. The lapses from the commencement of the Society in 1834, to the present period, London and Calcutta inclusive, are in number twenty: the aggregate amount of claims thereon Co. Rs. 1,92,333. The assets are as follow:—Of the Indian Branch invested in Co.'s paper, and on deposits of Bank shares and Co.'s Rs. 5,71,664: of the Parent Society, £41,398, or Co.'s Rs. 4,13,984. Total assets, Co.'s Rs. 9,85, 648.—*Id.*

VICTORIA BALL.—This Ball was positively to take place on Monday the 15th of January. The *Englishman* says on this subject—"The preparations for the Victoria Ball proceed with great vigour, and there appears to be every prospect of our loyalty being placed beyond the shadow of a doubt. Mesdames De Ligny and Thonon know no repose; Gervain and Co. are worried to death; Mrs. Patten and Mrs. Monteith are in an agony of bustle; Gibson and M'Keller wish they had fifty pairs of hands; Rankin has not eaten a morsel, or slept a wink, for a whole fortnight; Guest can't move for the crowd of anxious customers; Spence is in a high fever; Mansel meditates marvellous surprises: in short, all the chief operatives are neck deep in their exertions to realise the fanciful conceptions of the lovely and chivalrous. We have no doubt from all that has reached us, that the ball will be the best thing of the kind the gay good will of Calcutta has ever produced. In every quarter we hear of fancy groups and exquisite conceits. Mr. Macaulay is going as *Lycurgus*; the Press is to provide the *Black Broth*."

CRICKET.—On the 6th January, a match at Cricket came off between H. M. 9th regiment, and the Calcutta Club: the former were victorious.

Calcutta.

GENERAL ORDER.

GOOD CONDUCT WARRANT.—(Head Qr. Camp, Delhi, 1st Dec.) For the encouragement of good conduct amongst soldiers in the army, graduated rewards will for the future be bestowed, both in honours and money, on well conducted soldiers. Soldiers who shall have completed seven years' service from the above date to be entitled to 1d. a day and a distinguishing mark if possessed of good characters. After fourteen years' service, 2d. per day and two stripes; after twenty-one years' service, 3d. a day and three stripes; after twenty-eight years' service, 4d. a day and four stripes. The pay and stripes will be calculated favourably to the soldiers' ultimate promotion or pension. [We have given above the principal points of the warrant, but there are numerous details which yet require notice, but which we are compelled to leave till our next No.]

COURT'S MARTIAL.

LIEUTENANT MARKHAM KITTOE, (Dec. 2.)—At a General Court-Martial held at Cuttack, Oct. 6th, Lieut. M. Kittoe, 6th N. I., was arraigned charged with having addressed a letter to Lieut. William Smith, 19th N. I., at Cuttack, dated 7th July, 1837, in which it is falsely stated:—1st. "That Major Eckford upholds the officers in the insulting and unwarrantable conduct they have pursued towards me. 2d. That Major Eckford has acknowledged in evidence, that my charge (against the officers of the regiment) was not general. 3d. That I have ever considered the line of conduct Major Eckford has adopted towards me for years past as the chief cause of the misfortunes he would attribute to my temper and suspicious disposition."

Second charge.—With insubordinate and disrespectful conduct in having addressed a second letter to the Station Staff at Cuttack, and having forwarded it direct instead of through the prescribed channel.

Finding.—Guilty.

Sentence.—Dismissed the Service.

Approved, &c., &c., &c.

H. FANE, &c., &c., &c.

LIEUT. J. T. GEILS.—*Head Quarters, Camp Bussuyah, 27th Nov. 1837*:—At a General Court-Martial assembled at Mhow, Sept. 26, 1837, Lieut. J. T. Geils,

60th N. I., was charged by Lieut.-Col. Tulloch, Commanding:—*First Instance*.—With stating by letter to Capt. Cheape, "That I (Lieut.-Col. Tulloch) had aspersed his (Lieut. Geils) public conduct from improper motives. 2d. That I had selected and sent him the report of the Junior available Subaltern in the regiment, for the purpose of wounding his feelings, and had adopted a vexatious mode of giving the required information. 3d. Lieut. Geils had also persisted by letter to Capt. Cheape in entreating the appointment of a Court of Enquiry into the foregoing matters, after he had been warned that Brigadier Bower would consider any further reference to him of this nature, except on sufficient grounds, as direct disobedience of orders. 4th. Lieut. Geils had also in a letter addressed to Adjutant G. P. Whish described an act of Lieut.-Col. Tulloch's as a great grievance and totally subversive of military discipline. When required to withdraw the words of this paragraph, Lieut. G. requested in a letter that they might be considered as erased. And when he was required afterwards to withdraw the paragraph itself, he positively refused 'to make any further change in his letter' containing the objectionable terms applied to Lieut.-Col. Tulloch, meaning that he adhered to his request, that the offensive words might be considered as alone erased.

Additional Charge.—1st. For breaking his arrest. 2d. For having in a letter to Capt. Cheape, unwarrantably described a regimental order issued by me (Lieut.-Col. Tulloch) 'as a grievous exercise of my authority,' and as containing a false accusation against him (Lieut. Geils) of dining at the mess table, with other very grievous and aggravating matter.

Finding.—That the prisoner is *guilty* of the 1st and 2d instances of the original charge.

Not guilty of the 3d instance, in persisting in entreating the appointment of a Court of Enquiry, &c. The Court acquit the prisoner of all criminality in this instance, being of opinion that he had sufficient grounds.

Guilty of the fourth instance of the charge.

And the Court are of opinion that the prisoner is guilty of insubordinate and disrespectful conduct in the 1st., 2d., and 4th instances of the charge, but the Court find him not guilty, and acquit him, of litigious conduct therein.

On the additional charge.—First instance—the Court find the prisoner *not guilty*. On the 2d instance, guilty of acting as stated, but *not guilty* in the opinion of the Court.

Sentence.—To be severely reprimanded as His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may direct.

Approved, &c., &c.

H. FANE, &c., &c.

In the course of his reprimand the Commander-in-Chief wished to impress the officers of the army with the absolute necessity there was for the most careful observance of military law, even although aggravating causes may in some instances tend to lead an officer to forget his duty in a disposition to resist supposed oppression.

Lieut. Geils to be released from arrest and return to his duty.

Signed, &c., &c.

DUELLING—LIEUTS. J. KEATING AND P. R. JENNINGS, H. M.'s 13TH L. I.—*Kurnaul, Nov. 22nd, 1837*.—The following is the result of the Court-martial. The Court find Lieut. J. P. Keating and Lieut. P. R. Jennings, *guilty*, of conduct unbecoming, &c. &c., in a quarrel with Capt. E. C. T. Hughes, of Artillery, wherein Lieut. K. was principal, and Lieut. J. *second*, in having refused to retract an insulting expression applied by Lieut. K. to Capt. Hughes, though they ought to have been satisfied by written and verbal assurances from Capt. Hughes, that Lieut. Keating was totally mistaken, and unwarranted in his suspicions that Capt. Hughes had acted towards him with caprice and incivility; in consequence of which unjustifiable conduct a duel took place, in which Lieut. Keating mortally wounded Capt. Hughes.

Sentence—"Both officers to be dismissed H. M.'s service."

Approved, &c.

H. FANE, &c.

Recommendation of the Court, (Signed by president and 9 members). "Upon the above recommendation I pardon Lieut. Jennings."

(Signed) H. FANE, General.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CIVIL.—Mr. G. A. C. Plowden to act as dep. sec. to Govt. in jud. and rev depts.; Mr. R. Woodward leave to Europe for one year; Mr. W. Dampier to be com. of rev. Jessore div.; Mr. F. Stainforth to be mag. and dep. coll. of Beerbhoom; Hon. R. Forbes to act as civ. and sess. judge of Dinagepore; Mr. P. G. E. Taylor to act as coll. of Moorshedabad; Mr. R. M. Skinner to act as mag. of Mymensing; Mr. E. V. Irwin to continue to act as coll. of ditto; Mr. F. B. Kemp to act as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Tipperah; Messrs. R. C. Raikes and E. T. Trevor to prosecute study of the Oriental Languages, the latter at Jessore, the former at Kishnaghur. Leaves to Europe, Messrs. H. P. Russell, D. C. Smyth, F. G. Read. Retired, Mr. J. Donnithorne; Messrs. G. F. Cockburn and H. M. Reid, qualified in native languages; Mr. C. T. Sealey retired from the service; Mr. W. J. Morgan ordered to return to England unqualified for service, (subsequently cancelled); Messrs. G. J. Siddons, and W. H. Valpy, retired from the civil service; Mr. G. E. H. Repton to act as salt agent, Balasore, v. Mr. T. C. Scott; Capt. Low to be act. resident councillor at Prince Wales Island, during Mr. Salmond on leave; Mr. J. Dewar has retired from the service; Messrs. R. Trotter and H. Walker, furl. to Europe; Mr. C. Garstin to be dep. opium agent at Shahabad; Mr. H. V. Bayley to be dep. sec. to Governments of India and Bengal in secret and polit. depts.; Lieut. R. Smith, art., to be rev. surveyor in Cuttack; Mr. G. Cockburn to be an assist. under com. of rev. and circ. of Bhaugulpore div.; Mr. C. Mackay of Dinagepore, to conduct duties of civ. and sess. judge of Dinagepore; Mr. H. T. Prinsep to act as President of Law Examination Committee, during absence of Mr. W. H. Macnaghten from pres.; Mr. E. Bentall to be mag. and coll. of Dinagepore; Mr. W. A. Law to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Bogra; Mr. J. S. Torrens to act as dep. com. for investigation of titles, &c., in 24 Purgunnahs, &c., (temp.); Capt. F. S. Hawkins to act as mag. in camp of Gov.-Gen. at Secrole; Mr. H. Atherton to be an assist. under com. of rev. and circ. of Cuttack div.; Mr. H. M. Reid to be ditto of Bhaugulpore div.; Mr. J. H. Reilly to be dep. coll. in Jessore; Mr. E. Smart, ditto, Moorshedabad; Mr. Ogilvie to be till further order, coll. of Nuddea; Mr. C. Steer ditto, as mag. of ditto; Mr. F. Gouldsbury to be civil and sess. judge of West Burdwan; Mr. E. E. H. Repton to be mag. and coll. of N. div. Cuttack; Mr. F. J. Morris to be special dep. coll. in Cuttack, v. Repton; Mr. B. Garrett to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Furreedpore; Mr. C. H. Lushington to be special dep. coll. in Shahabad and Sarun; Mr. C. Allen, furl. to Europe; Mr. J. Davidson to act (temp.) as judge of Furruckabad; Mr. R. K. Dick to act as mag. and coll. of Besnore; Mr. J. Davidson to be agent to the Lieut.-Gov. of N. W. P. at Furruckabad.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—Rev. J. Vaughan to be Surrogate at Dinapore; Rev. W. Sturroch, A. B., to act as chaplain at Futtyghur during Mr. Ewing's absence.

MILITARY.—Lieut. A. B. Morris, 20th N. I. to be interp. and quarter-mast.; Capt. R. D. White, 69th N. I. to act as dep. j. adv. gen. to Saugur div.; Lieut. G. Timins, 34th N. I. to be 2d in command to the West Malwa Contingent; Ens. F. S. Macmullen, to be lieut. r. w. Eur. regt. v. Dick, dec.; Capt. S. Swayne, Lt. C. W. Haig, and Ens. R. Dawson, all 5th N. I. prom. in suc. to maj. P. Johnston, ret.; Ens. J. Guise, 24th N. I. to be lieut. v. Brockman. res.; Lieut. J. Bracken, 29th N. I., E. Watt, 6th L. C., and J. Christie, 3d L. C. to be brev. capt.; Col. R. C. Andree, Capt. W. Geddes, Lieut. G. W. Hutchings, Lieut.-Col. H. Morrieson, Ens. C. Doveton, Ens. G. Jenkins, all leave to Europe; Lieut.-Col. J. Tennant, ditto to Cape; Ens. C. G. Walsh, 14th N. I., and Lieut. W. Smith, 19th N. I. to visit Pres. prep. furl.; Lieut. W. Broadfoot, Eur. regt. to be adjt.; Lieut. W. H. Balders, 16th N. I. to be ditto; Ens. H. S. Stewart, 29th N. I. to be interp. and quarter-mast.; Capt. G. L. Davies, 9th foot, to be maj. v. Fane, prom. to 11th L. D.; Lieut. A. Harper, 9th foot, to be Capt. v. Davies, prom.; Ens. C. Elmhurst to be Lieut. v. Harper; Ens. Curise, 49th foot, res.; Lieut.-Col. R. Powney, art. to be princp. com. of ord., v. Col. W. Battine; Capt. E. J. Smith to be sup. eng. Allahabad div. v. Tickell, to Eur.; Capt. Warlow, sup. eng. removed from Central to N. W. Provinces, and Major Garstin from latter to Lower Provinces; Lieut. W. F. Eden, 3d Madras N. I. to be 3d assist. to resident at Indore; Capt. F. Chalmers, furl. to sea; Capt. J. Briggs to officiate as sup. of Ashtogram div. during Capt. Chalmers, on furl.; Col. Littler, 70th N. I. east of Burhampooter, to be a temp. brig. of 2d. class; Cols. Shubrick, 7th L. C. and B. Rope, 19th N. I.

furl. to Eur. health; Lieuts. C. Clark, Eur. regt., D. F. Evans, 16th N. I., and W. R. Barnes, 27th N. I. furl. to Eur. for health; Ens. A. Skene, 9th N. I., furl. to Van Diemen's Land; Ens. G. R. Mears, ret.; Lieut. H. M. Donaldson, 50th Madras N. I. act as Aid-de-Camp to Dep. Gov. of Bengal; Capt. J. Pyne. ret.

MEDICAL.—Mr. McCosh to med. charge of 1st L. C. of Oude aux. force; Assist.-Surg. R. Shaw, to be surg. v. Swiney, ret.; Assist.-Surg. H. H. Spry, to act as first assist.-surg. of Fort William; Assist.-Surg. A. Murray, leave to Europe; Surg. J. Sawers to be 2d and T. Smith to be 3d Members Medical Board; Surg. A. Halliday to be sup. surg.; Assist.-Surg. Christie nominated surg. to Nepal, till further orders; Assist.-Surg. A. Smith to be assist. to Salt Agent Hidgellie, v. Dr. G. Forbes, dec.; Surg. J. Swiney, retired.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

BIRTHS.—The ladies of, M. C. Ommaney, Esq., C. S.; D. Oman, Esq.; Mr. F. H. Penney; M. Kittoe, Esq.; Mr. W. Ryland; Mr. J. Rowe; Mr. J. W. Lowrie; Lieut. Boileau, Horse Art.; R. B. Garrett, Esq., C. S.; J. D. Lock, Esq.; Mr. M. Jones; Mr. G. Archer; Capt. Holmes, 7th N. I.; Capt. G. R. Crawford; Mr. T. S. Sheppard; Capt. Naylor, 8th N. I.; J. H. Patton, Esq., C. S.; Saupin, Esq.; Dr. Duncan Stewart; Wittinbaker, Esq.; J. R. Howatson, Esq.; Mr. L. De Mello; R. M. Crow; E. Paudelle, Esq.; R. D. Mangles, Esq.; Mr. J. C. Baptist.

MARRIAGES.—Capt. J. Finnis, 51st N. I., to Miss S. Roche; Capt. W. Ramsay, brig.-maj., Delhi, to Miss Harriet Doveton Moseley; Mr. G. Grant, to Miss S. M. Mills; Capt. R. G. MacGregor, art., to Miss Alcxina Watson; Mr. J. F. Pinto, to Miss Louisa Scott; Mr. Thos. Scallan, to Miss Anna Simonin; Mr. N. Aviet, to Miss I. C. Harrison; H. M. Parker, Esq., C. S., to the widow of the late Mr. J. C. Plowden, C. S.; Lieut. F. Holder, H. M.'s 13th Lt. inf., to Miss J. J. Shum; at Kurnaul, Capt. E. Brind, Horse art., to Henrietta, daughter of Mr. B. Sale, of the 13th Lt. Inf.

DEATHS.—Master W. H. Terraneau; Mr. E. C. M. Minx; Mr. L. Strong; Miss Sophia Smith Read; Infant child of M. Woollaston, Esq.; Master R. H. Rebello; Master G. T. Smith; Mr. John Michael Martin; Wife of Col. J. Dennis, H. M.'s Buffs; Lieut. G. H. Rose; Mr. D. Robertson (aeronaut); Mrs. A. Middleton; Mr. L. T. Vaughan; Mr. G. W. Keymer; J. C. Wilson, Esq.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.—Belhaven and Monarch, from Glasgow; Dorothy Gales, from Liverpool and Mauritius; Resolution, from Madras; Susan, from Bombay; Rob Roy, Antonio Pereira, from China; Corsair, from Singapore; Flora, from Moulmain; Elizabeth, from Rangoon; Marinus, from Hobart Town; Susanna, from Sydney; Courier, from the Cape. The London Mail of 27th Oct., arrived 12th Jan.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.—Blorange and Otterspool, for Liverpool; Madagascar, London, and Duke of Bedford, for London; Gabrielle, for Bourbon; United States, for Boston; Ernaad, for Suez; Shaw in Shaw, and Hydross, for Juddah; Fanny, for Ceylon; Flora, for Rangoon; Janet, for Bombay; H. M. B. Zebra & Jessy, for Penang; George and Mary, Herefordshire and Raj Ranee, for Mauritius; Jannet, for Pondicherry; Alison, for Madras and Ceylon; Sir Wm. Wallace, for Madras; British Monarch and Calcutta, for Moulmain.

Madras.

MADRAS CLUB.—The Club meeting on Saturday last was fully attended, when the following alterations were made in the rules of the Institution. The word 'wilful' in para. 5, of rule 10, was expunged, in lieu of which the following was substituted:—'Any member who shall have been once expelled, or whose name shall have been erased on whatever account, shall be re-admissible by ballot, upon payment of a fresh donation of Rs. 350.'—*United Service Gazette*, Dec. 27.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

MILITARY.—Capt. G. Davis, 43d N. I., retired from service on half pay of his rank; Lieut. G. Cumine, 8th L. C.; leave to Bengal; Lt. C. W. Burdett, 41st N. I.;

leave to sea; Lts. T. Snell, 7th L. C., G. P. Eaton, art., and W. Borthwick, 9th N. I., leave to Europe; Lts. G. Briggs, art., and W. Mason, 21st regt., examined in Hindoostanee languages, and entitled to Moonshee allowance; Lieut. the Hon. G. A. F. C. Graves, H. M.'s 31st foot, to be aid-de-camp to Rt. Hon. the Governor; Lt. F. G. Silver, 20th N. I., furl. to Europe on sick cert.

BIRTHS.—The ladies of W. H. Wormsley, Esq.; Capt. Tallan, H. M.'s 41st; R. Parr, Esq.; Lieut.-Col. Wakefield, H. M.'s 39th foot; Capt. G. Thomas, 7th Lt. Cav.; Capt. H. C. Gosling, A. S. A. C. G.

DEATHS.—Ada, infant daughter of Capt. Daviniers, 30th N. I.; Miss Georgiana Calder; Mrs. Walter Malone; Mr. Fred. Ernest Terher Bruggen; Mrs. Johanna Magdaline Hicken; Capt. Charles Daviot.

SHIPPING ARRIVAL.—Lady Flora, on the 27th Dec., from London.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.—Tom Thumb, for Penang; H. M.'s S. Victory and Sesostris for Calcutta.

Bombay.

OVERLAND MAIL.—The mail of Nov. 26, (and per Mr. Waghorn, via Marseilles of 3d Dec.) reached Bombay in the Berenice, on the 21st Jan. The Berenice was to leave Bombay again on the 28th Feb. with mails for Egypt.

NEW CUSTOM ACT.—We are happy to observe from the public prints that the New Custom Act for Bombay has at length passed into law, and that it would take effect from the 1st February. Its provisions in every essential particular appear to be the same as the Calcutta Act.

FANCY BALL.—A Fancy Ball was given on the 24th Jan. at the Mount, to the Society of Bombay, which went off with considerable eclat. The entertainment was kept up with great spirit till three o'clock in the morning. Sir Robert and Lady Grant were of the party, and a number of native gentlemen were present who seemed highly to enjoy the scene which passed before them.

SALT TAX.—It is rumoured that it is the intention of Government to grant on its own responsibility a remission of the duty on Salt exported from Bombay to either of the other Presidencies pending an application to the Supreme Government on the subject.

APPOINTMENTS.

CIVIL.—Mr. S. Fraser, returned to duty.

MILITARY.—Lieut. G. Wingate, Ens. G. J. D. Milne, 24th N. I., Capt. T. E. Cotgrave, art. Lieut. W. J. Eastwick, 12th N. I., Lieut. G. A. Pruen, art., returned to duty; Lieut. J. C. Wright, 9th N. I., to act as Hindoost. interp. to 14th N. I., and interp. and qur.-mast. to 9th N. I.; Lieut. Jopp, to act as qur.-mast., and pay-mast. to 16th N. I.; Lieut. G. Hutt, to act as qur.-mast., and Lieut. Gaisford, as pay-mast. to Golundauze, Bat.; Lieut. E. A. Guerin, to act as qur.-mast. to 14th N. I.; Lieut. H. W. Evans, 9th N. I., to act as assist. adj.-gen., and dept. assist. qur.-mast.-gen to the N. divsn.; Capt. C. W. Wenn, 13th N. I., to act as assist. adj.-gen. to the N. div.; Lieut. H. B. Rose, to be Mahratta interp. to Europ. regt.; Lieut. C. Shirt, Lieut. R. Shortreed, and Lieut. J. Holland, to be Brev. Capt.; Mr. L. M. Valiant, to be Cornet; Messrs. E. C. Fanning, M. M. Macdonald, J. Bedford, and H. L. Evans, to be Ensigns; Capt. M. Stack, leave to Pres. for health; Lieut. J. Tait, 6th N. I., furl. to Europe for health; Lieut. S. H. Partridge, 18th N. I., to be adj.; Lieut.-Col. D. Capon, 18th N. I. to assume command of station of Baroda; Lieut. W. J. Eastwick, 12th N. I., to be qur.-mast. and interp.; Ens. R. Travers, 23rd N. I., to be Lieut. v. Brown, dec.; Lieut. P. K. Skinner, 9th N. I., to be qur.-mast. and interp.; Lieut. R. W. Horne, 8th N. I., to act as line adj. at Sattara; Lieut. P. C. N. Amiel, 1st N. I., to act as adj.; Lieut. G. Wilson, 26th N. I., to be commiss. agent at Hursole; Lieut. C. R. Dent, appointed Mahratta interp. to 2nd bat. art.; Lieut. W. H. Godfrey, to act as qur.-mast. to 17th N. I.; Capt. J. Pope, to act as interp. in Hindos. and Mahratta to ditto.

NAVAL.—Commander Mc Dowell and Lieut. Boulderson, furl. to England; Lieut. Pruen, to receive charge of the Taptee; Mr. Draper, to be actg. Lieut. Tigris; Mr. Leeds, to be ditto.

PARBURY'S ORIENTAL HERALD.

THE MALDIVA ISLANDS.

The Maldiva Islands are a cluster formed of coral extending from the equinoctial line to eight degrees of north latitude, and between the 72nd and 74th degree of east longitude. From the difficulty attending the navigation of the channel, and from the unhealthy nature of the climate, these islands have been but little sought, and consequently but little known. They have, however, been recently visited by two officers of the Indian Navy, for the purpose of making themselves acquainted, to the best of their ability, with the productions and resources of the country, as well as the language, disposition, and customs, of the natives.

The inhabitants of the Maldiva Islands have in general a pleasing cast of countenance, and in colour they much resemble the Mussulmans of India. Their general height is about five feet two inches. The higher orders are fairer in complexion than the common people, probably attributable to their descent from Persian stock. The skin of the natives, almost universally, is marked with stains on many parts of their bodies, or blotches of a lighter colour than the natural skin. The ordinary dress of the men consists of short drawers, with a cloth wrapped round the waist, and another about the head, the waist cloth being twisted into a knot in the front, which is supported by a string encircling the loins. The head people wear in addition an embroidered sash of silk or cotton about the waist, and on Fridays, when attending the grand mosque, a kind of shirt, (white,) reaching to their ancles, with a turban of the same color. The men shave their heads, but are free to allow as much of the hair of the face to grow as they like. The women's habiliments consist merely of a cloth wrapped round the waist, descending to the knees, which is secured by a string and a long shirt: also a cloth tied round the head. In contradistinction to the men, they allow their hair to grow long, and fasten it up behind. They are fond of ornaments, and hang light trinkets all round the edges of their ears. The men wear none.

Their houses are ill built and dark, having at most only one small window, and frequently none at all; generally, about twenty-eight feet long, twelve feet broad, and fifteen feet high, with a peaked roof. They are made of a substantial frame-work of wood thatched with cocoa-nut

leaves; the floor is plastered, and the sides sometimes boarded; a partition near the middle divides the house into two rooms, one of which is private, the other open to all visitors. In this public room there are two ranges of seats, one, on the right side on entering, is considered the most honourable, the other, on the left, and carried across the house, is appropriated to the common people. The degree of respect intended to be shown to any individual is marked by the seat to which he is invited. Inferiors always receive the king's relations, and other head men, standing, and remain so unless invited by them to be seated. Though it would be improper to enter the private or women's apartment, females are not kept from the view of strangers, as in most Mahomedan societies. Marriage is not very early engaged in; a plurality of wives is allowed; but few, however, are able to support more than one. Children of both sexes are required to read the Koran through, under the tuition of priests of the inferior order; their tuition commences at the early age of three years. When once through the Koran, the children receive no further instruction save being initiated in the ceremonial of religion. As to a knowledge of writing, they are left to acquire it themselves in the best way they can; hence arises the great difficulty experienced in determining either the true sound of letters, or the orthography of words. Most of the boys, however, from a prevailing passion for music, soon gain a knowledge of the character, as all songs are written in it from the Persian or Hindostanee, there being very few in their own language.

The young children are covered with ornaments of different metals, according to the wealth of the parents, to distinguish them from those whose parents are poorer. All go unclothed until about five or six years of age, and cleanliness is much attended to.

The men are generally of an indolent habit, disinclined to work, although they readily assist each other in launching boats, &c.; and when public duties are to be performed they are carried through with spirit, at least on King's Island. At this place the inhabitants pay no taxes, they therefore do not feel any obligation to work beyond providing for the demands of nature; and this they acquire by becoming dependants of some one of the chiefs, most of whom retain as many followers as they are able to support, a large retinue being considered a sign of rank and power. The labouring classes, exclusive of those engaged in pursuits connected with trade, follow various employments, from which they draw the means of subsistence; the most common of these are fishing, gathering cocoa-nuts, drawing toddy, weaving cloth, and collecting the small cowrie. The domestic duties are attended to by the women. They also beat out the fibres of the cocoa-nut husk, after it has been soaked, separate the thick from the thin, and twist them with their fingers into yarn; make mats; prepare the bread fruit for keeping, by slicing and drying it in the sun; extract oil from the nuts; spin cotton; dye thread for the loom; make sweets of minced cocoa-nut, jaggery, and sugar candy; and wait on the men at their meals. Both sexes appear to derive much enjoyment from a habit of walking in the open air by moonlight, in which all classes indulge to a late hour. They seldom, during the period of the full moon, go to bed before two or three o'clock in the morning, and then rarely rise before noon. They have three meals a day; one shortly after rising, another about six hours later, and the third just before retiring to rest.

The principal articles of food, are rice, fish, (the Bonito most commonly used dried,) bread fruit prepared in various ways, but most palatable when sliced thin and fried crisp; cocoa-nuts, jaggery, and occasionally a few fruits and vegetables. All these are produced on the island except the rice, which is brought from abroad. This forms the largest constituent of every meal, being considered necessary for the preservation of health, and is generally dressed mixed with grated cocoa nut. There are a few sheep and cows on King's Island, some of which are slaughtered on festivals, and occasionally for the Sultan's kitchen. The custom of chewing betel nut, with its usual accompaniments of betel leaf, chunam, kaat, and tobacco, is common amongst all classes.

The use of fire-arms is only just being acquired by the Maldivians. To shoot with a musket is considered no mean accomplishment. On festivals, feats of strength and skill are exhibited, in the which the chief men of the island do not consider it derogatory to their dignity to take part. The weapons employed in these exercises are swords, spears, and the quarter-staff, to teach the use of which, masters are appointed by the Sultan.

Like all Mahomedans, the Maldivians bury their dead, the body being attended to the grave by the relations and friends of the deceased. The grandmother of the Sultan recently died; the body was conveyed to the mosque, where prayers were read over it. The men who carried her coffin walked on eowries, which, to the value of 100 rupees, were strewed on the road from the house. As the procession moved on, handfuls of the small copper coin of the country were scattered to the crowds attending on the occasion. All the men were attired in full costume, consisting of a red waist cloth with black and white borders, and a head-piece corresponding to it, both of native manufacture. At the burial, a gaudy canopy of cloth of various colours supported on four poles, was elevated over the body, and the Fatha was read. A temporary hut had been erected over the grave where readers of the Koran were left to sing and read portions of it day and night. The graves of the Sultan have each a building erected over them about 10 feet long, 7 broad, and 10 high, with a peaked roof, the sides being built of coral stone, covered with ornamental carving, except where at intervals a smooth surface has been left for Arabic inscriptions. Over the entrance is hung a cloth marked with a few words written in large characters.

The climate of the Maldivas is insalubrious. Intermittent fever is the disease from which the natives suffer most. They describe the malady as difficult to be got rid of, and that those whom it attacks generally suffer for years from its periodical visitations; the duration of each attack being in some cases only a few days, and in others a month. Few remedies are resorted to by the natives in such cases; an infusion of grounded pepper is given to drink, and fires are placed under the patient's bed during the cold fit; but dependence is chiefly placed in a full and nourishing diet, which is invariably prescribed; spices being also occasionally used as stimulants, even when the fever is accompanied by violent pains in the bowels. The natives often live to be 70 years of age; and when aged, do not appear emaciated. The young men are, in general, robust and well formed, though neither remarkably bony nor muscular. There is said to be a greater than the usual mor-

talities amongst children, the number who attain maturity being but one in four or five.

The weather during the N. E. monsoon is very mild, and the air, cooled by occasional showers, is then very pleasant. The S. W. monsoon, however, is exceedingly violent and attended with much rain, which often pours incessantly for days together.

The average range of the thermometer is from 80° to 84° during December, the coldest season; in April, from 85° to 90° in the day, and generally 80° in the night. The winds moderate the solar heat, and prevent its being so oppressive as might be supposed from the height of the thermometer.

The different written characters found on tombstones on the Maldiva Islands, are of three kinds. The most ancient are called by the natives Dewehi Hakura, which in all likelihood were used by the first inhabitants, but now the knowledge of them is nearly lost, being confined to a few individuals. No old MSS. with this character are preserved. One peculiarity in the alphabet is, that some of the consonants change their form according to the various vowel-sounds with which they are united, the construction of the letter being altogether different. The character is written from the left hand.

The next is the Arabic, which is written in two different ways, the old and the new; but the old method of forming the letters is now discontinued. From the appearance of the tombstones, it is evident that the Dewehi character was in use prior to this, the freshest inscription in that character bearing more signs of age than any in the Arabic. The multitude of inscriptions in the latter character, is evidence that it was very extensively spread and known throughout the islands. Both of these characters were invariably carved in relief. The modern Arabic character was apparently introduced about the same time as the present native writing.

The modern alphabet contains eighteen letters, and is called by the natives Gabali-Tana. There are some auxiliary letters in it derived from the Arabic and Persian, in common use, but not included in the alphabet. It is written from the right hand, and was introduced when the Portuguese garrison was overcome, and Mahomedanism re-established. Letters of the alphabet are used as numerals. They reckon by twelves, as we do by tens.

The possessor of the Atolls is an hereditary Prince, designated Sultan, who is an absolute monarch, although governing by laws partly derived from the Koran, and partly from established custom. Acting under his authority are various officers to whom are assigned specific duties. Six are appointed Viziers, or Counsellors to the Sultan; and these possess considerable influence over his mind. The privilege of extending clemency to offenders belongs exclusively to the Sultan, though it is seldom exercised without the counsel and advice of the Viziers.

The next in authority to the Sultan, and who shares with him the respect and admiration of the people, is the Fandiarhee, in whom are united the two offices of Head of the Church and Chief Magistrate. The reverence with which he is regarded indicates the sincerity of the islanders in their belief of the Mahomedan tenets. Under him in his sacerdotal capacity are Naibs or deputies, called also Katibu, who, if not employed in other Atolls, lead the worship in the mosques in King's Island, where six or seven usually reside. They are considered as

pupils of the Fandiarhee, and from among their number, when he dies, a successor is chosen, the appointment being almost always bestowed on the individual considered by the former incumbent as most worthy of it. The Naibs are usually employed in transcribing passages from the Koran, relating chiefly to observances and ceremonies, with an explanation in the Maldivian language, for distribution in the different Attols. They are also referred to, both by individuals and by the public authorities, when any affair of moment is in contemplation, to declare auspicious days for such undertakings.

Next in order to the Naibs are the Muddins, of whom there are several, one being attached to each mosque. Their duty is to proclaim aloud the time for the performance of worship; and under their charge are the tombs of the saints.

The Viziers rank next. The six Viziers who form the king's Council are executive magistrates in the different quarters of the town where they respectively reside, exercising authority also over all the soldiers belonging to their respective quarters. When an offender has been found guilty by the Fandiarhee it is the duty of the Vizier, to whose quarter he belongs, to see the sentence enforced. The Viziers superintend public works and undertakings, such as building up the wall that protects the boats from the swell, and, in fact, the execution of all orders issued by the Sultan. They are appointed by the Sultan, and are removable at pleasure. On their installation, they receive from the Sultan a staff of office, which they carry when attending on his person on public occasions, and in his processions to the mosque. The nomination is proclaimed in all the streets of Malé (the capital) by the public crier, who blows a trumpet to attract attention. An oath of allegiance is administered to them as well as to the other public officers. The first in rank is styled Durimind, and is chief or general of the army. The second, called Hakura, has no distinct duty; and the third, who has the supervision of maritime affairs, is called Wilona Shadander. The remaining three, viz. the fourth Famederi; fifth Mafae, and sixth Dahara, have no particular duties assigned to them.

The Hindeggeree, who is public treasurer and accountant, collects the revenues of the different Attols, which is paid in produce, goods, &c. These he sends in the Government boats, on account of the Government, to Bengal, and to the different trading ports. He is invested with authority to enforce the payment of revenue when a complaint is made to him by the Attol-Wari, or, if no representation is forwarded, the Attol-Wari is called upon by him to explain the cause of default in the transmission of the public dues. The present Hindeggeree is considered of equal rank with the Viziers, and possesses considerable influence in the community; under him are accountants of revenues and trade.

The Emir-el-Bahr, an Arabic title, signifying Chief of the Sea, is a kind of master attendant of Malé. He visits the vessels that arrive, and distributes the duties levied on merchandize. He is very useful to strangers, by attending to their wants, and affording them assistance, which he is required to do by authority.

The Attol-Wari is a governor or chief of a division of islands called an Attol. He has not the power of punishing offenders, save in trivial cases. If the crime be of a serious nature the culprit is sent to Malé to be tried. It is his duty to collect the revenue of the Attol, and to trans-

mit it to the Hindeggeree. Men of the first rank hold this appointment. It is in the gift of the Hindeggerce.

The Rarhu-Wari, or headman of an island, stands in the same relation to the Attol-Wari as the latter does to the Hindeggeree, in respect to the collection of the revenues. He possesses authority of a magisterial nature to suppress disturbances and confine the unruly; and he is the public officer who must be witness to all marriage contracts entered into in his island.

The Viziers are annually supplied with red cloth and a sum of money, in the copper currency of the island, to be distributed amongst the soldiers resident in their respective quarters of the town. All concerned are assembled at the palace, and each Vizier as he receives the cloth for his party has it carried to his quarters, whither he himself proceeds soon after, followed by the soldiers under his charge, and superintends the distribution. Each man receives one piece of cloth and thirty pice.* Each Vizier has under his charge nearly 100 soldiers. They bear no arms, and as may be supposed, are under no sort of discipline beyond that which results from the habit of assembling and attending to the requisitions of the Viziers for their services. They are, however, available for all kinds of duties, and so anomalous are these, that the men are even liable to be sent on an emergency on board the public boats as sailors.

Deep sunk in ignorance as are the Maldivians, it is not wonderful that superstition should exist with all its fancies. The belief in the existence of spirits is universal amongst the islanders. They believe also in the auspiciousness, or otherwise, of certain days for particular transactions; no undertaking being entered upon without the priests being consulted to determine that point. During recitations in Arabic of passages from the Koran, which is a common practice, incense is kept burning; and when this takes place on board a boat, the crew are always careful to fumigate the rudder head and tiller before the fire is extinguished. The following is one instance, out of many, of the credulity of these people in superstitious tales:—A person reputed to be a saint, while on a fishing excursion, having used all his bait, was in want of a supply to continue the sport, and demanded some from a boat which he met, belonging to a populous island within three miles of Malé. Being refused, he pronounced a curse upon all the inhabitants of that island, declaring that their boats would never more catch fish; and it is reputed that for many days afterwards no fish were caught either by the islanders in question, or by the fishermen of Malé. This being supposed to be the effect of the curse hanging over the islands denounced by the saint, an order was issued by the Sultan, prohibiting their ever going out fishing in their own boats; and this regulation has been for years, and is still, in force. When it is considered that fish is the principal article of food, as well as of commerce, in these islands, some idea may be formed of the privations and suffering endured by these unfortunate islanders in consequence of their gross ignorance and superstition.

There are, according to the legends of the country, three kinds of merit which entitle a man to be esteemed a saint. First, eminent usefulness to the country in matters of religion, as in the case of the person

* Fifty of these go to a rupec.

who first brought the people to a knowledge of their faith. Secondly, special miracles wrought for the benefit, or in consequence of the prayers, of such persons. And thirdly, severe afflictions befalling those who have been the means of bringing on them disgrace, punishment, or other trouble, they being in such cases considered as avenged by God.

Many individuals gain their livelihood by writing charms, which are supposed to possess much virtue, not only as a preventive against, but also a cure in, most diseases. In order to produce the curative effect, the ink of a fresh-written charm is washed off in water, and drank as a medicine. The Maldivians have a written as well as an unwritten law, the former being the Mahomedan code; and the latter founded on the established customs of the country, which are well known to all classes. The Sultan, who is not above these laws, is the fountain-head of justice; but the Fandiarhee is the expounder and administrator of the laws, aided by his deputies the Katibs. The Fandiarhee's jurisdiction extends over all cases, civil as well as criminal. He resides on King's Island, and deputes his subordinates, either permanently or on visiting circuits, to the different Attols. The mode of trial is equally summary and simple. On a complaint being made, the accused is cited to appear before the Fandiarhee or his deputy, or if he has been seized by the soldiers, who perform the police duties, in the commission of a criminal or illegal act, he is taken at once before the judge, and as soon as the witnesses can be collected the complaint is at once investigated and disposed of. The testimony of one witness in support of an accusation is held to be sufficient to establish the truth. When no witness can be produced by the prosecutor, the accused is required, in order to clear himself, to make oath as to his innocence; and in case of his declining that test he is considered guilty. Should he, however, comply and take the oath it does not always exonerate him, should probability be on the side of the complainant's story: in such cases the accused is punished with a number of stripes according to circumstances.

There are some severe regulations regarding the respect with which the wives of others are to be treated; according to which the man who offers another man's wife the leaf commonly eaten with the betel-nut, is punished by flogging, the act being esteemed equal to touching her hand which they consider most improper. In case of adultery, if the woman has not given encouragement, the man is severely flogged on the back in the street, the Vizier of the quarter where the offender resides, superintending the punishment, and the injured person being the administrator. When the woman is proved to be as criminal as the man both are punished. From the severity with which the flogging is administered death constantly ensues. The marriage-bond is not considered binding after both parties have publicly declared before the Katibu, their wish to annul it. On such occasions the woman is not required to attend in person, two witnesses on her behalf being sufficient.

Theft is punished by flogging and banishment to an Attol, distant from the one to which the individual belongs. Murder is punished by flogging and banishment to a barren uninhabited island of the Maldiva Attol, where the individual usually dies a lingering death.

Among the animals on the Maldivas are rats and tortoises; the

former are very destructive to the cocoa nuts. They run up the trunk and introduce themselves into the nut, in which they remain as long as any of the kernel is left, and then quit for another. The tortoise are of a small kind: they live in the tanks and have a most offensive smell, but the flesh is white and tender. These are found only on King's Island, where they are numerous, but are not eaten by the natives. A small kind of harmless snake is sometimes found. The flying fox is very plentiful; its body is about the same size as that of a crow. There is only one singing bird, a small one of a black colour, called by the natives Colea. There are a few snipes, ducks, bitterns, and the usual sea birds, curlews, &c. The wild duck comes over in great numbers during November. The natives take them in nets; and by them are considered excellent food.

Coral fish of every hue are numerous. The sword-fish is common. Turtle, sharks, and porpoises abound, from all of which oil is obtained. The natives catch the largest sharks with a hook. While the fish remains within the Atoll, in twenty and thirty fathoms water, they pay out a long scope of line, and the shark, when unable to descend deeper, darts onward horizontally, dragging the boat after him; but if a large fish is hooked, and it dashes outside of the islands into deep water, they immediately cut the line asunder for fear of accidents. They commonly take turtle while it is floating at the surface, and also when it lands. The bonito is caught in the following manner:—a great many men go out in one small boat, each supplied with hook and line. A number of small flies for bait are kept alive in a compartment built in the boats for that purpose. When a shoal of the bonito is descried they make for it quietly; and in coming amongst the fish, throw part of the bait overboard; the bonito dart in by swarms, and are taken by hooks. The quantity thus taken in a day by one boat sometimes amounts to a thousand. Six or seven hundred is the ordinary number. The islands have long been famed for this fishery.

The other natural productions of the islands are cocoa-nuts, bread fruit, limes, plaintains, papaws, pumpkins, and the fruit of the screwpine. The cocoa-nuts of the Maldivas are esteemed superior to those of the continent. They are smaller, but sweeter, and appear to possess a larger proportion of oil: they keep a longer time, and owing to this quality they are much in demand in India for the supply of inland countries. The cocoa-nut is extensively planted. The islands produce also, in small quantities, millet, and a bulb in shape and appearance much resembling an ordinary potato, but having a pungent flavour. This the natives grate down and steep it in water for some time to deprive it of the unpleasant taste, and dry it afterwards when it looks very much like flour, and is very palatable: sweet potatoes are cultivated, as also pine-apples, sugar-cane, pomegranates, small almonds, chillies, and a few areka palm trees. The castor oil plant is very common, and appears to be indigenous; but the seed is not collected either for domestic use or exportation. Rice does not thrive, as it requires more labour and attention than the natives will bestow on it, though the soil appears congenial. The supply of this article is therefore imported. Cotton is grown in one of the small islands, Zilla-da-Malé. The Banyan is their largest tree, growing to a greater height than the palms. There is a species of forest tree which, if the timber were good, would be of great use to the natives, it having a tall straight trunk. It is, however, not

calculated for boat building, and is only used for the frame-work of houses, and in works where it is not much exposed to the weather, which causes it to decay. Their boats, except those of the largest sort, are planked with the wood of the cocoa-nut tree, and are made very heavy, the planking of a boat of ten tons being two inches thick. The large trading boats are generally built of teak brought from the continent.

The ground near many villages is covered with numbers of cocoa-nut husks, from which, with a little labour, a great quantity of coir might be obtained; but such is the apathy and indolence of the natives that they scarcely seem disposed to avail themselves of this advantage. Could they be induced to make the most of it, the coir that might be produced would form a most valuable article of trade: for that purpose, however, some external stimulus would appear to be wanting, for at present they seldom think of making any exertion beyond providing the portion of produce exacted from each individual as revenue.

The principal manufactures, and the only ones in which the natives have attained any degree of skill, are those of mats and cloth. The former are made only at Suadiva Attol, but not in great quantity. The cloth is made in Malus-ma-Attol, principally, although individuals of other islands sometimes make it for their own use. The peculiarity in this article consists in the uniformity of the colouring of the waist and head cloths, which are very becoming, being chiefly of a red colour, with alternate black and white stripes, each having also a neat fringe. The dyes are very excellent, particularly the red, extracted from a root called Ahi;* the black dye is made from burnt cocoa-nut husks.

The art of working in metals is very imperfectly understood. The only artisans who work in gold and silver live on the two islands of Nclandi Attol (Ribada and Huludile), whence they make their rounds periodically to the other Attols, taking their tools, &c. with them, and remaining at each place as long as they find employment, which consists chiefly in making up trinkets for the women. Other artisans, in like manner, visit occasionally the Attols, where there are no workmen in the same line as themselves. The art in which they most excel is that of carving in stone. The specimens to be seen on the walls of the mosques, and in the grave-yards, are beautifully executed.

The boats of the islanders under 70 tons are very fair sailers, with a fine entrance and good bearings; the smaller fishing boats in particular have superior swift sailing qualities. The boats have but one mast, and the sail is square, made of matted work; small sails of cloth are occasionally set on a temporary light mast, or hoisted on a shifting backstay, taken to the taffrail. In going from island to island within the Attols the natives use rafts.

The whole of the export and import trade^b of the group of islands composing the Maldivas, carried on in foreign bottoms, is conducted at Malé, whither the produce of all the other Attols is brought, the dealers from each carrying back in return the produce of other parts to supply the wants of their respective islands. The external trade from Malé consists of two branches, one carried on by traders resorting to that place from Chittagong, Point-de-Galle, the Malabar coast, and occasionally from Muscat; and the other by the natives themselves, in their own vessels. The traders call regularly, arriving about March,

* *Morinda Citrifolia*.

and leaving with the S. W. monsoon about July. The fleet generally consists of seven or eight small brigs, none exceeding a hundred tons. They barter principally for the "goomul-mutch," or bonito, seventy-six lacs of which have been known to have been taken in a season. Point-de-Galle and Sumatra are the places where the demand is greatest. The former supplies the interior of Ceylon; but Sumatra requires the most, and is supplied by the Chittagong traders, who dispose of their fish in exchange for pepper, which they carry to Bengal, generally making a profit of about three or four hundred per cent. on the speculation. They likewise send some of the fish to Bengal; but not more than ten or fifteen thousand can be sold there in one season. Tortoiseshell, coir yarn, and cowries compose the other articles of export from Malé. The tortoiseshell is considered of good quality. Ceylon and Bengal are the markets for it; the thick pieces, of a deep black and yellow intermixed, are the best for the Galle market; the spotted ones are most marketable at Bengal. Sometimes the turtle is found with its shell formed of a single piece, instead of being, as they generally are, composed of thirteen pieces, such shells are of very high value. The coir yarn of this place sells higher than the ready-made rope of the continent, it being much finer and of a higher color. The trade in this article is principally carried on in their own boats, it being too bulky for the small vessels visiting there. Sometimes coir is required for the use of these vessels, and then the natives barter it for dates, weight for weight, a rate of barter well known. The estimated price of coir yarn is eighteen rupees for a candy, or 500 lbs.; it is sold at Calcutta, at the rate of seven rupees per maund of 82 lbs. Mats are sometimes exported in the native boats from Malé, but they seldom make good the price expected, and are often brought back in hopes of a better market another season. The trade in all these products is carried by means of barter for rice, dates, salt, leaf tobacco, betel-nut, coarse white cloth, cotton, red cotton handkerchiefs striped with white into squares, curry powder, china ware, Indian pottery, and coarse brown sugar, which is preferred by the natives to sugar-candy and brings a better price. Besides which are imported in small quantities, steel, brass wire, thread, ghce, and waistcloths of various colors.

The port charges and duties are moderate and levied in a very simple manner. A port-due of forty rupees is payable by every trading vessel without reference to the period of her stay. Besides this, a duty is charged under the name of Hadia, consisting of presents to be made to the Sultan and officers of Government, which are thus distributed: to the Sultan one candy and one hundred and thirty-three bamboos of rice (equal to five bags and a half) and seven red handkerchiefs, which are carried to the palace at seven different periods. After the handkerchiefs are thus delivered, one is returned to the lascar who carries them. The present to the officers of Government, king's relatives, and others, according to a list furnished by the Hindeggeree, consists of about fifty bags of rice, or of articles of different kinds equivalent to this in value. The Emir-el-Bahr is the officer whose duty it is to superintend the division and distribution of the presents. For his trouble he receives a sixth part to his own use, which forms the chief emolument of his office. The presents are sent in small quantities on wooden platters carried by the lascars who are required to sing as they go to the different houses. The traders can so arrange as to select for presents the articles in least demand in the market. This privilege, and the inferior quality of

the articles, render the duties very light. There is another exaction of a different nature to which travellers are subject according to the established custom of the place. They are liable on a requisition to supply the public stores with a certain quantity of rice at a price fixed by the Hindeggrec, which is about half the market value. The trader is always paid for such rice in kotas of cowries, a kota consisting of 12,000, and valued at two rupces each, though they can be purchased in the bazaar for one rupee. But this is made up for by the charges for godown rent, and anchorage, being received by the Hindeggeree in kotas at his own valuation. If this be not attended to, and the charges be paid in cash by the trader, he sustains considerable loss. There is a small present of five rupces in a handkerchief required to be sent to the Sultan after the other presents are delivered, to obtain permission to barter. On the arrival of a vessel from the Eastward, near any of the Attols, a boat immediately puts off to her. The pilot receives a fixed and handsome remuneration from the Hindeggrec, as does also the head-man of the Attol from which the pilot boat puts off. On a vessel anchoring off the town of Malé, the Emir-el-Bahr approaches her in a boat, and hailing the pilot, enquires whether there is any sickness on board. Should there be none, he goes on board, when he is generally presented with a piece of chintz or a shawl, and he then takes the master of the vessel on shore. If there be small-pox on board, the vessel is put under the strictest quarantine for forty days after the recovery of the person last affected. In case the disease was prevalent at the place from which the vessel has come, though there be no sickness on board, quarantine is nevertheless enforced; but the period under such circumstances is regulated as the Sultan may see fit to order. Public buildings with godowns are rented to the traders to barter their goods in, the rent charged is from twenty to thirty rupces per month. Should all the public buildings be occupied, temporary thatched huts are put up as required. The Bengal rupee is the current coin of the island, and is used in all money transactions.

That part of the external trade which is conducted by the natives themselves, is carried on chiefly with Calcutta, in boats of from 100 to 200 tons burthen, which leave for Calcutta late in August or early in September, annually, having the S. W. monsoon in their favor, and return in December with the N. E. monsoon. The boats from their build and rigging are totally unfit to work to windward; smaller trading boats, however, of about fifty tons, whose sailing qualities are somewhat superior, are also used occasionally in trading to Penang and Calcutta. The articles exported in these boats are cowries, coir, and cocoa-nuts. The return cargo consists principally of rice, and generally includes chintzes, silk, and miscellaneous articles to supply the particular wants of individuals. The largest of these boats will carry upwards of 7,000 bags of rice, each bag weighing 160 lbs. These navigators evince a degree of confidence in making the passage which is not very common amongst natives; for, after leaving the Maldivas, they sight no land until nearing the shore on which stands the pagoda of Juggernaut, sailing up the middle of the bay of Bengal.

In these days of resolution and enterprize, when a fair theory is no sooner propounded than some are found to put its details into practice, it is somewhat surprising that no attempts have been made, since the expulsion of the Portuguese, to make any settlement upon the Maldivas.

Of great natural resources, resources which positively are suffered to waste and decay from the indolence of the natives, who, content with the mere means of subsistence, can see no benefit in exerting themselves further than to meet the demands of their Sultan, no friendly hand is to be found to render those resources of greater avail and to throw upon these islands some little of the sunshine of commercial prosperity. The traders who now resort to Malé are in general well received; no difficulties are thrown in the way of their dealings; and although the insalubrity of the climate, which is, however, somewhat exaggerated, may operate as a drawback, it is to be hoped that the attempt will soon be made by some English merchant to waken into life the now dormant wealth of the Maldivas.

THE EAST INDIA VOYAGER.

BY MISS EMMA ROBERTS.

No. V.—ADVICE TO OUTWARD BOUND CADETS.—PART 2.

Amid the popular delusions regarding India, which time and more extensive information relative to the country have scarcely yet dissipated, few were more prevalent than the idea that a young military officer on landing, stepped at once into large pay and allowances, and might perchance have a considerable sum of money at his disposal, by way of arrears. The relatives of the supposed fortunate youth, were apt to indulge in expectations of rich presents by the earliest opportunity, and never for a moment contemplated the possibility of exposure to hardships and privations, and the suffering produced by the oppressive weight of a heavy debt incurred for absolute necessities. It has been shewn that this latter circumstance must be the inevitable result, when the cadet is left to his own resources; and if it should continue to perplex and distress him through life, must depend entirely upon the chances of procuring a staff appointment, and the exertions which he makes to qualify himself for the purpose. An officer is not eligible for the general staff until after he has served four years with his regiment; but there are the adjutancy, and the interpretership of the corps which may be obtained at an earlier period, either of which will place a subaltern in comfortable circumstances. At the risk of appearing impertinent by the repetition of musty truisms, the advantage, indeed the necessity of considering the importance of the opening years of a young man's career must still be strongly urged. The unprofitable waste of this precious period of existence is but too frequently irremediable, and the whole future welfare in many cases is sacrificed in consequence of errors and indiscretions committed at the outset of life in India. The first thing to which a cadet should apply himself is the study of the language in common use. He must engage a moonshee for this purpose, since without a competent knowledge of Hindostanee he can never hope to succeed in any public department, or to emerge from a state of Griffinhood, as it is called; for however quick and clever he may be in other respects, he will never understand

the true state of the country, or be qualified to take a leading part in the administration of its affairs. An acquaintance with the character, disposition, habits, and peculiar turn of mind of the natives is exceedingly essential, not only with regard to the conduct which it is expedient to pursue towards them, but in order to ensure their respect. It has been too much the custom for Europeans resident in India to despise native opinions, and to treat every class of persons with whom they may come into contact, with rude indifference, or with studied contumely. In many instances the contempt, imbibed without just cause, and cherished in consequence of ignorance, has degenerated into hatred, and without having any justifiable excuse for their enmity, a considerable portion of Anglo-Indians entertain the strongest aversion to the people whom they have alienated by their haughty and imperious manners. A black fellow, the invidious epithet with which they designate every native, however high in the scale of intellectuality, is, according to their opinion, scarcely superior to the brute creation, and may be treated accordingly, an idea which must always be unjust and absurd, and is now more than ever impolitic. There cannot be a better proof of the shrewdness and capacity for forming an accurate judgment of the character and conduct of the stranger resident amongst them, exhibited by the natives, than the fact that every European is estimated according to his deserts. They are ever ready to do justice to the virtues of the good and amiable portion of the community, while they are equally clear-sighted to the faults and vices of the weak and the wicked. In India, popularity is not an unstable and a fleeting thing, dependent upon the fickleness and caprice of the multitude; it must in the first place be gained by desert, and when once obtained, is never endangered excepting by the personal misconduct of the party: while, on the other hand, there is scarcely any such thing as getting over a bad name when it has been fully established. It is quite as important to the ensign as to the colonel, that he shall have the good will of the natives, for in nine cases out of ten the character first attained will cling to him through life, and in looking over the great names connected with India, few, if any, will be found amid men who have not secured the attachment of the natives, and who have not on every occasion been willing to afford their testimony in favour of the native character. In fact, in order to rise to eminence in the country, the confidence and esteem of the people must be obtained; while in private life there can be no sort of comfort without it. Ignorance of the language leads to so many sources of irritability, that it is scarcely possible for the best tempered person to avoid being ruffled, when he finds commands that have been misunderstood, disobeyed; and instructions inaccurately conveyed, producing nothing but confusion and disorder. Seldom it is that the annoyed parties are sufficiently just to admit that they themselves have occasioned the inconveniences of which they complain; they get angry, visiting their own mistakes upon the shoulders of their dependants, finding it more easy to beat their domestics than to conquer the difficulties of their form of speech. The British Government has endeavoured by every means in its power to protect the natives from this kind of aggression; and military men are liable to very severe punishment if the offence can be proved against them; nevertheless the practice exists to a very considerable extent, and the feelings of the humane portion of the community are frequently outraged, by witnessing the mal-treatment which the servants of their

friends and associates are compelled to endure. The tone and temper of many of the Indian periodicals shew that a strong prejudice exists against the native community; from these manifestations of popular opinion, it appears but too evident that a very large proportion of Anglo-Indians entertain an idea that a native will never undertake any service unless stimulated either by self-interest or by fear, a pecuniary reward or corporal punishment. These persons have probably found it so, because in the first instance, acting upon this supposition, they have never been able to engage the services of high-minded and respectable men, whom they could attach by kindness, and upon whose gratitude they might depend with the fullest reliance.

It is of all things essential that a young man should enter India with a desire to think well of the natives, he will necessarily be thrown a great deal amongst them, and must be in a great measure dependent upon them for his comforts and enjoyments. Let him proceed cautiously at first, not placing a blind confidence in the people whom he may have about him, but studying them closely, and showing by his willingness to do justice to all, that he will neither impose upon others nor be imposed upon himself. How often is it that Anglo-Indians forfeit all the confidence of the natives by the shabbiness and the meanness of their conduct towards them, by engaging their services, and taking their products, and paying them inadequately, or not at all; allowing their people to commit any act of rapacity and injustice by which they themselves may profit, or, if not parties in the aggression, laughing at the distress it occasions, instead of immediately redressing the wrong. A traveller who follows upon the footsteps of a person of this description, will find the greatest difficulty in getting supplies, the peasants fly at his approach, hiding commodities which they would be glad to sell if they could hope to obtain a fair price for them. Parties upon shooting expeditions will be disappointed of their expected sport if they have been preceded by men who have neglected to fulfil their engagements with the natives. This neglect having obliged the contributors of the Bengal Sporting Magazine to insist strenuously upon the necessity of paying the market price for the hire of scouts and beaters, and the product of the bazaars. A man who in England should go into the country to shoot, and having quartered himself, his horses and dogs, upon the peasants, should evade the payment of their just demands, would be looked upon in the light of a swindler, and be liable to be treated accordingly. Sometimes the injury is inflicted unintentionally, in consequence of the party being unacquainted with the customs of the country, and the established rates, but this can only happen when ignorance of the language prevents a direct communication with the villagers. Those Europeans who are well versed in Hindostanee, and who have made themselves familiar with the habits, feelings, and prejudices of the people, will, unless utterly unprincipled, deal with them in a manner which will preclude all just grounds for complaint, while they, in return, will meet with the greatest respect and attention. No native whether high or low, gentle or simple, presumes to take liberties where he knows that the attempt will be discovered, but a thousand impositions are practised on the unwary who becomes the dupe of the very persons whom he holds in the greatest contempt. Mussalman and Hindoo servants will often pretend that they are prevented from performing offices upon the

score of their religion, when in reality they have no excuse of the kind, and would not dare to urge the objection were they not secure in the ignorance of their employers. Unknown to himself they load him with indignities, thus revenging their own wrongs by degrading him in the eyes of the community. In higher life it is the same; those who know how to treat native gentlemen and are well aware of what is expected on their part, and the degree of respect which they themselves ought to receive, will seldom or ever have any cause of complaint; but the ill-bred person who offends against all the laws of native etiquette, will on the contrary, be liable to meet with incivility, or at any rate unconsciously receive insults, which, though they may be incomprehensible to him, are well understood by the surrounding spectators. In England, rudeness and ungracious conduct pursued towards any class of persons would render the individual guilty of those indecorums liable to the imputation of being exceedingly ill-bred, but unfortunately in India, courtesy towards the native is not considered as a test of good manners, and persons offending in every material point are not the less regarded by their countrymen.

Were a haughty imperious demeanour and tyrannical oppression, and even fraudulent conduct towards the dark population, confined only to unprincipled and evil-minded persons, we should have to record comparatively few instances worthy of censure; but unfortunately there are but too many, who, while conducting themselves with strict propriety in every point connected with their European relations, are guilty of very reprehensible practices with regard to the natives. An apathetic indifference concerning the welfare of a class of people whom they have taught themselves to look upon as an inferior race of beings, utterly depraved, and wholly irreclaimable, is sometimes the cause of a contemptuous disregard, which frequently deepens into a stronger feeling; while in other cases, dislike to the country, and the mode of life pursued in it, extends itself to the native inhabitants, and the repining exile, who cannot reconcile himself to a sojourn in a foreign land, imbibes a strong aversion to every thing belonging to it.

A young man embarking in any profession, and more especially should he choose a military life, ought to devote his whole mind to the service which he has embraced. In order to make a good soldier, he must be satisfied with the prospect of passing the greater portion of his life in a distant country, and looking only to the highest rank in the army, should seek zealously and toil patiently to attain it. Those officers whose entire thoughts centre in home, and in the hope of retiring early from the Indian army, seldom prove valuable members of it, belonging generally to that class which comes under the denomination of the Company's hard bargains. A discontented and a murmuring spirit which teaches itself to look upon all duty as a hardship, which sinks under privation and disappointment, and which is more eagerly desirous of easily obtained emoluments, than for the high reputation resulting from good conduct and activity, is very unfitted for a profession subject to so many chances and vicissitudes, and in which the consciousness of desert is so frequently the sole reward. It is very difficult for persons whose lot is cast in India to preserve the happy medium, to cherish love for home, and yet experience contentment abroad; but much may be done, in the first instance, by endeavouring to conquer pre-

judices, and by a steady contemplation of the course which it is most expedient to pursue. India should be looked upon as the scene of a protracted residence, and of the principal events of a busy and active life. Though many sources of wealth may be dried up, and there are now fewer prizes to be obtained in either service than of yore, still sufficient remains to stimulate those who are blessed with a laudable ambition; and every individual who enters the country should be guided by a determination to make the best of the lot to which his destiny has called him, recollecting, at the same time, that in every transaction of life, however trifling, he is bound to uphold the British character and the Christian religion in the eyes of the native multitude around him.

It is impossible to write about Anglo-Indian society without falling into nearly the same anomalies, which present themselves when describing the state of native feeling. It may be said with the greatest justice, that a more high-minded, honourable and intellectual class of persons than the Civil and Military Servants of the India Company does not exist. A young man going out to India, in either capacity, has much less risk of being corrupted by evil example than in any other situation of life whatsoever; strictly speaking, there is little dissipation or profligacy to be found at the Presidencies, and in the upcountry-stations it is still more rare; should there be a black sheep in any regiment, he finds few to support him in his evil courses, and he generally gets into some scrape which obliges him to quit the service. Neither drinking nor gaming are common vices in India, and those who are engaged upon the turf have rendered racing a comparatively harmless amusement, since it has never led to the disgraceful practices common in England; in fact, a regular *leg* is a character perfectly unknown. It must further be admitted, that many bright examples of excellence are to be found in every European community throughout the country, men who apply their talents to the noblest purposes, and whose scientific attainments, and philosophical research, prove in the highest degree beneficial to themselves and to others. The general decorum of society, though it may be equalled, cannot be surpassed; the instances of female misconduct are very few, and, generally speaking, much less flagrant than at home; while no person can offend against established usages with impunity. Notwithstanding all this, there are still great defects which all who possess discernment must perceive, and those who wish well to India must deplore. We have made little or no attempt to render our virtues attractive in the eyes of others, or to render our religious creed respected. The task, however, of calling attention to the faults and errors of our countrymen abroad, is an invidious one; and as the subject has been ably handled by another pen, it will only be necessary to direct the attention of persons going out to our Eastern colonies to the Hon. Frederic Shore's work, entitled "Notes on Indian Affairs." The picture which he has drawn can scarcely be said to be too highly colored, while it presents so accurate a view of the country and the people, and is so just in its estimate of the latter, that every intelligent person should avail himself of the fruits of an experience not always easily attainable. It is quite certain that no philanthropic mind will rise from the perusal of this book without a determination to avoid the evils which are pointed out. Although provoking considerable hostility at the time in which it appeared in a series of letters, printed in

one of the Calcutta newspapers, it has remained unanswered and unfuted. The letters have been collected and printed in two volumes, in London, and no well-educated individual who sails for India should be without it.

The opening of the political department in the relations of Government with native powers to young military officers has been very advantageous to the service, and forms a strong inducement to the study of those works necessary to qualify a subaltern for such appointments. In the first instance, however, military men should study their own profession, and endeavour to become good soldiers. Many who enter the Indian army have not had the doubtful advantage, for such it is considered, of probationary residence at the college at Addiscombe, but go on board ship in perfect ignorance of the nature of the duties which they will be called upon to perform. In consequence of the establishment of Regimental Book Clubs which have been formed in nearly every corps throughout the service, a young man on being posted to a regiment will have ready access to every work of importance: many months, however, must elapse between the period of his getting a cadetship, and the time in which he can join his corps. This interval will be well employed in the perusal of works which it is essential that he should ultimately study, and the following list has been especially recommended by experienced military men, as part of the collection to be taken on board ship. Torrens' Drill Instructions, and Military Movements (last edition). Hough's Practice of Courts-Martial, and all other Military Courts of Inquest, Request, &c. A cavalry cadet should secure for himself the latest edition of cavalry exercise books, and a work of Jomini's upon military strategy will be found very useful to both services. These works, in fact, are essential to all military officers as books of reference, to which they must necessarily have occasion to resort when upon detachment, or in other circumstances, when the club collection is not at hand. The cadet should also possess himself of a good map of India, fitting into a case, the one of six sheets on cloth is the best which is extant at the present period, and he will do well to peruse the following works relative to India, at the earliest opportunity. Memoirs of the Moghul Emperor Timur, translated by Major Stewart. Memoirs of the Emperor Baber, written by himself, which has been translated into English. Memoirs of the Moghul Emperor Akber. Memoirs of the Emperor Jehanguire, translated by Major Price. History of the Mohammedan Power in India during the last century, translated by Colonel Briggs; Stewart's History of Bengal to the Invasion of the British; Orme's History of British Military Transactions in India; Mill's History of India, which though not very good must be read for want of a better. If these works should be procurable on board ship, their perusal will certainly be advantageous to a young man who, on going out to India, should endeavour to obtain all the information in his power respecting the history and manners of the country which he is about to visit. He will, if previously acquainted with the subject, find many objects of interest which he would overlook unless he had obtained preliminary information concerning them. The Quanoon-Islam, Manners and Customs of the Mussulmans of India, translated by Dr. Herklots, and Mrs. Meer Hassans able work on the same subject, will be found both useful and entertaining. Illustrations of the History and Practice of Thugs is a very curious work; the Journal of Bishop Heber should be

in every body's hands; and feeling this, it would be only false delicacy which would occasion the omission of the Scenes and Characteristics of Hindostan, written for the purpose of affording accurate information concerning India, by the author of the present paper: I do not hesitate to recommend it to persons who wish to make themselves acquainted with the features of the country and the manners of its society. There is a difference of opinion respecting the expedience of studying the Oriental languages previous to departure from England, some persons feeling assured that it can never be attended with any advantage. These authorities consider the best method of acquirement to consist, in sitting down seriously to work immediately after their arrival in India, under the superintendence of a Moonshee, and in all circumstances it is necessary to have recourse to a tutor of this description, as persons who have learned Hindostanee in England, know little or nothing about the proper pronunciation. To land in India, however, without being acquainted with a word of the language, is very distressing, and as the smallest quantity, which may be picked up during the voyage, can be turned into immediate use, it is certainly advisable to employ the numerous hours of leisure permitted on board ship to the attainment of this very necessary branch of knowledge. The books recommended for the purpose are the "Hindostanee Grammar;" "Hindostanee Dictionary, Hindostanee and English, and English and Hindostanee;" "Gilchrist's Hindostanee Dialogues;" "Ukhlaki Hindee;" "Bagh o Buhar," translated from the Persian;" "Prem Sagur" and "Luta ifi Hindee." Persian is not so essential since the late regulations concerning it, but if studied, the following works should be taken. "Dictionary, Persian and English, English and Persian;" "Gladwin's Persian Moonshee;" "Gulistan of Shaikh Sadee;" "Anwari Sohyly."*

It is a very fortunate circumstance for young men when they find fellow passengers, in more experienced persons, well acquainted with the languages spoken in India, and ready to assist others in attaining some degree of proficiency in them. Hitherto there have been many Bengal officers shamefully ignorant of the native dialects, and a still greater number have only been able to converse in the commonest jargon. Nothing can be more reprehensible than the idleness which prevents a gentleman from expressing himself in suitable language to persons of any rank with whom he may be compelled to converse. No observations can be more just than those of Mr. Shore, when he assures us that "no native servant can ever believe a foreigner, whom he knows to have resided several years in the country, to be a gentleman, nor will he really respect him, unless he speak Hindostanee as one of their own native gentry would do." The opinion of the natives, and especially of native servants, unfortunately, has not yet been considered of sufficient importance to be worth attention. This has always been a great mistake, and in our present position in India, and with the prospects before us, unless rectified in time may become fatal. It is necessary to understand the jargon spoken by the lower classes, since without this knowledge it is scarcely possible to carry on the domestic concerns, or to comprehend the information given by villagers, witnesses at Courts-martial, &c.; but to adopt such phraseology must necessarily bring the party, thus identifying himself with the most ignorant portion of the community, into contempt. An accurate acquaintance with the language,

* The whole of the books named in this article can be obtained of the Publishers of the "Oriental Herald."

and correctness in speaking it, are necessary to endear an officer to the sepoys. Every military man who takes any pride in his profession will desire to be an object of esteem and regard to the soldiers under his command, and there is no set of persons more easily conciliated, more faithful, and more strongly attached, than the sepoys of the Indian army. The officers of the Company's service have this advantage over those belonging to King's regiments, that familiarity with the privates of the corps does not occasion any inconvenience, or tend to destroy the respect entertained for them. The habits, manners, and customs of Europeans and natives differ so essentially, that an intercourse maintained by superiors on the one hand and inferiors on the other will not break down any one of the barriers which it is so essential to maintain. So far from the respect of the sepoys for their officers being diminished by those officers making themselves acquainted with the condition, prospects in life, feelings and hopes of the soldiery, the greater interest which they take in their concerns, the more strongly will the bonds of attachment be rivetted. A young man loses a vast fund of useful information by being unable to converse with the sepoys, and in the event of any disturbance, outbreak, or difficulty, when confidence is established between the two parties, half the obstacles and inconveniences which others less happily situated must encounter, will vanish. Nothing can be more laudable in a military man than to aim at popularity by every legitimate means; but though the instances upon record are rare, it may be necessary to say, that some young enthusiasts have become so enamoured of the amiable qualities which they have found in their dependents, as to become converts to their least justifiable prejudices, and to adopt several of their habits and religious opinions. Many officers abstain from eating pork on account of its being considered an impure and unclean food by the natives, and because its appearance at their tables might lessen the respect entertained for them by their inferiors; but others refuse to partake of the forbidden food in consequence of having imbibed the opinions of the followers of the prophet upon the subject. Again we find men who will neither kill nor eat beef, because they will not shock the Hindoos, who look upon the slaughter of the sacred animal as a crime, and who relinquish their own John Bull propensity from an unwillingness to give offence to any religious creed. Such conduct is in many instances both politic and praiseworthy, but to go farther is to show too great a respect for idolatry, while a mistaken compliance with the superstitious notions of a people whose religious belief has assumed the lowest and most degraded forms, may lead to the worst consequences.

THE EAST INDIA SLAVE TRADE.

Lord Brougham was the first to call the attention of the country to a scheme for the revival of the Slave Trade, and perpetuation of Slavery, which for audacity in design and enormity in result has never in the annals of human crime been surpassed. The British public, however, has as yet heard of it only in its first faint outline, it has yet to be enlightened on the multiplicity of its details, and it is an instance in

which the details serve not as the illustration, but the constitution of the principle on which it is based, and which principle can never be apprehended unless through the agency of its details. For in what terms is the secret of the scheme couched? In profession it is merely the deportation of certain labourers on certain terms, voluntarily entered upon, and distinctly agreed to, by both parties. But unravel the profession by its details, and what is the fact? why, that a new Slave Trade is projected, nay, not only projected, but at this moment in actual prosecution; that whole tribes of men are being carried off from their native land to serve as bondsmen on a foreign soil—that free-born Asiatics—men who are subjects of the Crown of England—are being sent in shoals to serve as slaves on British plantations! But it is from the details of the scheme, we repeat, these facts, startling as they are, are to be gleaned; and we take some credit to ourselves for having it in our power to submit such to the public as will suffice to set the subject before it in its first full and perfect exposition. We may just preface that our statements are made on official records, and that our charges against the parties we consider implicated are inferences drawn from the very facts of circumstances themselves, all which facts we again aver to have their source in documents of the highest authority. We reiterate that we come before the public prepared to shew that the scheme for the importation of labourers into the slave colonies is nothing less than a revival of the Slave Trade; that the British Government, by its supineness, has lent itself a party to the scandalous transaction; and 3rdly, that the same charge applies to the Company's Government in India, which, through the most culpable negligence ever instanced, has allowed vast numbers of subjects immediately under its protection, to be kidnapped and carried beyond its jurisdiction without the adoption of efficient measures for the prevention of so dreadful a calamity.

In what manner, or at what particular period, the earliest operations of the scheme had place, is not, perhaps, now to be ascertained; and it is one of those facts which leave so much to be deduced of its dark and sinister intention that there is no record to testify at what date, or in what manner, the first importations were made. The first legislative measure passed in reference to it by the British Government, at the instance of the Authorities in India, as Lord Glenelg, in his place in the House of Peers, attested, was an Order in Council of the 1st of March, in the last year; but previously to this period, we have Mr. Gladstone's authority, viz. his letter to the President of the Board of Control, enclosed to Lord Glenelg, 4th of March, 1837, stating, that in the two prior years "a considerable number of labouring people have been sent from Bengal to the Mauritius, where they are, in common with the apprentices, employed in cultivating the Sugar Plantations;" again, the number sent to that Colony he understands to be five thousand; a statement confirmed by Sir. W. Nicolay, in his despatch to the head of the Colonial Department, dated Mauritius, 9th Sept. 1837, whose words are that "the number of Indians who have arrived here at different times within three years amounts to *eight thousand six hundred and ninety*, including men, women, and children." And here is a fact affecting the Government of the Company over India. For how is it to be believed that so large a deportation of its subjects took place without a single regulation being passed for their protection—without, in fine, the Supreme Authorities at Calcutta even appearing cognizant that such deportation had become an hourly occurrence! Yet such, be it averred,

are the circumstances. Not till the Colonial Powers of the Mauritius had again and again called upon the Bengal Government to issue protective laws, did it at length slowly and torpidly rouse itself to a sense of the important matter thus pressed upon it, and not till June of the foregoing year had it promulgated a single enactment bearing reference to the subject. The Order in Council of the 1st of March, to which we have already made allusion, is precisely in the same spirit of culpable and unpardonable apathy; superseded, however, as it is by the more recent one of the 12th of July of the same year, we forbear making further reference to it, than to state, that it was the foundation of a discussion between Mr. Gladstone and the Government, to which it is not irrelevant to our purpose here to advert. That gentleman addressed the Colonial Secretary, to ascertain whether a special authorization of the King in Council were necessary to enable him to embark in the speculation. The reply was, that no such authorization was necessary: and had the Government halted here, or rather had it gone back to the Order in Council of the 1st of March as alluded to, and corrected the errors, and supplied the defects of that imbecile and disgraceful measure, it might have redeemed itself from the reprehension it had incurred. But the Colonial Minister took no such course. Lord Glenelg's letter to Mr. Gladstone is an evident opening for advances to be made by the speculators; the proof of which was that advances were made, ultimately giving rise to the still more objectionable proceeding of the Privy Council, as instanced by the order of the 12th of July, above named. Disguised as the real intent of the project is, we are not aware that the Government possessed the alternative of meeting it on any other than neutral terms.

A speculation having for its ostensible (whatever may be its occult) object the importation of "free labourers" from one portion of the British dominion to another, was not one the Government could *directly* resist; to do so, it would be argued, would be an infringement of the rights of British subjects—the throwing impediments in the way of enterprise and speculation. But the Government did not wait to be expostulated with thus: "It appears, however, to Lord Glenelg," (says his Lordship's Secretary,) for the prevention of any possible misconception, right to state that as the experiment would be of a very novel kind, Her Majesty's Government must not be considered by their "*acquiescence*" (mark the word) "in your plan as preventing themselves from originating any law for the protection of these persons which may eventually appear to them necessary:"—the signification of which is summarily, the Government going out of its way to put those ruthless traffickers on their guard against enactments which, taking time by the forelock, they might adroitly overreach. Such a procedure, it must be admitted, was superfluous courtesy at the best, diabolical knavery if to be taken in a converse light; and the proof, as we have said, is in the fact, that the speculators compel the Minister to specify the nature of the measures contemplated, as well, as through remonstrance carry their point in the matter of extended term of contract. In fact, the weakness of the Government throughout is remarkable. Three propositions made by the Minister are ingeniously evaded by Mr. Gladstone, but in which evasion resides room, it is to be confessed, for no very slight suspicion of motives. The Minister applies for estimates of the probable cost attending "the emigration of one

hundred Natives of India from Calcutta to British Guiana; of the probable annual charge to be incurred for their maintenance after their arrival in Guiana; and finally an estimate of the annual value of their services," all which demands are met by the reply that "the measure we contemplate is altogether new, such as we have had no experience of sufficient to authorise or justify specific answers." Yet with such a reply as this the Minister is satisfied—too supine to remember that in it is involved, not the uncertain success of a speculation in merchandise, but the destinies of thousands of human beings! But the opportunity makes itself for asking, if any but gamblers embarked in an experiment of doubtful character, would commit themselves to results so far beyond the power of calculation? The fact in itself supposes desperate enterprise for desperate ends, and independently of all other circumstances is sufficient to awaken suspicion.

But are grounds of suspicion wanted where the projectors are the slave owners of the colonies, and the project one to augment the population on their estates by an importation of "free labourers?" Could any British Government, indeed, be so simple as not to take alarm at a concurrence of circumstances like this? Specious as words may be made to frame themselves, yet a speculation entered into by West India Sugar Planters, connected in any degree with a transfer of human beings, would seem, surely, a tocsin in itself to awaken the slumbering champions of liberty. Besides, how is the acquiescence of Government in the speculation to be reconciled with its manifestations in behalf of the negro? Are the two proceedings consistent? Can they be concomitant? This, there is no doubt, is one of the gravest points in looking at the question. Even taking for granted that the state of the Indians under the Company's Government is dreadful, and that their condition is ameliorated under the system in question, yet is the negro to become the victim at the shrine of this good? Was it for this the country has expended its millions? Was it for this that the voice of England was heard as a single shout, proclaiming that in 1840 the negro should be free? We are only anxious to meet the subject on just and legitimate grounds, and we ask, if there were nothing sinister in this importation of "free labourers," would wary calculators, like planters, risk their outlays on an unwarranted assumption, on the assumption so contrary to all human probability, that at the period of emancipation the negro would sooner starve than work? "I heard of a case," says Mr. T. C. Scott in his paper laid before the Governor-General of India in Council, "when the old slaves of an estate had come to their master and begged him to send for no more Indians to take the bread out of their mouths;" a reply, to which we leave the question without comment. But while our pen is slowly tracing out self-evident postulates, the evil is growing up in formidable vigour: no longer theory, it is already fact, and the eye wandering over the map of the Eastern hemisphere, discovers that along the whole coasts of Asia, of Eastern Africa, of Madagascar, is one immense field where the Black Flag of the Slaver may be unfurled at pleasure! It is time then that we enter upon the theme in closer contact; it has already, we have affirmed, produced facts; it is these, therefore, to which we call the attention of the reader.

For the purpose of better keeping up the delusion intended to be imposed upon those weak minds who would be ready to take the words "free labourers" in a literal sense, there is an addition to the fraud in

the shape of what are called "Contracts." It is true that it is not attempted to be denied that even without such contracts vast numbers of Indians have been carried from their homes, and are at this moment working in the Sugar Grounds of the Mauritius, side by side with slaves—without the protection of laws which operate even in favor of slaves, and in a condition which Mr. Scott, an eye-witness, pronounces to be "deplorable" that "some complained much of the *severity and duration* of their work, that the *stipulated* quantity of food and clothes was not distributed," that "the terms of these are getting gradually less advantageous to the Indian;" that he doubts "if, with rare exceptions, they do not repent the bargain they have made;" and that numbers were only restrained, by being on an island, from at once running away." The frightful mortality which has attended their transit is also another trait linking it with the worse circumstances of a slave traffic; for, Sir W. Nicolay, addressing the Supreme Government of India, points out "the necessity of measures for the proper treatment of the Coolies on the passage" subsequently going on to state "that three successive ships have been placed in quarantine, owing to the disease and extensive mortality that has prevailed among the labourers embarked upon them;" that "the William Wilson, out of 224, had lost 31; the Indian Oak, 6; and the Adelaide, out of 72, no fewer than *twenty-four*! besides two on its arrival, and one *lost* overboard on the passage." And the Colonial Secretary, in a despatch to the Government of Madras, attests that the ship *Edward Robinson*, of 300 tons burthen, brought from Pondicherry and Tranquebar *four hundred and twenty-five* natives of India; and the purport of which despatch was to intimate that Sir W. Nicolay had refused their landing, owing to the illegal number of passengers over the ship's size; "and on board which ship there was no surgeon, nor any person capable of giving professional assistance, in case of sickness, or an accident occurring." "In the instance of the *Juliana*," says Sir W. Nicolay, again, "very unfavourable rumours reached the Government, after her departure, of the manner *in which the Indians on board her were treated*, the truth of which I have reason *not* to doubt;" and in addition to all this comes the evidence of Mr. J. P. Woodcock, of the B. C. Service, who says "I was a passenger, in March last, in the *Drongan*, bound to the Mauritius with sixty-five Coolies; two were *Dangahs*, or people from the district of Chotah Nagpore, fifteen were Mussulmans, and twenty-five were Hindoos, of every variety of caste from the Brahmin to the Sudra. The lower decks were stowed with rice, and the Coolies were disposed of in the waste between the gangways and the fore-castle, where, if the weather had not been remarkably fine, they might have suffered, *being unprotected from every change of weather and climate*." And on this ship also there was no surgeon, for the evidence is "several cases of dysentery and fever were treated by the Captain," while out of only sixty-five Coolies, there was one death.*

Mr. Woodcock may be again quoted on a still more interesting point of inquiry, viz. whether the Indians are voluntarily transported. He says, "the *Dangahs*, who had come to Calcutta in search of employment, had entered into the speculation with good will; but that the rest who had deserted their homes in consequence of some family

* It may be as well to state, that the evidence here adduced is from documents exhibiting results of inquiries, instituted by the Indian Government upon the subject.

dispute, or fled from inability to pay their rents, had generally *involved themselves with crimps*, who threatened them with an action and a gaol, or the alternative of paying their debts by accepting the advances offered to labourers proceeding to the Mauritius. That island was described to them in glowing terms, *and advantage taken of their ignorance* to provoke the belief that every necessary of life was cheap, labour light, and that the voyage would only occupy them ten days. Under these circumstances did this party agree to serve as labourers on the Mauritius for a period of five years on the following terms:—

Sirdar or Headman	7 rupees per month.
Mate or Assistant	6 " "
Coolies	5 " "
Boys	3 " "

and food and clothing to be supplied at the following rates:—

Annually.	{ Two Blankets each man.
	{ One Cap, woollen.
	{ Two Dhooties or Body Cloths.
Daily	{ One Mirzaee or Jacket.
	{ Fourteen Chittacks of Riec.
	{ Two Chittacks of Dhall.
	{ Salt, some Oil, and Tamarinds.

We insert the foregoing items, because it is interesting to learn statements from a direct witness; but in speaking of "Contracts," it would be impossible for us to pass over facts so clearly substantiative of our opinions, as "the advantage taken of their ignorance" in combination with the sequel, that "*under these circumstances* did this party AGREE to serve on the following terms." And here is an instance of the "contract" system! here reader, we pause, for at this point is collected the strength of the argument with which we set out, that the scheme for the deportation of Indians from their native land, to serve as labourers on the estates of Sugar Planters, is the Slave Trade revived and in perpetuation of the crimes and horrors of slavery.

And our position is this, we maintain that the contract is a fraud because the conditions necessary to it do not exist—that the Indians are too simple, too ignorant to be enabled of themselves to enter into such engagement, and that to institute the necessary systems of protection in the place of Indians entering themselves into such contracts, would be beyond the bounds of any results of the speculations for a moment to justify. Instead of a system of "contracts," it becomes a system of "crimping," and the proof is in the fact that this it has been, and that there is no possibility wherein it will not be so in future. We cite an occurrence in point as related in the papers laid before the Indian Government. "Two women were passengers in the Drongan; one was old, proceeding with one son to join her other two in the Isle of France; the other was young, and was claimed before we had been at sea three days as the property of three persons. The captain found it difficult to decide to whom she lawfully belonged, and therefore denied her to be the property of any. When she arrived at Port Louis, she vehemently prayed to be taken back to Calcutta, as having been illegally and forcibly transported against her will; but having been shipped as a Cooly she was sent on shore as such. The history of her embarkation is this:—three Coolies subscribed to obtain her person and her services; they intoxicated her with some narcotic drug, and took her on board the ship in a stupified

state, from which she only awoke to find herself the property of three persons. I have told your Lordship this long story," says the narrator, "in order that you may be aware of the abuses which might, and indeed do, exist in this species of colonization." Yet how different an impression is sought to be created by a correspondence published in the *Times*, of the 13th of April last, between Mr. Gladstone and certain Merchants at Liverpool and in India; there, indeed, to the shallow or the unenquiring it is made to appear all fair. The public are gulled with accounts of contracts and wages, fair treatment, clothing, food and cottages, medical attendants on board ship, magistrates, police, certificates, registers, deposits of return-home money, and all the loud and inflated jargon which speciousness and sinister aims, gilded with the polish of plausibility, can invent. "Within the last two years," writes the Calcutta correspondent, "upwards of 2000 Natives have been sent from this to the Mauritius; the contracts, we believe, are all of a similar nature." But what says the evidence taken by the Indian Government on this point; why, that "the period of contract is quite arbitrary, and that the same may be said of all the items of food, clothing, pay, and free passage either way; *that the terms have been getting* less favourable to the labourers; that the quantity of articles vary, and that in most instances the engagements are written so loosely that their interpretation is solely at the pleasure of the master." Again, Mr. Arbuthnot, in a communication to Mr. Gladstone, attempts thus to repel the charge of a Mr. Crewdson, of men being cajoled from their homes—Mr. Arbuthnot remarks, that in replying to it, it is only necessary to observe, "that by the law of the local Government of India, no captain can receive a native on board without an order from the magistrate, and that before giving such an order he *reads* and *explains* to the native, &c." and thus in the face of an assertion immediately made by the same writer in a correspondence of the 6th June, 1836, which is—"the hill tribes, known by the name of Dhangurs, are looked down upon by the more cunning natives of the plains, and they are always spoken of as more akin to the monkey than the man." What! "*reads*" and "*explains*" to tribes more akin to the monkey than the man, your "terms of contract," and whose assent to which is signified by "his mark or signature!" Indeed, then, gentlemen, have we here the interpretation of your contract-system, your emigration-project, your "free labourer" scheme in your own words?

Is this, we ask, the problem of your speculation solved at a word by your own lips? And then to speak of contracts still in the same breath; and then to say, "when such steps are taken to protect ignorance and prevent injustice, so far as a charge of cruelty for taking men from their homes can be made, it can only arise from ignorance or wickedness!!!" Can stupidity itself ask the commentary? And, thus again, we are thrown back upon our original position, that the scheme is one of nothing but grievous fraud; that *it is* not, because it *cannot* be a system of contracts; that the Indian is too much in a state of nature to understand any terms of engagement, and that to call upon the Government to enter into such for him, even if allowable, as a political good in itself, is a chimera for the reasons, that if efficient plans were in operation it would be attended with an expense, for which there could be no funds; or if inefficient, defeating their intention. But deviat-

ing from our strict opinion, to consider the matter in its fairest light, taking it for granted that the Indian voluntarily enters into fully understanding the contract; yet, what is his condition on the foreign soil whither he is transplanted? "The only practical difference," says Mr. Scott, "between the slaves and Indians is that the latter receive remuneration in money." The first fact is, that he is on a foreign soil, and this alone has its evils. He is separated from his family, for with all the paraded anxiety of the experimentalists that the men should be accompanied by their wives, persons acquainted with Indian manners know, that it is quite alien to them to take their wives with them, even in their own country "that an Indian's wife is as much a fixture as his field, when circumstances compel him to leave home to seek employment." With these social grievances, let us combine the difference of language, religion, and of customs too numerous to be hinted at, and what then becomes of his so called "better condition;" already it appears "they complain of the distance to which they must proceed to obtain justice, and even more of the absence of any mutual means of communication between themselves and their masters." Moreover, it would be preposterous to urge that these are evils that can be remedied. We may refer also to the stipulated rate of wages. The expressions of Mr. Arbuthnot are, "the native who is generally starving in his own country is carried to a climate nearly similar, receiving at least double the amount of wages." Yes, double as regards India, but who is there ignorant of the rate of prices at the Mauritius; in fact, the subject here opens upon the mind in a way to give rise to the most serious considerations.

Is the Mauritius equal to the support of so vast and sudden an accession of population? or does the project yield any security against (we quote the words of an official report) "the consequences of pauperism, which might, and *probably* will ensue, among the families of the labourers?" An application of this question may be made to the whole of the West Indies, and then comes the recoil of the remark that "the native starving in his own country," is it feasible to take him where the chances are he shall starve in a foreign one? We confess, however, that the subject grows upon us; facts redouble themselves in number as we proceed; to discuss them to the extent their nature warrants and demands would be utterly beyond our present limits. At first sight it is evidently a question in which an immense struggle is involved between avarice on the one hand and ignorance on the other. That as a project in reference to the Negro, it is a resolute attempt to deprive him of the advantages of his prospective emancipation, none can dispute; and that as a speculation to ensure the same results as formerly in the growth and cultivation of sugar, it is obvious that, leaving out the idea of a first injustice, the expenses it is otherwise surrounded by are too numerous—too gigantic to admit of its feasibility under any aspect whatever.

The population at present on the sugar estates is it not sufficient for every *just* demand of the planters? Let the speculators reply to this interrogatory. If, in justice, sufficient (and surely eight hundred thousand human beings exclusively employed on the object would appear sufficient), why seek an outlay of resources for no purpose in demand. Are there not here grounds for suspicion of something sinister? Why, above all, resort to India for this importation of "free labourers." The Indians are ignorant of the cultivation of the cane. Immense tracts of territory, where it would flourish to an incalculable extent, are left un-

cultivated through this pervading ignorance of the natives,—it is true “they are very docile and easily managed,” to adduce the opinion expressed of them by Messrs. Gillanders and Arbuthnot, and accordingly the direct inference is not in proof that no design is intended of the character we have assumed. In fine, it is obvious that, regard it in any light, the scheme is one of dark signification. In the multitudinous array of arguments which literally crowd upon us to overpowering—we had omitted an observation of the Calcutta correspondents which is about as forcible an illustration of the truth of our own opinions, and the fraudulency of supposing it a contract-system, as any among the numerous proofs we have adduced to the same effect—the correspondents observe, “we are not aware that any greater difficulty would present itself in sending men to the West Indies, the natives *being perfectly ignorant of the place they agree to go to, or the length of the voyage they are undertaking!*”

This, let it be remembered, is the assertion (inadvertent indeed we believe it) made, not by a party against the scheme—not by the Bengal civil servants, whose reports are, in so much, our authority for what has been here advanced, but by the very projectors themselves—the very men who carry their humbuggery to the extent of talking about contracts. Contracts, forsooth, with “monkies”—contracts with men so simple, so ignorant, so helpless, they may be sent to the West Indies, or to the Antarctic, God willing, with the self-same notion! But instead of declaiming against the audacious scheme, we leave it to the calm sense of Englishmen to decide whether, although a weak Government has given to it its acquiescence, opinion may not be strong enough to suppress it. Shall we have a new Slave Trade? Shall we have to say we have lavished twenty millions sterling of our money that a conspiracy of sordid Planters should carry the Slave Flag into the East—to regions whither, in the blackest days of the old traffic, it never extended?

The subject is not exhausted, and we shall probably return to it at a future moment, when it will fully be in our power to prove that even taking it for what it professes to be—a “contract-system,” still that at the very best it must be one of the grossest abuse. All the supervision of Government in the world cannot prevent its becoming what it naturally is, a system of crimping. Look at the preventive system on our own shores; does it prove a sufficient barrier to smuggling? Yet what is the smuggling of a few packages of French goods, to the smuggling contemplated in the other instance.

Even with the slightest pretensions of attention to the first common-rights of the Indian, what an extension does it not suppose of magisterial functions, police provisions, medical attendance, and judicial measures without end. And who is the party on whom the burden of this expensive addition to the machinery of Government is to fall? Of course, the labourer who is represented “free,” and for whose advantage, equally with his employer, it is provided, must yield his quota; and then—for the question of his wages. His wages! Alas! Poor Indian!—The wages of your credulity—Slavery!*

* Lord Glenelg's Despatch to the Mauritius Government of the 31st Jan., 1838, directs the appointment of “one or two special magistrates, as the case may call for.” Very good, but why did not the Colonial Minister decide whence the salary of these magistrates should come. Are the people of England to be robbed for it, or the miserable Hindoo at *four-pence a day*?

COLONIAL REPRESENTATION.

For some years past, much dissatisfaction has existed in nearly all the Colonies of Great Britain, arising from various causes, of which the public have in general no other means of information than a few remarks on the presentation of a petition to Parliament, or from a short debate. A member of Parliament presents a petition from some Colony, and enumerates the principal heads of complaint; he is replied to by a member of the Government, who either denies the existence of grievances, or declares them to have been greatly exaggerated, and concludes with assuring the House that justice shall be done; a year or two elapses, when another petition is presented from the same Colony with no better result than before; the evils are allowed to increase till they are almost past remedy, and it now comes to be understood that the serious attention of Parliament is not to be hoped for, until a Colony is reduced to the last extremity, such as the irruption of the Caffres which threatened to overwhelm the settlements in South Africa, or a general rebellion, as in the Canadas. The Colonists of Britain are imbued with the same principles of civil and religious liberty which prevail at home; their institutions are on the same model, and are daily approximating both in form and substance to our own, and it would be more in accordance with the spirit of the British Constitution to allow them to send representatives to Parliament, than to consign them to the keeping of the Minister for the Colonies. This is so reasonable a claim, that it was agreed to be conceded by the Cabinet of St. James' just before the war with the North American Colonies, but the concession was made too late, and the consequence was the independence of the United States. More recently, while the Reform Bill was in progress, Mr. Hume made a proposition for admitting a certain number of representatives of the Colonies into Parliament; the suggestion was allowed by Ministers to be worthy of consideration, but as they feared the introduction of this new principle at that time would retard the great measure then in hand, they prevailed on Mr. Hume to withdraw his motion, and wait for a more convenient season. The principle of Colonial Representation appears to be so just, that it can scarcely be objected to in any quarter; and the various grounds of complaint which exist in nearly all the Colonies, loudly proclaim the necessity of adopting measures by which the interests of the Colonies may be protected, and the redress of grievances facilitated. But without disputing the justice of the claim, it may be questioned, if the admission of Colonial Representatives into Parliament would be an adequate remedy or protection for the Colonies, and also if this measure would not be attended with inconveniences so great as to neutralize any partial benefit it might produce. The advantages contemplated in sending Colonial Representatives to Parliament are to place the Colonists on a footing with the electors of the United Kingdom, to afford them the means of making known their grievances to Parliament and the public, and to give them a voice in framing the laws by which they are governed. But it is out of the question to suppose that the Colonists could send representatives in the same proportion as the electors of the United Kingdom; they would probably not

exceed two or three for each of the larger Colonies, and a single representative for each of the smaller ones; and even this augmentation of the number of members in the House of Commons, with the additional business brought before the House would be a serious inconvenience, when from the state of parties, not one half of the present business can be got through in the course of the Session. These Colonial Representatives could not be said in any sense to be representatives of the whole body of the people, they would therefore be considered as a caste distinct from the other members of Parliament, as advocates appointed to protect particular interests, and they would consequently have very little weight or influence in the House. The only way in which the Colonial members could gain influence would be by combining together for mutual support, a proceeding of a factious nature which ought to be guarded against; for since the abolition of slavery there are few questions in which any great number of the Colonies have a common interest, and if the demands of one Colony are to be supported by all the others, merely to establish an influence in the House of Commons, a new and dangerous faction will have been created, and the remedy will prove worse than the disease. If, on the other hand, the Colonial members should act independently of each other, or with only that degree of combination which their interests strictly demand, they would make but little impression on the other 600 or 700 members, they would either be borne down by the torrent, or left to speak to empty benches. This has been notoriously the case when subjects relating to our vast possessions in India have been brought before Parliament; and what better fate could be expected, when the affairs of a small Colony are proposed for discussion? The West Indians have indeed shewn themselves more powerful in Parliament, but this arose partly from having so many proprietors of estates in the House, though chiefly from having one common interest to defend, the preservation of slavery; the great bond of union has now been broken by the abolition of slavery, and they will have but few objects in common for the future. Such being the disadvantages attending the admission of Colonial Representatives into the House of Commons, it may now be enquired if all the objects contemplated in this measure would not be more effectually secured by forming the Colonial Representatives into a separate Chamber, which might also comprise a certain number of members of Parliament. The Chamber thus composed, would not only act as a deliberative assembly, but also as a Committee of Parliament for all matters connected with the Colonies, and the business of Parliament, instead of being increased by the admission of Colonial Representatives, would be diminished. By confining its attention to Colonial affairs, the Chamber would in a short time become perfectly acquainted with the state of each Colony, ample time would be allowed for the full investigation of all these subjects, by the Chamber sitting during the intervals of Parliament, the investigation would be more complete, and both Parliament and the public would be better informed regarding the state of the Colonies, than it seems probable will be the case by any other means. In order to give the Colonies a voice in framing the laws by which they are governed, it might be allowed to the Colonial Representatives to sit and vote in the House of Commons whenever there is any measure under discussion, which in any degree affects the colony with which they respectively are connected; this would be as full a representation as the Colonies have any right to

expect, and it would interfere but little with the deliberations of Parliament. It is in vain to expect that the Colonies, including our East India possessions, will ever receive from Parliament alone, a due degree of attention; they are increasing in value and extent yearly, their circumstances are continually changing, and it is therefore requisite that there should be some institution by which their wants may be made known. In former times the affairs of India were annually brought before Parliament, and explained by the President of the Board of Control, but this custom seems now to have fallen into disuse, and in lieu of an exposé, about six pennyworth of accounts are silently laid upon the table, for those who choose to look at them; this is the amount of the information contributed by Government, and if any thing further is obtained, it is accidental or extorted.

CAPTAIN BURNES.*

The investigations of Captain Burnes and his associates will doubtless be of great advantage to us by putting us in full possession of the amount of commerce which is transacting in the Upper Indus, and indicating to us the probabilities of supplanting the greater portion of the present trade by the pouring in of articles of British manufacture. Notwithstanding the distance of the countries travelled over, it appears, from the statement of Captain Burnes, that British manufactures were making their way and superseding the natives' fabrics, and he represents Dera Ghazee Khan, which is the place of the greatest commercial importance in the Derajat, as not exhibiting its former prosperity by reason of the introduction of British goods, although the native manufactures were still healthy and thriving. The population of this town is very considerable, amounting to 25,000 souls, and the present prosperity of the country is attributed to the protection which Monsieur Ventura has afforded it. The plain and striped silks of Dera Ghazee Khan are exported to *Lahore* and considered to surpass those of every other country. We hope, therefore, that we shall have an opportunity of testing the superior excellence of these which can still maintain their pre-eminence, notwithstanding the splendid fabrics which result from the talent and skill of the Chinese and European manufacturers. It does not appear from any thing in the Reports or otherwise, that any great difficulty has been encountered by our travellers in making themselves acquainted with the statistics or manufactures of the countries they have traversed, and therefore we should argue favorably as to the prospects of increasing our trade and commerce in the Derajat, if we could succeed in obtaining the patterns which fascinate the eyes of the Afghans and the lieges of Cabool and Candahar. The Lohanee Afghans are stated to be the race which is the great conductor of the commercial dealings in this part of the world, and are described as *pastoral* and *migratory*, terms which would scarcely appear to apply to the persons composing the regular and periodical caravans by which the trade is carried on, and the backward and forward journeys of which occupy the

* From the Bombay Courier, February 15.

whole of the year, including a short delay on the banks of the Indus. We were not prepared for the statement that the first of the three caravans which leaves the Derajat on its journey to Cabool and Candahar, is composed of no less than 29,000 camels, a stupendous assemblage of these enormous beasts of burden. We believe that one of the principal objects of the mission, of which Captain Burnes is the leader, is the examination of the passes of the mountain barrier in the North, with an eye to its practicability by an invading enemy; and we discover in the reports before us, although they do not profess to direct themselves to this subject, that considerable interest attaches itself to this inquiry.—

UPON THE CULTURE OF SILK IN BENGAL.

Errata in the Article under this head, in our last Number.

Page 267, Line 17, for burins, *read* basins.

“ 268, Line 22, for knicks, *read* knubs.

“ 268, Line 1 of Note, for balls, *read* bales.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Alphabetical List of the Officers of the Indian Army; with the dates of their respective promotion, retirement, resignation, or death, whether in India or in Europe; from the year 1760 to the year 1834, inclusive; corrected to September 30, 1837. Compiled and edited by Messrs. Dodwell and Miles. Longman and Co., 1838.

It is almost needless, we think, to do more than give the title of the work before us, (which we do at length,) to shew how highly interesting it must be to the entire military service of India. Few officers of any standing can be without numerous companions in arms, in whose actions they feel an interest: to all such we can cordially recommend the present publication as invaluable: its production must have cost the spirited compilers an immensity of labour, but we congratulate them on the credit, which, in an equal proportion, they cannot fail to obtain by it.

Liber Mercatoris; or, the Merchant's Manual; being a Concise and Practical Treatise on Bills of Exchange, more particularly as relating to the custom of Merchants. By Francis Hobler, Jun. Longman & Co., 1838.

We can safely recommend this little volume to our mercantile readers, as a “manual” which they may always consult with advantage to themselves: very much information is comprised in a small space, and the authority from which it emanates will be allowed by every one to be first rate. As an entirely new feature in a work of this nature, we may refer to “the Interpreter,” containing, first, the cardinal and ordinal numbers; second, the months of the year; and third, the *usual* dates, sights, and usances of foreign bills of exchange in the eight most important European languages.

The Despatches and Correspondence of the Marquess Wellesley, K. G., during his Lordship's Mission to Spain, as Ambassador Extraordinary to the Supreme Junta, in 1809. Edited by Montgomery Martin. Murray, 1838.

Mr. Montgomery Martin must be well known to our readers as a gentleman to whom we are indebted for many valuable works, original as well as compiled, upon East Indian Affairs; and although it would have fallen more within our province to have given an opinion upon the Marquess Wellesley's Despatches from *India*, we can, nevertheless, accord to the volume before us, our fullest praise as a desirable and interesting addition to this class of literature.

Three Years' Practical Experience of a Settler in New South Wales: being extracts from letters to his friends in Edinburgh, from 1834 to 1837. Johnstone, 1838.

No person thinking of emigrating to New South Wales should be without this useful and unpretending little volume. The details it contains are comprised in a small space, and the information is given to the very latest period.

British Colonization and Coloured Tribes. By S. Bannister, late Attorney-General of New South Wales. Ball, 1838.

To those whose "object is the steady improvement of the coloured tribes all over the world," rather than their extermination, the discussions and suggestions contained in this volume cannot but be of much service. It is most appropriately dedicated to Mr. Fowell Buxton.

Burford's Panorama of Canton. Leicester Square.

We had in our last the pleasure of noticing Mr. Burford's spirited Panorama of New Zealand; since which we have attended a private exhibition of that of Canton. The view of this extraordinary city is taken from a terrace on the summit of the British Factory, by a Chinese artist, from whose sketches Mr. Burford has produced the splendid painting in question. It comprises every public building of consequence, the River Tigriss with its innumerable boats and junks, groups of Chinese in the peculiar costume adapted to each class, and variously employed; and a delightful representation of the surrounding country for some ten or twelve miles, bounded by mountains of considerable elevation. We entertain the impression, perhaps arising from the gloominess of the atmosphere on the day of our visit, that were the complexions of the natives depicted in general somewhat less dark, the fidelity of the representation would be more striking to those who, like ourselves, have had much intercourse with this wonderful people.

SYNOPSIS OF INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

SUPREME COURT.—Term commenced on the 8th January: more cases were expected to be set down than have appeared for some time past. During the sittings several cases of importance would, it was said, be decided, and amongst others one of much interest to the commercial community of Calcutta. It arises out of a transaction in which the two brothers Christian, (the Russian spies,) are alleged to have obtained policies from an insurance office at Mirzapore. The goods on which the policies were obtained were not shipped, but nevertheless drawn against, and as the Messrs. Christian have not refunded the money, the mercantile house in Calcutta, who made the advance, bring their action against the insurance office, insisting that policies ought not to have been granted before the goods were put in charge of the insurance peon.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S CAMP. (Dec. 28.)—In the Doab there exists a scarcity, and therefore the route by Mynpoorie is abandoned, and that through Rohilkund adopted. The route to Meerut will be through Futtighur, Bareilly, and Moradabad. The Misses Eden, accompanied by Prince Henry of Orange, were visiting at Lucknow. The Prince does not return to the camp, but proceeds on to Agra, Muttra, and Delhi, and then returns to Allahabad. Capt. Arcens and the Prince expect to be in Calcutta and to sail on 1st February.—*Calcutta Courier*, Jan. 6. The *Daily News*, Jan. 8, states that the Editor had seen letters declaring that the camp was to *break up*, and that the parties were to proceed by Dawk to the Hills.

MR. MACAULAY'S PENAL CODE.—The Law Commission, at the head of which (as is but too well known,) was Mr. T. B. Macaulay, has addressed Lord Auckland to the tune of many columns, in explanation of the nature and extent of the great labour which has been bestowed on the framing of the Penal Code. The commissioners state that the Code has been printed, and has, as well as the notes, been carefully revised and corrected by the commissioners while in the press. No very long time has been employed in framing this body of law, say Messrs. Macaulay and Co., "we should, however, have been able to lay it before your Lordship many months earlier, but for the ill-health of most of the gentlemen who composed the commission." The commission proceed to aver that the first portion of a Code must possess defects. "Such is the relation which exists between the different parts of the law, that no *part* can be brought to perfection while the other parts remain rude. The Penal Code cannot be clear and explicit while the substantive Civil Law and the Law of Procedure are dark and confused. The system of Penal Law which we propose is not a digest of any existing system, *no existing system has furnished us even with a ground-work*, (what originality!) yet we have not neglected to inquire, &c. &c. &c. Not one of the systems of Penal Law established in India has any claim to our attention, *except what it may derive from its own intrinsic excellence!*" (what logic too!) The commissioners then enter upon a lengthy argument on the general details of Indian Law, in which we need not follow them. They proceed to state in detail the plan of the Code they have formed. They draw to a conclusion by mentioning that the provisions of the Code will be applicable to offences committed by soldiers, as well as to those committed by other members of the community. Should his Lordship in Council be disposed to adopt the Code, it would be desirable, (the commissioners add,) that the native population should, with as little delay as possible, be furnished with good versions of it in their own languages." The above measure had found few friends, and a great number of enemies. The press jeer the commissioners most unmercifully.

CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND MEETING, (1st January).—Present, R. H. Rattray, Esq., chairman, Messrs. Pattle, F. Millet, Prinsep, Fane, Elliott, Melville, Maddock, Erskine, Braddon, F. C. Smith, Hutchinson, Cracroft, T. A. Shaw, J. P. Grant, T. O. Woodcock, W. F. Dick, W. A. Pringle, and — Raikos. The accounts being laid upon the table, and attention being drawn to a memorandum showing a

sum of Rs. 49,874. .8-6 to be due to the Fund for interest, in correction of errors in the mode of crediting the fines from the commencement of the institution, the correspondence between the managers and Government on the subject was read, by which it appeared that the latter had declined to allow the accounts of past years to be reopened without the previous sanction of the Court, and had directed the accounts to be made up both ways in the meantime. *Resolved*,—That the accounts be approved and passed; that the item in suspense, consisting of corrections in past accounts, be brought to the notice of Government for reference to the Court of Directors in order that the necessary adjustment be made. *Mr. Prinsep* then read a correspondence and resolution of the managers relative to an application on behalf of Mr. Mordaunt Ricketts, that the managers should take measures to enable that gentleman to receive the benefit of the annuity of which he had been deprived by the Court, to which the managers replied that they had no power to oblige the Court to pay, &c, but with reference to the orders of the Court dismissing Mr. Ricketts, they were prepared to cancel the annuity certificate granted to him, and to return his fine with interest. The meeting confirmed the procedure of the managers in this matter. A letter was read from the Court approving of the new rules relative to the quarter purchase price, &c., stating that the term of three years, from May 1st, 1836, must be considered as strictly experimental; also stating the admission of Messrs. W. B. Bayley, Paton, A. Campbell, and H. Newnham, to annuities on quarter purchase. *Mr. Prinsep* read a draft memorial he had prepared for the approval of the meeting. It prayed that after the three years of the present experiment relative to the quarter purchase price, &c., nine annuities should be allowed for each year, subject to one quarter payment as minimum, but without return of excess subscriptions. The Fund could well bear this. *Resolved*,—That this meeting approve of Mr. Prinsep's draft of memorial to the Hon. Court; and that the managers take the sense of the service as to the propriety of submitting, &c., &c. Mr. Melville, seconded by Mr. Millett, moved, in Mr. Smyth's case, "That subject to the approval of the Honourable Court, and in anticipation of the Court's acceptance of his resignation, the managers be authorised to grant to Mr. Smyth a reduced annuity under rule 37, proportional to the payment that may be made on his account before the 1st May, 1838. The following gentlemen were, at the close of the meeting, unanimously elected managers for the year: Messrs. Braddon, Dorin, I. Lewis, P. Taylor, and Tucker. *Condensed from the Calcutta Courier, Jan. 1st.*

ASIATIC SOCIETY.—(3d Jan.)—J. H. Batten, Esq., Baboo Connyloll Tagore, and C. E. Barwell, Esq. elected members. Major H. Sleeman, J. W. Grant, Esq., G. A. Prinsep, Esq., Dr. Boncal of Manila, Dr. Arnott, and Syed Keramut Ally, were proposed and seconded as members. The meeting then proceeded to the annual election of office-bearers, when the following gentlemen were elected;—Vice Presidents;—Lord Bishop, Sir J. P. Grant, H. T. Prinsep, and Col. McLeod.—Committee of Papers;—Capt. Forbes, Drs. O'Shaughnessy, Adam, Wallich, Stewart, McLellan, Evans, and Mr. Cracroft. The present members constituting the Special Committee for superintending the Museum were re-elected. A letter was read from M. Csoma Koros declining the office of Librarian, and Mr. M. Kittoc was thereupon appointed to the temporary charge of the Library and Museum on the consolidated salaries of Drs. Burlini and Pearson. Mr. Kittoc returned thanks, and signified his acceptance of the office. The approbation of Dr. Evans' valuable collection of Natural History (tendered to the Society for purchase) was referred for consideration to the Committee of Papers.

OPIMUM.—The effect of the fall in the price of Opium upon the revenue may be seen by the following comparative statements of the January sales of 1837 and 1838, taken from the *Hurkaru*, Jan. 4th:—

	Chests	Highest	Lowest	Average
1837.—Behar	4970	1685	1365	1613 3 7
Benares	1991	1505	1435	1439 13 7
Half Chests	4	730		730
1838.—Behar	4535	835	750	731 11 11
Benares	2335	750	665	690 15 7

In the former year the proceeds of the sale were, Co's. Rs. 1,09,27,205; in the present, Co's. Rs. 51,58,750 derived from 6963 chests and 6870 respectively; shewing a difference of Co's. Rs. 57,66,455. The profit, however, to the Company is still about 30 lacs, taking the cost at or about 350 Rs. per chest.

GRAND RECEPTION OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL BY THE PRINCE OF OUDE.—In consequence of the serious illness of the King of Oude, it devolved upon his Highness the heir apparent, to receive Lord Auckland, during his late visit to the

Upper Provinces. His Highness, with a large retinue, arrived at Newulgunge (the first stage from Lucknow,) on the 19th Dec., where a vast number of magnificent tents stood ready pitched to welcome the Prince, the Resident, &c. &c. When the Prince arrived, he and the nobility went into their sumptuous camp apartments amidst the roaring of guns, which thundered from many parks of artillery. At about midnight, the troops and artillery left for Unow, where likewise stood as great a number of tents as were seen in the previous stage. The Prince, &c. followed next day. The scene was grand and imposing, tents innumerable, trains of heavy baggage, vast crowds of spectators, the elephants, the Prince's presence with his followers, all tended to render the encampment startling to the eye and to the imagination. Two days after the Prince's arrival, the firing from the different parks of artillery announced his departure for Cawnpore, accompanied by the Resident and nobility of Lucknow, to meet Lord Auckland. They met and embraced, exchanging presents as is usual on such occasions. The Prince shortly after returned to his own camp. As Lord Auckland intended to return the Prince's visit the next day, the troops were ordered to observe the usual ceremonies. About day-break, a whole concourse of people were seen crossing over the bridge, the toll of which was excused, owing to the generosity of the Prince, who, handsomely bestowed the sum of Rs. 2000 for so desirable an object. The different regiments of the household troops formed a *street* along the road, to salute the Governor-General and the Prince, their royal master, who proceeded in advance to the foot of the bridge (above alluded to) to meet the Lord of India; and where, after the complimentary embraces, the Governor-General alighted from his own elephant into that of the Prince, when the whole of the grand procession of well-caparisoned elephants, nalkees, palkees, carriages, &c., proceeded on slowly towards the Oude camp, amidst the salutations of the troops and artillery. The uniforms displayed by the officers and troops on this occasion were splendid in the extremo. The Prince returned to Lucknow on 28th December, but the Misses Eden were splendidly accommodated by his Majesty in his magnificent mansion, the palace of Delkoosha, where they stayed during their short residence at Lucknow. Lord Auckland was of course deprived of a sight of the rarities of Lucknow, because of his strictly conforming to the etiquette observed between the Oude and British Governments on this question. On the 29th, a grand breakfast was given to the Misses Eden, Mr. MacNaghten, &c. &c., after which, a wild beast fight took place. A contest between two pair of elephants attracted most notice. They became so furious, that nothing could make them desist from the battle. They were dreadfully lacerated. The rhinoceros fight was also a good one. A grand entertainment followed these *sports*, with a display of magnificent fireworks. The next day Lucknow was left in quietness. The expenses to the King of Oude must have been enormous, particularly as all matters were managed without system. [Abridged from an account given of these festivities to the *Englishman*, by one who signs himself a *Hermit Abroad*.]

CAPTAIN BURNES.—Capt. Burnes with a party of friends had arrived towards the close of December, at the Fort of Sungur, in the possession of Maha Raja Runjit Sing. He was well received.

HAKHEEM MEHNDI ALI KHAN.—The celebrated Minister of Oude died at Lucknow on the 26th Dec. (In our next we trust to have room for a lengthened account of this distinguished individual.)

MR. MARTIN, JUDGE OF HOOGHLY.—The Deputy-Governor of Bengal has ordered the removal of Mr. C. R. Martin, and his being placed on the allowance of a senior merchant out of employ. The charges brought against Mr. Martin are considered to have been so far established by the investigations held by Mr. W. W. Bird, that his Honor considers it inexpedient to continue him in the high office he held. Much praise is bestowed by his Honor on Mr. Lewis, who first brought to notice the reports affecting Mr. Martin's character. Some further investigations it is supposed are to take place.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, Jan. 1.

REGIMENTAL MOVEMENT.—The *Englishman*, January 1st, states that the 65th N. I. were to be ordered to Sandoway to relieve the 67th N. I. at the sickly station of Khyouk Phyoo.

BOLD DACOITY.—An impudent dacoity took place in the neighbourhood of Gyah towards the close of Dec. About a hundred persons made a push towards the Katee of Beegia Opudia, a respectable shroff, and killed one or two men besides wounding about a dozen. They succeeded in carrying off cash, &c. &c. to the amount of Rs. 15,000.

ROBBERY ON DR. CORBYN.—A mate bearer in the service of Dr. Corbyn was accused (1st Dec.) before a magistrate with having intruded in Dr. C's. bed-chamber,

and whilst his master was asleep, having abstracted from under the pillow on which the Doctor's head reclined, the key of a desk from which the bearer had managed to steal a number of rupees. The thief it appears returned to Dr. Corbyn's chamber after the theft, for the purpose of replacing the key, when Dr. C. was awoke by the noise, and thus discovered the depredator.

DARJEELING.—A long correspondence has passed between Mr. Secretary Macnaghten and Mr. Dickens on the subject of the proposed settlement at Darjeeling. It appears that the Governor-General is more than ever disposed to favour the views of the interested parties to the fullest extent. The *Englishman* considers it worth the while of speculating individuals to endeavour to procure grants of land, and build residences, as ultimately there will be little doubt of Darjeeling becoming a popular place of resort both for "high and low."

STEAM MEETING AT CALCUTTA.—The requisition which convened this Meeting on the 4th January was signed by 608 individuals. The number of subscribers and shares engaged stood as follows: 661 subscribers, and 2379 shares. The subscription list was daily and rapidly increasing.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.—A Meeting of the friends to the freedom of the Press was held on the 4th January, to make the preliminary arrangements for the festival in commemoration of the liberation of the Indian Press. Mr. Cockerell in the Chair. Mr. T. Dickens, Vice President. Messrs. Pattle, Parker, Hurry, Clarke, Captains Thompson, Taylor and Forbes, Dr. Ranken, Col. J. Young, D. Tagore, Messrs. Grant, Leith, Thomson, Bracken, Holroyd, Sutherland, &c., nominated Stewards. Sir C. T. Metcalfe, and Capt. Higginson, with the gentlemen of the Press, are to be the only guests on the occasion.

NATIVE EDUCATION.—At a Meeting of the friends of Education held at Agra, Dec. 28, for the purpose of establishing a School Book Society, C. G. Mansel, Esq. in the Chair; it was resolved, "that such an association be formed; that purchases be made of approved original works, &c., that persons be taught the qualifications necessary to translating and composing. That the Society do consist of a Patron, President, Committee and Members. That Sir Charles Metcalfe, having accorded his assent to become Patron, be the Patron of the Institution during his stay in India; and that the following form the Committee; R. N. C. Hamilton, Esq., President; Messrs. Gordon, Mansel, Duncan, Alexander, Rev. R. Chambers, and Mr. M. Woollaston, (Sec.) members.

RAM ZAUN FESTIVAL.—The 22d Dec. being the last Friday of this Mahomedan Festival, His Majesty of Delhi, accompanied by the heir apparent, &c. &c. &c., went in state to the Jumna Musjeed. The palace guards and port guns were drawn up at the Delhi Gate, and saluted. The assemblage of people was very great; the various colours of their dresses had a very pleasing and singular appearance, as did their mode of devotion, where the whole multitude instantaneously prostrated themselves, bowing their heads to the ground in sanctity.

ACCIDENT. (7th Dec.)—The cornice and parapet of the left wing of the Board of Customs Office fell in with a tremendous crash on this date. The accident happened at night; had it occurred in the day time loss of life perhaps to a considerable extent might have been the result.

FURLONGHS.—The *Englishman*, Jan. 8, observes, "as several officers who have come to the Presidency expressly for the purpose of applying for furloughs to Europe on their private affairs, entertain an idea that their having previously received permission to quit their regiments and stations, *but without specifying the ultimate object*, renders all further application to the Commander-in-chief unnecessary, we think it right to state that this is altogether a delusion. Applications sent into the adjutant-general's department for leave to England on private affairs (whether an officer has or has not served 10 years,) is immediately dispatched to head quarters, and the leave is withheld until the Commander-in-chief's reply has been received. Officers in the interior, seeking furloughs, should dispatch their letters at once to the assistant adjutant-general."

ATTENDANCE AT PUBLIC OFFICES.—By a Government Order (see Register department) attendance has been limited at public offices to the hours of ten to four, or eleven to five.

FANCY FAIR.—The *Englishman*, January 10th, says "there will be a Sale this morning, at the Town Hall, of fancy articles, the proceeds of which will go to the excellent Schools established by the philanthropic ladies of Calcutta for the education of native females. No less than 500 of the latter will undergo an examination preceding the Sale, and those who wish it will have an opportunity of personally catechising the pupils."

SUICIDES IN CENTRAL INDIA.—Maj. Slecman it appears has kept a record of the number of Native Suicides committed in the district under his charge in the year 1834-5. From the Major's statement it would seem that Suicides were of daily occurrence; that out of 40 cases which he had recorded, 30 were those of women. It is singular to observe on what slight occasions many of these acts of Suicide have been perpetrated; sometimes for an attack of dysentery, at other times for a pain in the intestines, and sometimes through grief for bereavement. In India it has been calculated that there are every year forty Suicides in a population of 250,000.

HUMAN SACRIFICES IN INDIA.—Strong suspicions were entertained by the official authorities in Burdwan, that the reports regarding the perpetration of human sacrifices in that district were not unfounded.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.—Proceedings of a Meeting on 6th January.—Dr. Strong in the chair.—As it was probable that the members of the Medical and Physical Society might have occasion to remove their books from the Asiatic Society, the use of a separate room of the Public Library was determined to be offered to the Medical and Physical Society. The latter's books to be placed distinct from the Public Library's collection.—346 volumes were purchased during the month, 274 volumes of which formed the selection made from the library of the late Sir B. Malkin. Various donations of books were recorded. Messrs. G. Plowden, M. Alexander, H. M. Shand, C. K. Robison, and J. Chalcraft had become subscribers. The funds were in a prosperous condition.

INDIGO SEED.—*Futtyghur*.—Letters of the 30th December, represented the crop of Indigo Seed as very short, and prices Rs. 13 per maund; fully 100 per cent. above last year's! The Cotton crop had suffered severely.

GOVERNMENT ADVANCES ON GOODS.—Government advances on Goods for England were stated to be all taken up (January 11th). This was expected seriously to affect the exchange for a time.

CAPT. R. A. McNAGHTEN, v. H. TANDY.—The *Englishman*, January 8th, has the following; "A motion was made in the Supreme Court this day in the above case. Such of our readers as have been readers of the *Agra Ukhbar* and the late *Meerut Observer*, will probably recollect the repeated boastings of the defendant as to how determined and anxious he was to meet this action [being for certain bold and virulent aspersions made by the Editor of the *Agra Ukhbar*, (Mr. Tandy,) on the reputation of Capt. McNaghten.] Much delay has occurred in bringing on this trial. We cannot doubt that a main part of Mr. Tandy's plan was to impress the public generally with the suspicion that this delay was attributable to Capt. McN's apprehension of the result. Mr. Tandy, however, on the eve of the trial coming on, refused to acknowledge the receipt of the summons which was sent to him by hawk; and when at last a Sheriff's officer was employed to serve it on him, he avoided that process (it seems) by leaving Agra and going to Allygurh, though some months since he gave the public to understand it was not possible for him to be absent for even a week from his editorial duties. On the case being entered into in the Supreme Court (Jan. 8th) Mr. Pearson conjectured that as Capt. McNaghten can only remain in Calcutta by the Commander-in-Chief's indulgence, the defendant was in hopes that if he could evade the process, or in any way postpone the trial until the leave expired, Capt. McN. would be refused an extension, and thus have to abandon the action, at the trial of which his counsel, with good reason, conceived his presence most expedient. Mr. Pearson applied to the Court for an expeditive order in this action; the Chief Justice stated that there were legal impediments to the Court's granting it, although the hardship of the particular case (alluding to Mr. Tandy's absence) was acknowledged. A delay of at least another month must now take place before the case can in any shape come on."

MR. PATTLE'S MUNIFICENCE.—On the 31st December, Mr. James Pattle sent to the Great Jail, for the use of the prisoners, a large quantity of eatables, such as meat, vegetables, &c. The prisoners thanked Mr. Pattle for his liberality in a letter full of expressions of gratitude.

ERECTION OF A SCHOOL AT BURDWAN.—It was stated (Jan. 3d) that Government had sent instructions to the magistrate at Burdwan for the erection of a School in that district, and also to ascertain how far its wealthier inhabitants were disposed to further the project.

THE TRADE ASSOCIATION.—This Institution was about to vacate the premises of Messrs. Smith and Co., Hare-street, and to take a splendid suite of rooms above the wine godowns of Messrs. Robinson and Co., Old-Court-house-street.

DEPUTY-SHERIFF OF CALCUTTA.—Mr. Bird, of the firm of Collier, Bird, and Grant, has been selected by the Sheriff to fill the office of deputy.

MIRZAPORE BANK.—Referring to the notice in our last on this subject, we now annex a few further particulars. It was to commence operations with the new year. Its mode of business would be similar to that of the Agra Bank. Mirzapore is so centrally situated, and the trade which passes through it is already so large, that perhaps no position could have been chosen so suitable for a bank. The convenience that it will afford to European merchants and planters in the negotiations of drafts upon Calcutta will, no doubt, induce the Shroffs to be satisfied with a far lower rate of profit than they have hitherto exacted. It has long been expected, adds the *Englishman*, that the Bank of Bengal would have established a branch at Mirzapore. The new Mirzapore Bank proposes to establish agents in all the principal stations in the Upper Provinces, and in the Deccan, and at present to confine its operations to discount and remittances, without attempting to issue notes.

DR. GREEN.—Dr. Green, Civil Surgeon of Howrah, was reported to have succeeded in curing an inveterate case of Cholera.

MR. DOBBS.—Mr. Dobbs, the Master in Equity, was about to return to his duties (January 2d), completely renovated in health.

MR. LUDLOW.—It was reported that Mr. Ludlow, Superintending-Surgeon at Agra, was to be appointed to the Sirhind Division on the departure of Dr. C. Campbell.

COL. SIMPSON.—It was rumoured (January 8th) that this Officer commanding 19th regt. N. I. at Cuttack would succeed Brigadier G. R. Penny in command of the station of Barrackpore.

THE ADJUTANT OF FORT WILLIAM.—Lieut. Loughnan has procured furlough to Australia on sick leave, and Lieut. Menteath would officiate during his absence as Fort Adj. of Fort William (January 2d).

CAPT. WATT.—Capt. A. Watt, Dep. Assist. Com. Gen., arrived in Calcutta, from Saugor, in order to assist Capt. Doveton, in charge of the Presidency Exec. Commissariat Office (January 9th).

EDITORSHIP CALCUTTA COURIER.—Mr. G. A. Prinsep had retired from this office, and Mr. F. Osborne, the barrister, had been elected by the general management of the Orphan Society, editor in his stead.

ANOTHER EDITORIAL SECESSION.—We verily believe (says the *Englishman*, January 6th), the whole editorial galaxy is *going out*. Another star after winking and twinkling for a few weeks has suddenly disappeared. In plain words, the last new editor of the *Delhi Gazette* has resigned his office.

CONSERVANCY DEPARTMENT.—(Jan. 5th). It was reported that this department had directed the engine at Chandpaul Ghaut, to be worked for 17 hours daily, instead of the usual 8 hours. This is with a view to filling the many tanks with which the conduits communicate, and will be the means of preventing, probably, much of the distress which has been felt from the scarcity of water in parts of the town distant from the river.

MR. M. A. BIGNELL.—The *Englishman*, Jan. 10th, says "We learn that the appointment of Mr. M. A. Bignell, by the Board of Revenue, as their deputy in their capacity of superintendent and remembrancer of legal affairs, has occasioned some alarm in the minds of the Special Commissioners for the Calcutta and Moorshedabad division; and that they have addressed Government on the subject, as the Board insisted upon the personal appearance of Mr. Bignell in the Court. We do not wish to impute to Messrs. T. H. Maddock and Barwell, unjust motives; but the objections of the Commissioners appear to resolve themselves into this:—that it would be an injustice to the people if Government have a pleader of superior ability to those ordinarily employed in the Court. Forgetting that the natives have it at their option to employ any one they like, and also that the more educated and higher principled the Government pleader is, the greater certainty the natives have that no undue means will be employed against them. Mr. Turton, on more than one occasion has been retained to conduct cases before the Court of the Commissioners for the recovery of small debts; we by no means consider Mr. Bignell to possess superior talents to Mr. Turton, and surely the Court of Requests with as much reason as the Special Commissioners might have objected to Mr. Turton's entering the list with any of the less distinguished competitors for forensic honours."

MRS. LEACH'S FAREWELL BENEFIT.—We have recorded this lady's intended departure for England. We have now to allude to her farewell benefit, 12th January, as being a bumper. Mrs. Leach has always been much respected in Calcutta, both as an actress and in private life. In losing the lady, says the *Calcutta Courier*, Jan. 11, "we lose the main prop of our theatre. She carries away with her the Julias, the Juliets, the Lady Macbeths, the Desdemonas, the Little

Pickles, the Lydia Languishes, the Portias, the Claris, the Douglas', the Dumb Boy of Portici, &c. &c. &c. Mrs. Leach is self-taught: she has never been out of India; she quits the stage which she has trod for 16 years, entirely in consequence of ill-health."

CRICKET.—The healthful sport of cricket is becoming every season more popular in India. At each of the Presidencies there is a club of players, and matches frequently come off with much spirit.

VIEWS IN CALCUTTA, BY CAPT. JUMP.—We have before us a set of "*Views in Calcutta*, by Capt. R. Jump, H. C. S." lithographed in London. The drawings are very spirited, and evince much taste and talent, and well merit the patronage of the society, to whom until lately, the pencil of Captain Jump was perhaps little known, while his other merits as a good commander, (of the H. C. Steamer *Ganges* and other vessels,) and a very worthy man, acquired for him universal esteem. We wish we could add, they had filled his pockets, instead of his finding himself rather late in life obliged to begin the world again.—*Calcutta Courier*, Dec. 5.

ENSIGN KIPLING—THE REWARD OF LONG SERVICE!—We have recorded that Ensign Kipling has recently been promoted from a non-commissioned to a commissioned rank in H. M.'s service. The men of the 44th foot have subsequently presented their late sergeant-major with a sword as a token of respect and esteem. Ensign Kipling's case is worthy of notice, as shewing the almost insurmountable difficulties that appear to lie in the path of the private soldier seeking promotion in India. Ensign Kipling after 26 years service, is an *Ensign in the decline of life!* and he is singularly favoured, for we do not know when we have met with a similar promotion from the ranks in H. M.'s regiments, or those of the E. I. Company in India.

DISTRIBUTION OF ALMS.—A great number of indigent persons assembled at Calcutta on the occasion of the Shrand of the late mother of Baboos Sibnarain and Annund Narain Ghose, of Pautooria Ghaut, which took place on the 22d of November. Their number was according to some between seventy and eighty thousand,—men, women, and children. About five o'clock the following morning they were collected into the compounds of large native houses, and the distribution commenced about seven o'clock: the Bramins had half a rupee and others without distinction of creed, age, or sex, a quarter rupee each.

NATIVE CONVERTS.—It is said, that a number of the native Christians at Purgunnah Manjoorah, in Zillah, 24 Purgunnahs, who had originally been Hindoos, had lately re-embraced the faith of their forefathers by wearing bead necklaces, and announcing publicly that they had abjured Christianity. Not content with proceeding thus far, they took forcible possession of the chapel where they used to perform divine service, brought an image of Kartic there, and worshipped the same in the Hindoo fashion.

HERRINGS IN THE SALT-WATER LAKES.—Herrings have been caught in the Salt-water Lakes, of which the flavor is pronounced to be delicious. The natives are buying up all they can procure for salting. The statement, if true, is curious, as not having hitherto fallen within the scope of chance to obtain this description of fish; its production hitherto in any part of India, being altogether unknown.

THE MADDOCK RULES.—The proposition for the modification of the Maddock Rules has been carried by a very large majority, in consequence of which the present managers can be re-elected by the different divisions of the Army.

GURRAN HATTA DISPENSARY.—On dit, that the Gurrans Hattas Dispensary is shortly to have arrangements made for the lodging of a certain number of patients in it.

FAILURE OF THE COMMISSARIAT GRAIN CONTRACTORS.—The failure of the commissariat grain contractors was lately announced, with the expression of a hope, that the Government, indulgently regarding the unfortunate circumstances which have caused this result, would liberally remit the penalties incurred. The Government, upon the representation and recommendation of the proper authorities, have expressed their intention to relinquish the claim which they have upon the contractors, and to resort to commissariat agency for future supplies.

NATIVE FAILURE.—A considerable failure in the bazaar was announced on the 30th November: the firm of Sebaram Paul and Cossinauth Paul, a house of seventy years' standing, reputed the oldest shroffs in Calcutta. Their transactions are said to have embraced about twenty-five lacs of rupees; but, we are told, the failure is limited to about a couple of lacs, and that it has been forced upon the acting partner, Cossinauth, by a quarrel with his brother about joint responsibility for losses on opium this year, which the latter is supposed to have ample means of making up.

MASONIC BALLS.—There were two masonic balls given on the evening of the 27th Dec. in commemoration of the anniversary of the Patron Saint of the Free Masons, one by a private gentleman, and the other was a subscription one, at Monsieur Dupuis' rooms, in the Durrumtollah. There were upwards of two hundred individuals present at the latter place, and the eclat with which every thing went off, clearly indicated the admirable arrangements of the Master of Etiquette.

PROCESSION OF FREEMASONS.—About two hundred members of the Masonic fraternity assembled at the Town Hall on the 27th Dec. at nine A. M., and marched in procession to the Cathedral, under the banners of the Lodge Humility with Fortitude, the Marine and that of the Cameronians. The Rev. Archdeacon Dealtry, preached a very eloquent and impressive sermon on the occasion.

MASONIC LODGE AT AGRA.—The members of the Lodge "Freedom and Fraternity" walked in procession, on the 27th Dec. (St. John the Evangelist's day) to the church, where divine service was performed, and an appropriate sermon preached by the Rev. R. Chambers. The following is the result of the election and appointment of office-bearers for the year 1838. H. L. Goulard, *W. Master*; J. L. Hoff, *Past Master*; J. M. D. Ceronio, *ditto*; W. G. Lennon, *Sen. Warden*; M. W. Wollaston, *Jun. Warden*; H. Babonau, *Treasurer*; R. Lloyd, *Sec.*; D. R. Hodgkinson, *Sen. Deacon*; H. B. Walker, *Jun. ditto*; J. C. Hoff, *Inner Guard*; J. Von Naher, *Steward*; M. Twoomy, *Tyler*. This lodge is but twelve months old, consisting of twenty-three members.

MR. SMITH'S EXPERIMENTS IN INDIA RUBBER.—Mr. Robert Smith, of the Military Board Office, is the ingenious individual who has been experimenting in India rubber, and the experiments, as far as they have been conducted, have proved very successful. Mr. Smith has laid the fruits of his labours, in the form of samples of hose, belts, girdles, slings and pouches, before the approving authorities, and has elicited from them the strong expression of their thanks. The lithographic art, is indebted to Mr. Smith for the discovery of the simple application of Fuller's earth, or *suggee mutti* in eradicating impressions on stones, for which purpose it has hitherto been used, to the great saving of the stones, and the employment of labour.

TAX ON CONVEYANCES.—It is said that it is in the contemplation of Government to raise a tax on the conveyances plying in the streets of this city. The amount is to be sixteen rupees per annum for each buggy, or two wheeled conveyances, and thirty-two rupees on every coach, carriage, or four wheeled vehicle; and the sums raised by this tax is to be expended in watering and repairing the roads.

RUBBISH CARTS.—It is stated, that the Chief Magistrate, shortly previous to his leave of absence, at the suggestion of Lieut. Abercrombie, the Superintendent of the Conservancy Department, passed an order, that no Conservancy cart shall remove from the streets opposite to the gate of any house more than two cart loads of rubbish, under any circumstance, and the removals are to be limited to the sweepings of the house solely; and all other kinds of rubbish must be removed by the owner of the houses at their own expense.

MEN PICKED UP AT SEA.—A Chinaman, commander of a Chinese junk, which had arrived lately in Calcutta, on his voyage from Rangoon, picked up at sea four Mahomedan lascars, in a bauleah, from off the coast of Chittagong. These men were destitute of provisions, and had they not been thus providentially saved by this Chinaman, it is probable they would shortly have perished.

OUTRAGE AT DUM-DUM.—It is said that a party of police constables went up to Dum-Dum, (late in December,) and under the pretence of having a search warrant for some run-away seamen, entered cantonments, where they conducted themselves in the most disorderly manner. They proceeded to the house of Brigadier Faithfull, who had retired for the night, and insisted on having him called up. When interrupted by the sentry on duty, one of them exclaimed that they were on Her Majesty's service, and dared any body to stay them in the execution of their duty; and that if he had had his pistols by him he would have shot the sentry for stopping them. They are all represented to have been in a state of great inebriety.

SERIOUS AFFRAY.—A great fight had taken place in zillah Kishuagore, between the people of an indigo planter and Kauliprosunno Baboo, of Goburdangah, Zemindar. The men on both sides were armed with sticks, but those on the part of the indigo planter being more numerous than those on the part of the Zemindar, the former got the better of the latter, men on both sides being more or less wounded.

CHOTA NAGPORE.—Letters from Chota Nagpore, say that the Cole insurrection has been successfully quelled, and the chief of the insurgents captured.

THE BHOTAN MISSION.—Letters from Goalparah announce the arrival there of the Mission proceeding to Bhotan, on the 26th ultimo. They were to continue their

route by water as far as Goahatty, and thence to ascend the hills through a pass lying due north.

CHUNAR—A TIGER. (Dec.)—A tiger is reported to have attacked a native near Chunar, but the man got off with no more injury than a severe bite, he having hit the tiger a severe crack across his jaws, with a bamboo staff, and thus driven the animal howling away.

AGRA NEWS (December 28th).—Small pox was raging with great violence.—Major Sutherland had been robbed of property to a small extent.—Surgeons Munroe and Scott (on furl.) had applied for the Medical Retiring Fund Annuity.—Lord Auckland had written to Sir Charles Metcalfe wishing him to accelerate his march a little, in order that they might spend a few days together; or, as another Journal asserts, that Lord A. might not be delayed at Cawnpore, by Sir C. M.'s easy travelling.—Government has authorized the building of a new hospital, for the European artillery at this station.—A dinner recently took place at the Station-room to arrange the constitution of a new association to be called the Agra Beef Steak Club, for the encouragement of the drama and other social relations.

ETAWAH.—There was much suffering here among the agricultural classes in December. The station was crowded with the most miserable objects, many of whom arrived too late for relief and died from pure starvation. By a calculation made, it appears that the number of deaths from starvation or debility, the effect of insufficient food, has been, since the beginning of September till the commencement of November, about 60. The poor wretches are found lying about the station unable to move, and the residents send out persons with bags of parched gram to feed the starving people flocking in, and to bring those needing medical treatment into hospital. Several hundreds are fed daily on private charity.

DUEYRA DHOON.—A letter from an intelligent party in this quarter speaks of the improvements taking place here as very rapid; several gentlemen, with capital sufficient to enable them to do a great deal of good, have taken grants of waste lands, and are getting on very successfully. Population, however, is sadly deficient.

BARASAT SCHOOL.—The English school, which had been established by the Rev. Mr. Habberlin, at Barasat, and which went on very well for some years, has been closed for some time.

NEPAUL.—It is said, news has been received from Nepaul, that Rogonauth Pundit has been made Prime Minister, and further, that the ex-minister Bheem Sen and General Martabhur Sing have been released from prison, and the former has been allowed a pension of Rs. 3000 per month.

FUTTEHGUR.—It is stated here, that the magistrate has adopted an excellent plan of ending the extortions of the burkundazes. The old and emaciated prisoners were all transferred to the jail, and able-bodied men sent out in their stead. An order was likewise made to give six pice to each prisoner; but at the same time the pay of the burkundazes has been stopped till such time as it may be seen the prisoners get into proper condition.

MIRZAPORE.—The old Queen Dowager of Oude and young Moona Jann, have been safely lodged in the neighbouring fortress of Chunar. The old lady shammed sick at Allahabad with a view, it is supposed, to gain time for the operation of some plan of escape: she is prepared to pay six lacs of rupees to any gentleman who will procure her liberation by fair means or foul. The indigo manufacture in this province has wound up far beyond the most sanguine expectations of the planters.

BENARES.—During the review of the troops at Benares by the Governor-General, a native spectator was accidentally shot through the body by some confused, or careless sepoy, who omitted to withdraw the ramrod before firing off his musket. The unfortunate sufferer died shortly afterwards.

BAREILLY.—In the middle of December upwards of 1250 prisoners were in the Foujdaree jail of this station, the accommodation being scarcely fit for 800. Of course sickness and mortality are largely generated by such a state of things. Even now there are between fifty and sixty in hospital, besides the sick in the hospitals of different detached gunges, five, six and eight miles off. At present the three Insane Hospitals contain eighty-one patients, and about forty or fifty is the extent of daily attendance for medicine and advice at the City Dispensary.

LAHORE.—The Maha Rajah is now (December) out upon a hunting excursion on the river Jhullum. His Highness expressed to the courtiers his intention to send Monsieurs Allard and Court, with a detachment of cavalry and artillery, for the purpose of relieving the sirdars and their men stationed at Peshawur that they may come and join his suite.

It was before stated, that the Sirdar Bishen Sing, has been murdered by Ram

Sing, son of Sirdah Koorseal Sing; the Maharajah of Lahore, has not ordered the criminal to be punished. For the satisfaction of the people he forbade Ram Sing his presence, during a short time, but after five days gave him an audience to take leave; on which account Runjeet Sing's officers are, more than ever, ready to oppress the inhabitants of Lahore.

Soodhan Ally Khan has been thrown into prison, where he is, doubtless, undergoing the tender mercies of one who never spared man in his anger. Perpetual imprisonment, the monotony of it to be relieved by the occasional application of a refreshing torture, is, it is said, the doom fixed for him.

BIJORE.—It is published that Meer Alum Khan, the ruler of Bijore, with a force of 4000 men and 12 guns, has continued to maintain his authority without dreading the power of any enemy; but at the present time Futteh Khan Punjtaree, has raised the standard of rebellion, and sent a message to the Khan of Bijore, that all the higher classes of his dependence were only waiting for an order from the Ruler of Cabul to afford him their cordial assistance in attacking Jellalabad.

LOODEANAH.—A European soldier who had deserted and sought service with Runjeet Singh, has been sent back, somewhat reluctantly, by the Rajah. Much distress exists in this town and district, (Dec.)

MEERUT RACES.—The Meerut Races are over, says the *Delhi Gazette*, Dec. 27th. The Race for the Lancer Cup, was attended with very heavy betting. 60 gold mohurs to a 100 were bet on *Faustus*; though the *Borderer* was really the favourite. It was said that the latter could run his three miles in six minutes if required. But *Faustus* has proved himself the best horse probably in India both at speed and distance; and his sporting owner has now, it is rumoured, more than cleared the heavy price he gave for him. *Relapse* was supposed to be the best galloper in India, and was sent for to beat *Alonzo*; he failed, but proved himself a right good one and no mistake. The N. S. W. horse, *Sidney*, beat *Relapse* in an important race. He has been sold to Capt. Bere. The mile heats were run in excellent time, and won by *Borderer*, beating *Botanist* a great favourite. *Esperance*, the *Don*, and *Skylark* it is feared are done up, and will never start again. A little unpleasant feeling about the handicap and a charge of jostling, which was established to the satisfaction of the stewards, wound up the amusements.

BURMAH.—The *Bombay Gazette*, January 11th, observes; "It is reported that the half-brother of the late and present King has escaped from the thralldom in which he has been held for some months past, and has taken refuge in the Shan states of which he was formerly Governor.

LORD BRUDENELL AND COLONEL BRUTTON.—We have great pleasure in being made the channel for the publication of the following correspondence between Lieut. Col. Lord Brudenell of the 11th Light Dragoons and Col. Brutton of the same corps, on the occasion of the retirement of the latter from a command he has so long exercised with credit to himself and satisfaction to the officers under him:—

'My dear Colonel,—I have been requested by the officers of the regiment to communicate to you that it is their intention to present a piece of plate for your acceptance, as a mark of their regard and esteem for the uniform kindness they have experienced from you during your command of the 11th Light Dragoons.

I beg to add that I feel happy in being the channel through which their intentions are made known to you; as I entirely participate in their feelings, and beg you will accept my thanks for the kindness I have received from you during the few weeks that I have been under your orders.

As there are many difficulties in the way of procuring a suitable piece of plate in this country, I beg to inform you that it is intended to postpone the presentation of it to you until after the arrival of the regiment in England.

I remain, my dear Colonel,

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed)

BRUDENELL, Lieut.-Col. Comd. 11th L. D.

COLONEL BRUTTON, Cawnpore.

October 26th, 1837.

My dear Lord,—Late yesterday evening I was gratified with the receipt of your lordship's letter conveying to me the sentiments of my brother officers of the 11th, and their intention of presenting to me a piece of plate as a testimony of their regard and esteem.

I beg your lordship will do me the favor to assure those gentlemen, that I shall

proudly accept and value their kind present, and keep it in remembrance of the happy years I have passed in their society, and when I am no more, leave it to my daughter as a proud testimony of the esteem in which her father was held in such a distinguished corps as the 11th Dragoons.

I beg, my lord, to return my best thanks for the handsome terms in which you have conveyed to me the sentiments of my brother officers, as well as for the personal expressions of regard with which you have honored me, and conclude in wishing your lordship and my friends of the 'old corps' many years of happiness together.

I remain, my dear Lord,

Most faithfully and sincerely,

N. BRUTTON.

LORD BRUDENELL, *Comd. 11th Dragoons.*

Cawnpore, 27th Oct., 1837.

RIVER HOOGHLY.—The water in the river is rapidly decreasing, and the fact should be attended to directly. We have been crying out through the hot season about the superabundance of fires—our next lamentation will be about the want of the other element. Assuredly the current will force a channel somewhere; and as the old one gets filled up, we may have half the town endangered ere we are alive to the possibility. This ought to be looked to in time—prevention being in this, as in all other cases, better than cure.—*Daily News*, Nov. 6.

THE COMPANY'S FACTORIES.—The cessation of the India Company's Commercial character, has, in various ways, afforded opportunities for enterprise, and the employment of private capital to great advantage; but from the present state of things in India, there is unluckily no great abundance of capital to invest; whilst the factories to be disposed of by the Company on ceasing to be traders or manufacturers, are constructed on so large a scale, that they scarcely fall within the capabilities of individuals, either to purchase, or to put in operation. Among them we must consider the silk factories at Commercolly, which have been advertised for sale by auction at the upset price of 84,500. These factories are, we believe, in a very efficient state, and are capable of producing, in the hands of an active proprietor possessing adequate means, upwards of 2000 maunds of silk per annum. The upset price, most undoubtedly bears no manner of proportion to the outlay of Government, in building, and rendering effective these factories, in respect to apparatus, machinery, and all that appertains to the production of silk,—of the cost of which we have been favored with the following estimate:—

STATEMENT.

Factories.	Number of Basins.	Cost of Factories as per Capt. Garstin's, Executive Engineer's Annual Survey Report, dated 1st May, 1834.	Original cost of Apparatus of Copper and Brass, &c., 21st December, 1834.	Amount of original cost of wood work 27th December, 1834.	Good Balances to 30th Nov. 1834.	Quantity of Silk manufactured from 1st May, 1833, to 30th April, 1834
Commercolly	1088	3,25,667 1 11½	92,036 9 1½	76 883 13 5	1,51,062 1 8	437 6 3
Galimpore	210	59,478 2 4	4,449 4 4	23,607 8 2	47,207 12 6	279 25 15
Munsitpore	302	78,692 6 9½	9,194 13 0	21,887 5 5	63,063 6 6	251 8 3
Meerpore	216	71,954 7 5½	7,441 9 4½	25,188 10 3	8,899 14 5	203 1 10
Sa. Rs. Total	1816	5,35,792 2 6½	1,13,122 3 6½	1,47,567 5 3	2,70,233 3 1	1,171 1 15

THE BENGAL ARMY.—We have to thank a very kind friend for the following statement showing the period of service and regimental standing of the seventy Senior Captains and thirty-eight Senior Lieutenants of the Bengal Army. From its perusal our Military readers will see, that unless the Court of Directors render more assistance, than they have hitherto done, their prospects of professional advancement are dismal and heartbreaking. The list affords a melancholy beacon to the young Lieutenants and Ensigns—especially when we know that some officers have already served ten, eleven, and even twelve years without ascending the first step on the ladder of promotion—Captains of thirty-three,—Lieutenants of twenty,—and Cornets and Ensigns of twelve years standing!!!

If such a state of promotion is found after thirty years, during which the army has been so enormously increased, what will it be thirty years hence, unless the Government and Court of Directors grant extensive relief.

We heard that on one occasion during his late tour of inspection the Commander-in-Chief remarked, that many of the Regiments would be more efficient if commanded by *younger* men—what age will the Cornet or Ensign, at present of twelve years standing, attain, before he can possibly be entitled to a Regiment?

We have so often expressed our sentiments regarding Curnin's Fund, that we shall not now repeat them, but conclude our remarks by urging all the Officers of the Bengal Army to reflect seriously on the present state of their future prospects, and cordially to unite, publicly and privately, to adopt all legitimate means towards improving them.

Many persons will insist that the discussion of Retiring Funds *retards* promotion, by inducing Officers, who are inclined to resign, to continue in the service; as they are afraid that if they retired at once, they would, by a few months, lose the advantages held out by the Fund. This objection is certainly based in truth, but after all, only temporarily affects the interests of a few. The establishment of a Fund is not intended for the acceleration of promotion for few years only, but as a sure and certain means of enabling every Officer who enters the service to attain the different gradations of rank and emoluments within definite periods. The advantages of a good Fund must be enjoyed by all the Officers of the Army and for ever. The question then is—Is it worth while by the agitation of Retiring Funds to sacrifice a present though partial good, in the hope of eventually establishing a scheme which will yield great and permanent advantages? The following excellent data might be made the basis of a memorial.

Two Captains of 1804 whose Majors are 37th and 16th for promotion.

Eleven Captains of 1805 whose Majors are 56th, 49th, 19th, 5th, 18th, 32d, 22d, 26th, 6th, 25th, and 1st, for promotion.

Twelve Captains of 1806 whose Majors are 71th, 41st, 29th, 21st, 61st, 52d, 22d, 4th, 55th, 38th, 75th, and 26th, for promotion.

Twenty-two Captains of 1807 whose Majors are 12th, 29th, 15th, 19th, 40th, 76th, 52d, 13th, 17th, 39th, 25th, 60th, 3d, 56th, 7th, 31st, 33d, 52d, 15th, 4th, 55th, and 2d, for promotion.

Twenty-three Captains of 1808 whose Majors are 25th, 29th, 76th, 6th, 42d, 43d, 13th, 30th, 39th, 18th, 16th, 1st, 49th, 22d, 8th, 41st, 26th, 58th, 49th, 74th, 53d, 7th, and 49th, for promotion. Seventy Captains in all.*

We have likewise

Two Lieutenants (Bt. Cs.) of 1817 whose Majors stand 22d and 49th for promotion.

Seven Lieutenants (Bt. Cs.) of 1818 (3-2d and 1-3d Lieut. in Regt.) whose Majors stand 22d, 49th, 6th, 52d, and 15th, for promotion.

Twelve Lieutenants (Bt. Cs.) of 1819 (1-2d, 2-3d, and 1-4th Lieut. in Regt.)

Seventeen Lieutenants (Bt. Cs.) of 1820 (7-2d, 1-3d, and 1-4th Lieut. in Regt.)

Ensigns and Cornets of twelve, eleven, and ten years standing—some of them only 2d and 3d in their Regiment.—*Englishman*.

CAPT. BURNES' REPORTS.—Copies of further voluminous reports from Capt. Burnes have been added to the contributions of interesting commercial information relative to the countries bordering upon the Indus, for which the Chamber of Commerce is indebted to the liberality of Government. These consist of the following:—

On the Commerce of Bhawal Khan's country by Lieutenant Leech of the Bombay Engineers, with valuable particulars of the trade from Shikarpore to Marwar.

On the trade of Bhawalpoor, by Moonshce Mohun Lall.

On the commerce and statistics of Mooltan, by Lieut. Leech, with other valuable information obtained by that officer on a visit to Mooltan, made at the request of Capt. Burnes.

On the trade and resources of the Dirajat, by Capt. Burnes, with a sketch of the Caravan routes of the Indus.

These papers contain a great deal of information which may prove very useful in various ways, but more especially to the enterprising European merchant, who may desire to open connexions with the markets and countries lying on the North West of India. The great mass of details which they contain consist of the prices

* It should be understood that *many* of these officers stand 2d, 3d, and 4th in their Regiments.

of commodities, the quantities produced, imported or exported, the names and supposed wealth of the principal merchants, the numbers and classifications of the inhabitants of the principal towns, descriptions of routes, monies, weights and measures, rates of carriage, exchange and commission, &c. &c. In all these particulars Lieutenant Lecch's reports are remarkably abundant. Mohun Lall's memoir is stated to have been entirely prepared by himself, and is deservedly praised by Capt. Burnes as "not only a highly creditable specimen of attainments on the part of an Asiatic, but at the same time a very useful public document." We will make a short extract or two:—

"The country now in possession of the Daud potra Chief, though in many places arid, produces wheat, barley, gram, sesamum, mush, mah, mung, jaware bajre sarshuf, samak, adas madisk, carrots, turnips, cucumbers of both kinds, brinjals, onions, beetroot, zamin, purd, melon, water melon, apples, mangoes, lemon, dates, quinces, citron, grapes, roses, jessamine, raept paiphu lala, gultupna, sud barg (hundred leaves) s,hubdo. Samak is abundantly consumed in this country on account of the Hindus, who are the major part of the population. They eat it on holidays, and especially when they have any fast (bart). It is disposed of at 12 seers per rupee. The apples, mangoes, and oranges, which grow in the pleasant garden of Bahawalpoor, are famous in this part of the country, the former sell at 8 annas per maund, the second, 8 seers per rupee, and the last from 3 to 4 rupees per maund."

"Bahawalpoor is favourably situated for the Trade on the left bank of the Ghara. The caravans from Khorasan pass through it on their way to Hindustan and Pali, and those of the Punjab on their route to Shikarpur Kharpur and Hyderabad in Sindh. It can communicate by water with Amritsar, Lodiana, Syabad, Multan, Miltanpot Dera Ghaze and Ismailpha, &c. &c. It is celebrated for its silk fabrics, and there are about 300 shops of meanas, each of the shops, as I was informed, *means* six pairs of Lungis in a month. Tarmor Shahi and Shuja Rhare are made with a mixture of thread and silk, and generally used for trowsers by Mussulmans. They are abundantly exported to Khorasan, and bought at Bahawalpur from 10 to 30 rupees per piece which is 9 yards in length. Gulbudan is not so good as that of Dnyb Ghazi Khan, though it equals Tarmor Shahi in length and price. It is sent to Sindh for trowsers. The Silk Lungis of Bahawalpoor are of three different sorts and texture, the first with golden border (Bashya) is from 20 to 300 rupees, the second with the silver edge is bought at the price of from 20 to 60 rupees, and the third with green and yellow silken border sells from 3 to 30 rupees. These Lungis and Gulbudans, &c., are annually sold and exported to the amount of 80,000 rupees."

"Bahawalpoor is supplied with silk from Khorasan of the following different sorts; Bahari, Chitta, Labahi, Charpate and Kohpuni. The first sold 40 rupees per seer, second 32 rupees, third 11 rupees, fourth 16 rupees, and fifth 12 rupees. It is taxed 4 rupees per maund, besides additional expenses, which amount to about 9 rupees. The silk is beautifully coloured at Bahawalpoor, where it is consumed to the value of 1,25,000 rupees per annum. Fruits of Kabul, as raisins and almonds, &c. &c., are annually purchased here to the value of 50,000 rupees, half of which are exported to Pali; about 5000 maunds of indigo are produced in the Bahawalpoor country. It is purchased from rupees 50, to 60 rupees per maund, and each load contains 7 maunds. The expenses, including the duties from thence to Kabul, are about 18 rupees per load, while it sells at Bokhara at a profit of from rupees 50, to 150 rupees per load. The duty raised at Laya is 2 rupees 4 annas per maund, and at Khaheri 1 rupee 2½ annas, 200 loads of it are also exported to Bombay, *via* Jaisalmeer, Alaryapar Twarda and Karachi; it is very seldom sent by the road of Pali: each load contains from 9 to 10 maunds, the duty and expenses of the road amount to 175 rupees per load. Four loads of the copper of Kabul annually arrive in Bahawalpoor; it is sold 1 rupee and 12 annas per seer, and the pots made out of it are disposed of at 2 rupees 4 annas. The copper which comes from Hindoostan is 1½ rupee per seer. It is taxed 1½ rupee per cent."

An idea may be formed of the despotism of the rude Government of Bahawalpoor from the manner in which it gets rid of the goods it has to sell, as described by Lieutenant Lecch. "A merchant going to Ahmedpoor to purchase Indigo, is obliged to buy one maund from the Government, for every four maunds he buys from the merchants of the place, and at ten rupees dearer the maund," that is to say twenty per cent, the common price of a maund being 50 rupees; and again, "when the Government cannot get rid of their stock for the desired price, and the Indigo is thrown on their hands, *they pay their Sipahis one seer a month* for which they cut

two rupees of their pay, which is at the highest five rupees." Indigo, the circulating medium for military pay!

Specimens of this Indigo, and also of the Cotton and other Manufactures of the countries here described, have been forwarded to Calcutta.

Madras.

HUMAN SACRIFICES IN THE GOOMSUR COUNTRY.—The following may be considered, we believe, a fresh addition to the extensive information already made public of the superstitious and abominable practices of certain native castes of India. The *Madras U. S. Gazette*, (December 27th,) relates with proper feelings of surprise and horror the subjoined particulars of certain human sacrifices which it appears annually take place in the districts of the Goomsur Country, in the Northern Circars, district of Ganjam.

It says "We had little idea of the extent to which these dreadful barbarities are at present carried, and the ceremonies attending the immolation of the unfortunate victims of a detestable superstition. The description we have to place before our readers cannot be read without feelings of the most intense horror. The cruelty is so revolting that it is difficult to reconcile oneself to its belief; the authorities in Goomsur are, however, but too well assured of the fact, and our informant's accuracy is unquestionable. The people of the hill districts of Goomsur are in every sense of the word in the most savage state of barbarism; they are prone to drunkenness and all those vices to which inebriation usually leads. That many of them must be utterly wanting in the first feelings of human nature is evident from the fact that a large proportion of the victims procured for their diabolical sacrifices are children who have been sold by their own parents, or relations, to a class of persons called *Vawers*, who, it is beyond doubt, earn a livelihood by trading in human flesh, frequently selling their own offspring for victims. The sacrificial victims are entirely supplied by these wretches, who purchase, inveigle away, or kidnap them from neighbouring districts, and then barter them to the parties by whom they are required. The victims may be of any caste, sect, or age. Children are generally procured at an early age and brought up in the families of those by whom they are doomed to a barbarous death. These children are actually treated with kindness till they have attained an age to comprehend the cruel fate that awaits them, when they are placed under restraint, sometimes in heavy irons, to prevent their escaping. Many of the victims are procured from the districts of Bustar and Jeyapoor. The regular district sacrifices take place annually, and in addition to these, victims are offered up by individuals in propitiation of the Deity! The preparations for the ceremony occupy a month, during which time much intoxication and great rejoicings take place; on the day preceding that of the intended sacrifice, the victim is adorned with chaplets of flowers, and having been, if possible, stupified with liquor, is bound to a post close to the village-idol, or *Zukawree Pennoo*, represented by three stones, near which the effigy of the elephant or peacock is buried. The assembled multitude then dance round the post to the noise of their rude music, shouting a short prayer for health and plenty in return for their sacrifice. They next address the victim, saying, "We have purchased, and shall now sacrifice you, according to custom." On the day appointed for sacrifice, the victim is again stupified with liquor, and having been bound to the post as on the preceding day, is anointed with oil. Every one present then touches the victim and wipes off the oil on his own head. The procession is afterwards formed, led by musicians; the victim borne in the midst, with a pole ornamented with peacocks' feathers held aloft. It moves around the village and returns to the spot whence it started. In front of the idol a shallow trench or pit is prepared by the priest, on the brink of which a hog is slaughtered as a first sacrifice, and its blood having all run into the trench, the wretched human victim bound hand and foot is cast therein, its face forcibly crushed into the bloody mire, and there held by means of cross bamboos until life is extinct through suffocation; the din of tom-toms drowning any screams that may have escaped the sacrifice. A piece of flesh is then cut from the still palpitating body by the Zanee, who buries it with much ceremony near the idol as an offering to the earth. This done the assembled persons rush upon the body with fiend-like eagerness, each striving to procure a piece of the flesh, which being cut off, is carried away to the villages and there offered with the like ceremonies. The head and face remain

untouched; and when the bones are completely bared, which is quickly accomplished, the earth is thrown into the trench, still reeking with warm human blood! Shocked as our readers must be at this horrid relation, still more so will they feel on learning that the above is the least atrocious method of sacrifice, and that in the districts of Shree-Rampooram, and Guddappooram, as well as in other parts of the country, the flesh is actually severed from the body of the living victim, whose agonized writhings and piteous moans are alike unheeded. Happily the blood-thirsty eagerness with which the diabolical monsters rush upon the devoted object, their knives actually clashing in the living flesh, must soon ensure a release from sufferings, too great almost for imagination to conceive! A buffalo's calf is, after the human sacrifice we now allude to, brought before the idol, and its fore feet having been chopped off at the fetlock joints, the animal is left in that state till the following day to complete the usual ceremonies." [The *Madras U. S. Gazette* imploringly urges the Government to take cognizance of the above statement, and use every energy to put a stop to these awful crimes of a superstitious and ignorant race. Government policy has heretofore prevented any decided interference with the practices of the natives, but surely Christians ought to obey the dictates of their religion before those of a political nature.]

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—His Excellency was to leave the Presidency early in January, on a tour of inspection; to be absent about eight or nine months.

THE WELLINGTON TESTIMONIAL.—Rupees 2,577 were subscribed in the course of one day at Madras (Dec. 16th), for the Wellington Statue. Lord Elphinstone's subscription of Rs. 250, was at the head of the list. Sir R. Comyn, and Sir P. Maitland presented similar sums. The gross amount of subscriptions, was Rs. 3483.8, on the 30th December.

MILITARY DINNER.—The Military Dinner given by the Brigadier Commandant and officers of artillery at the Mount, on 21st December, to Colonel Hitchens, on his appointment to the office of Adj.-General, was a very splendid affair. About 120 persons sat down to dinner.

MILITARY FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM.—On the 22d Dec. the examination of this institution took place before Lady Sarah Maitland, the Chief Justice, Sir Edward and Lady Gambier, &c. Mr. Spring conducted the examination. The result proved highly satisfactory to the patrons; the children appeared healthy, and progressing in the sort of knowledge which it is the object of this Institution to inculcate.

MASONIC BALL.—The Masonic Ball of the "Lodge of Perfect Unanimity," came off at the College Hall, on 27th Dec., with great eclat. Amongst the company were Lord Elphinstone, Sir R. Comyn, Sir E. and Lady Gambier, and nearly all the *élite* of Madras society; speechifying, dancing, toasting, and a little of politics were the order of the night. The Queen's health was drank with "three times three, and one cheer more."

BALL TO CELEBRATE HER MAJESTY'S ACCESSION.—By a notice in *The Fort St. George Gazette*, of the 2d January, the Governor requests the company of all officers in H. M.'s and H. Co.'s Civil, Naval and Military Services to a ball and supper, at the banquet-room, on 10th January, to celebrate Her Majesty's accession to the Throne.

INDIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—By the 1st Annual Report of the Indian Missionary Society for 1836-7, published in the *Madras Herald*, on the 3d of January. It appears that from May 1836, to October 1837, the sum of Rs. 5,435, 14, 5, had been received, of which sum, Rs. 3,756, 1, 6, had been invested in Co.'s paper; and there was a further balance in the hands of the Treasurer, of Rs. 851, 0, 7; fourteen persons had sent applications for connection with the Society. Three candidates had been rejected, and two received; (Messrs. Mills and Nathaniel.) Rs. 80 per mensem, is to be the maximum allowance to the Missionaries.

RAIN.—The fall of rain for the season up to January, has not exceeded the average falls of past seasons. It has been sufficiently abundant, but not excessive.

VEPERY SCHOLARSHIPS.—The examination of the candidates for the scholarships in the Vepery Grammar School, was held January 2d, when the following boys of the Mount School were elected, viz. A. Scott, to a Heber's scholarship; W. Haslem and M. Paterson, to Society-scholarships, and W. Boyd, to be a Free Town boy.

SHAM FIGHT (January 3d).—The sham fight (*i. e. review*), took place at this date, and afforded an agreeable scene to the inhabitants of Madras. The evolutions were stated to be well performed.

MADRAS RACES.—The *United Service Gazette*, December 27, gives a pro-

gramme of the Madras Race Meeting which was to come off on the 15th January. There were five subscribers to the maiden sweepstakes to be run off on the first day. An unusual number of promising maiden horses were in training, and excellent sport was anticipated. In the betting circles, Mr. Fox's stable, (as usual,) had the call. To compete for the cups and private purses, there were in exercise at Guindy, says the *U. S. Gazette*, the finest Arab-plate horses out of sight in India; in one stable, *Fieschi*, *Sweetlips*, and *Talisman*; in another, *Samnite*, *Historian*, and *Silvertail*; in a third, *Firefly*, and *King Richard*.

CAPTAIN MILLER.—We learn from a correspondent, says the *U. S. Gazette* (Dec. 30th,) that Capt. Miller, of the 43d N. I., has been honoured with the approbation of Government for his praiseworthy conduct, in having saved the lives of a number of children in the Goomsur country, who were destined victims for the horrible human sacrifices, which, yet prevail to a very considerable extent in those barbarous districts. Captain Miller has accomplished his humane object with much good judgment. The merits of this officer, we hope, will lead to his receiving more substantial marks of the favour of Government.

NEW POST OFFICE ACT.—The subject of newspaper postage in India has been lately brought before Parliament, and in anticipation that a further investigation will soon take place, we quote from the *Madras Herald* (Dec. 27th), the following remarks on the subject "When the draft of the New Post Office Act was first published, we spoke approvingly of it—we thought that the charge of one *anna* would be a trifling drawback to persons receiving large numbers of newspapers from England: but that it was but fair that some charge should be made for the delivery of English newspapers, which had been previously despatched to all parts of the Presidency free. Since that time, however, we have had reason to complain of the working of some portions of the act, and especially of the charge which is levied on the more weighty English papers, amounting in some cases to quite as much as the charge for the paper itself. The cost of the *Times* and *Morning Herald*, for instance, we set down at threepence each paper second-hand, (for so they are generally received in India); now the postage on each of those papers by the new act, is two *annas* in Madras, amounting to about Rs. 40 per annum; this considerable addition to the original cost of English newspapers must have the effect of lessening their circulation in India; so that this tax will defeat its own ends. We admit, that there are some grounds for making a charge for the delivery of English newspapers, but we question whether, upon the whole, it would not be infinitely more politic on the part of Government to deliver them as before, *post free*, for the purpose of encouraging the circulation of the English newspapers. Certainly, the present charge is at all events too great. We have to complain, too, of the old practice of allowing newspapers to accumulate when the parties to whom they are directed have left their residences, and then returning them *en masse* to the publisher, bearing double postage, a practice which still continues. As the publisher is often a loser when these accidents occur, it is but fair that Government should take their share of the loss. In England, the sender has a remedy against the extortions of the post-office, by being able to refuse letters or parcels without incurring the disproportionate penalty of *having all his subsequent letters detained*, which is the case with our post-office."

CAPTAIN GRINDLAY.—The *Conservative* of Dec. 19th, contains a long letter from Capt. Grindlay, on the rise and progress of the Steam subject in India, in which he notices the question at considerable length. Capt. G.'s views, it appears, have the sanction of many respectable parties in Madras, but he has nevertheless as many enemies, at the head of whom stands the Editor of the *Madras Herald*, who is what the Americans would call "pretty considerably" sharp upon him in a paragraph of the 20th Dec.

NEW COLONY.—A project is on foot at Madras for the formation of an association with the intention of adding another Colony to those already existing in New South Wales. It is stated that as soon as a hundred subscribers have been found, an application will be made to the Secretary of the Colonies for the requisite permission. Each of the subscribers is to purchase land to the value of £500 sterling.

THE BALGUERIE.—On the 3d January the loss in the Straits of a smart craft, called the *Balguerie*, was reported.

COLONEL RAYNSFORD.—This Cavalry Officer was stated (Jan. 3d) to be about to retire. [Doubts were expressed of the correctness of this statement.]

LOSS OF THE SHIP ELIZABETH.—We extract the following particulars from the *Conservative*, January 12th. On Tuesday night, about eight o'clock, the *Eliza*-

beth, going very fast, ran on shore near Linga Chetty's Cheultry, in the vicinity of Sadras, and fifty-seven miles south of Madras. The weather was fine, and very little surf at the time. At daylight on Wednesday morning, the surgeon of the *Elizabeth*, and the Rev. Mr. Griffiths, a passenger, landed by a catamaran, and sought in vain for boats or assistance at Sadras. They walked the whole way to Madras, and arrived at the Rev. Mr. Carver's on the afternoon of the 11th January. Mr. Carver immediately hired a number of palanquins, and started for the wreck the same night. All the passengers, sixteen in number, with several ladies and children, were landed safely, and had reached the Government Bungalow, at Sadras, (12th January). The *Elizabeth* is a new ship, and when the surgeon landed, had not suffered any damage in her hull. The cargo, it is supposed, will be landed with little damage; but there is no chance of floating the ship, as she has only four feet water under her prow at low water.

THE HON. G. E. RUSSELL.—At a meeting which was presided over by Lord Elphinstone early in January, it was resolved to invite the Hon. G. E. Russell to a public dinner, preparatory to his quitting India.

DEATH OF THE RAJAH OF COCHIN.—The *Madras U. S. Gazette*, of Dec. 20, states, that a correspondent at Trevandrum had made known the death of the Rajah of Cochin, which occurred shortly previous to the above date. The cholera was described as prevailing throughout the country from Tinnevely to Trevandrum.

INUNDATION.—An inundation consequent on the heavy rains had done considerable injury in the districts of Tinnevely and Trevandrum, and had been attended with the loss of some lives.

THE SURF.—(Dec. 23.)—The surf has been high, with a heavy swell for three days past, and the passengers of the *Sesostri* and *Patriot* were unable to embark in consequence.

NATIVE MAGISTRACY.—A public meeting was held in the rooms of the Hindoo Literary Society, 20th Dec., (C. Streencvassa Pillay, in the Chair,) at which it was resolved to petition the local Government to appoint an additional number of native justices of the peace. The object was not to derive any pecuniary advantage from such appointments, but gratuitously to perform the duties incumbent on justices of the peace towards the public of Madras, especially in superintending the expenditure of the assessment fund. Much benefit had already arisen to the public from natives becoming justices of the peace. The meeting was numerously attended.

MAJOR-GENERAL SLEIGH.—The *Madras Spectator*, Dec. 27, calls attention to an assertion made in July last by the *Bombay Gazette*, to the effect that Lord Hill had expressed his *disapprobation* of views lately taken by both the Indian Commanders-in-Chief with reference to the case of Major-General Sleigh. The *Spectator* now observes, "we are *authorized* to say, that the opinion of the General Commanding-in Chief in England was precisely the same as that adopted by Sir H. Fane and Sir J. Keane, as to the highly improper and objectionable conduct of Major-General Sleigh in his treatment of Brigadier Wiltshire. [We certainly should not have given insertion to this paragraph, were it not for the assumption of the *Madras Spectator*, that it is *authorized* to state the above.—ED. O. H.]

ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN BY CAPT. PARR.—The following amusing account of what appears to have been an entertainment given to numerous friends by Capt. Parr, of Trichinopoly, we take from the *Madras Spectator* of Dec. 23d. An Earthquake (query Mirthquake) at Trichinopoly.—One of the most awful shocks of a *Mirthquake* ever known or felt in the memory of man occurred at this station on the 15th Dec. It commenced its dire effects at six o'clock, A. M., on that day, and continued without interruption until the hour of eight o'clock the following day; it is impossible to describe the state of things here owing to this truly awful visitation. Just fancy the whole *city rock* and cantonment in a state of perfect motion incessantly for six and twenty hours! The shocks came from all points of the compass, accompanied *Parr-excellence* by the most terrific sounds, like that of a millien of omnibusses (the arrival of the guests) rattling over loose stones, with frequent heavy peals of thunder (i. e. demonstrations of conviviality, we suppose) and vivid flashes of lightning, (the fireworks, probably). Not a single house (saving the *Church*) escaped the fury of this *Mirthquake*." But to dispense with a little of the above allegorical display, "Tents were pitched on the immense compound, near the Church, by the men of the *West Norfolk* regiment, who deserted their barracks on this occasion to join this happy entertainment given by Captain Parr to the civilians and staff of Trichinopoly; and which, by the way, the latter intended soon to return by a similar invita-

tion to the Captain. The bands of the 2d Cavalry, the 5th, and 46th came in boats to the scene of action, playing *row brothers row*, and many other popular airs. Sailors and soldiers were to be met with in every quarter enjoying the festivities of the day. Our worthy Brigadier was in attendance throughout. The number of persons assembled, including those from Tanjore, &c., exceeded 150,000.

ELLIAH CHITTY'S TRIAL FOR PERJURY.—This was a case of perjury: Elliah Chitty, a native of respectable rank, having sworn to his belief that a servant in his employ had stolen certain papers. Evidence was adduced shewing that Elliah Chitty had himself disposed of the said papers to various commercial men. He was sentenced to be transported to the Tenasscrim Coast for seven years, but this sentence was vacated the day following, there being some doubt entertained as to the power of the Court to inflict the more severe punishment. The revised sentence was, that Elliah Chitty do pay one hundred pagodas to the Queen, and be imprisoned for two years. The Chief Justice in the course of his address to the prisoner mentioned that there had been but one other indictment of perjury before him during the twelve years he had been on the bench.

MAJOR WALLACE'S CHOLERA MIXTURE.—It is necessary we should state in reference to the *recipe* for the cure of Cholera, inserted in our first Number, page 26, that the prescription is alone applicable to *decided* cholera cases. If administered in partial cases, it would prove fatal. This fact Major Wallace has stated per a subsequent Madras file, which we have now received. We take the earliest opportunity of extending to Home readers so important a caution, and one which we are somewhat surprised did not in full terms accompany the first publication of this cholera mixture in India. We may, after the above preface, remark that the efficacy of the *recipe* is spoken of in India (by latest accounts,) in strong terms of praise: 181 cures of the disease had been effected.

H. M.'s 54th.—Sickness prevailed to a considerable extent in Trichinopoly, (Dec. 27). Upwards of 100 men were stated to be in hospital, being about one-seventh of the strength of the corps.

H. M.'s 63d.—H. M.'s 63d was expected to return shortly from Arnee to Madras, and embark for the Tenasserim Coast, (Dec. 27).

THE 2ND CAVALRY.—The morning of the 23d December was fixed on for the review of this corps, at Trichinopoly. As it rained in the morning, the regiment went out for parade at noon, when they performed 22 movements, selected by the Brigadier, in a manner which, for rapidity and compactness, could not be excelled. Brigadier Fano was highly pleased at the corp's proficiency.

DR. WIGHT'S NEW BOTANICAL WORK.—Dr. Wight was "nearly ready" with a new Botanical work in illustration of the agricultural and economical branches of that interesting science, and to be illustrated with numerous coloured plates of the useful and ornamental plants of India.

GOSPEL SOCIETY—DIOCESAN COMMITTEE.—At a meeting of the Society, (6th October,) the death of the late Secretary, the Rev. F. J. Darrah, M.A., was recorded. The Committee sincerely condolod with the reverend gentleman's family on his untimely demise, and spoke with great respect of his general ability and valuable services to the Society. The Rev. A. C. Thompson was, at this meeting, requested by the venerable Vice-President to assume charge of the Secretaryship. It was then resolved that a select committee, consisting of the Bishop, the Archdeacon, all Chaplains of the Church of England at the Presidency, (members,) and four other members be appointed to transact the business of the Committee on the last Tuesday of every month. The meeting closed its sitting by resolving, "that with a view of securing to the poor of the Vepery Mission Congregations, the full extent of the benefits now derivable to them from the bequests of the late Mr. Gericke and Mr. Falcke, it be recommended to the Christian Knowledge Committee, that a number not exceeding 17 poor boys under the age of 14, to be nominated by the Select Committee of the M. D. C. S. P. G. F. P., on the recommendation of the Missionaries, be maintained and educated in the school gratis, the consequent expense to be borne by the Committee.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The second half-yearly report of this Institution has been published. The progress of the several questions that formed the subjects of the first report, and were at that time pending, is briefly as follows:—

Sugar Duties Bill.—Through the exertions of the Committee assisted by those of the London East India and China Association, a petition had been presented to Parliament, and in a Committee of Ways and Means, about the end of June, the Chancellor of the Exchequer adverted to the strong desire entertained by the Madras and Bombay Presidencies that the provisions of the Sugar Bill should

be extended to them, in proposing a resolution for the continuance of the existing Sugar Duties for the ensuing year.

Opium.—The Chamber had memorialised the Court of Directors for an extension of the privileges enjoyed by Bengal and Bombay.

Warehousing Act.—The Committee's request for an extension of the operation of the Act, and for the establishment of a free system, has for the present been set aside. The subject would be taken up again with vigour.

Post-Office.—By the recent act, ship letters on export, were now charged two annas instead of four, at the suggestion of the Committee, and the local Government had availed itself of other propositions on the subject of Postage which had emanated from the Committee.

The Currency.—The fee for the renewal of Bonds had been changed from one sicca to one Co.'s rupee at the suggestion of the Committee; the Chamber had also been instrumental in inducing the Government to issue additional copper coinage, as also Company's new rupees, at Madras. A further supply of that coinage, as well as of the smaller silver coins, would be sought for by the Chamber.

Transit Duties.—The Committee had influenced the adoption of a measure which had been but partial, still leaving an impost on the most important articles of commerce. The Court of Directors had been memorialised on the subject.

Steam Communication.—Expresses.—The Bombay Chamber had been requested to use their influence in getting the whole of the Madras Packets forwarded by express with additional runners; their reply stated that a set of runners for expresses was constantly kept up, and that additional runners could not be employed without great expense, which, during the uncertainty that then existed in the arrival of overland mails, the Government did not think it right to incur; at the same time it was stated that when a regular plan was laid, arrangements would be made to meet the wishes of the Committee, and they trusted that such would be found to be in operation on the arrival of the next mail.

Experimental Farm.—The Committee had not come to any conclusive measure in respect to this question, but they drew particular attention to the able communications of Dr. Wight, which would be published in an Appendix to the Reports.

BANGALORE.—The *Madras U. S. Gazette* of the 10th January, has the following items of Bangalore news:—*The 17th Regiment.*—This regiment under Major McCarty marched from Bangalore, en route to Samulcottah, on the 4th January. *Courts Martial.*—A Court-Martial assembled on the 2d January, for the trial of a European, charged with having deserted from his post while on sentry at the Fort Gate, and carrying with him his arms and accoutrements. Another man was also to be tried for having attempted the lives of two comrades, by stabbing them with a bayonet. *Post Office.*—Madras Letters are now received at Bangalore twelve hours sooner than they used to be under the old system. *Theatre.*—The comedy of the "Poor Gentleman," cast by amateurs, was performed in the Station Theatre on the 1st January with considerable eclat. The Bangalore amateurs are in strong muster, and are always well received.

EXTRA FURLONGHS.—Capt. John Smith, 2d Madras Cav. has addressed a memorial to the Court praying for extra furloughs. [We refer the reader to our article headed Lucid Facts on Furlough Regulations, No. 3, page 202, for an estimation of the utility of extra furloughs.]

Bombay.

COLONEL BAUMGARDT'S COURT MARTIAL.—Considerable discussion had taken place in the Bombay Press throughout January, in reference to the recent Court-Martial on Colonel Baumgardt. It is implied that the proceedings were not altogether conducted on the true basis of Military Law; and that the Court took a one-sided view of the Colonel's case. Indeed, as is usually the case upon the occasion of any important Court-Martial, every possible objection was started against the proceedings of the authorities by parties infinitely less informed, (of course,) in Military Law than their superiors. We have long silently noticed this carping at Court-Martial proceedings. Surely the Government which convenes, and the independent officers who compose Indian Courts-Martial, are neither so corrupt as to divert the course of justice into an impure channel, nor to rob an officer of his "good

name" and "fair fame" in a spirit of sheer malignity. We do not believe it, and consequently pay little attention to the numerous anonymous letters to the press, cavilling at Government arrangements. We are anxious to expose *misgovernment*, but we are equally anxious to protect (as far as our limited means extend,) the just acts of any Government from the cavilling of injudicious, perhaps we may add, discontented servants. The Indian Government we are quite aware is not without its serious flaws; but we do not believe, (as some appear to believe in India,) that its acts are a mass of botches altogether.

THE GOVERNOR AND CAPTAIN HOPKINS OF THE BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—An entertainment was given (12th January,) by Captain Hopkins, to the Right Hon. the Governor, and a large party of fashionables. The vessel was splendidly fitted up for the occasion, and the company seemed to be in the best spirits with their entertainment; the dancing was kept up till between one and two in the morning, when the Governor took leave of his host, and the company broke up.

VISITS TO THE FRIGATE L'ARTEMISE.—The Right Honourable the Governor, and a party of ladies, also Sir J. W. Awdry, the Hon. Mr. Farish, and various other parties, had in the course of January paid visits to L'Artemise; the Governor was received, (25th January,) with the salute due to his rank.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—From the Report read at a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, held 13th January, I. B. Simson, Esq. in the chair, we draw the following particulars:—The Report opens by expressing the regret of the Committee at the unforeseen delay which has occurred in procuring a confirmation of the Charter by the Court of Directors; but an early decision was confidently expected. Mr. Ashburner had exerted himself most indefatigably towards advancing the interests of the Bank. In adverting to the active opposition naturally created by an apprehension of the injury to private establishments which the institution of a Bank would doubtless give rise to, the Committee were of opinion that the opportune arrival of Mr. Ashburner in London was most valuable to the subscribers in removing the prejudices industriously circulated against it, and which only personal conferences with the parties could have enabled him so successfully to effect: Mr. Ashburner had so studiously made himself acquainted with all circumstances connected with the position and objects of the Bank, that he was peculiarly calculated to act as its advocate at home. The Committee stated that their applications to the influential individuals addressed by their chairman, (D. Greenhill, Esq.) and supported personally by Mr. Ashburner, have met with the anticipated success. With regard to the delay created by Mr. Ashburner's absence, the Committee regretted the necessity of Mr. A.'s detention; but were entirely of opinion that the presence of a zealous agent was essential to the interests of the Bank; they approved, on the expiration of the period for which an allowance for his expenses was made on the part of the subscribers, of his remaining until he could be furnished with further instructions. Since the last meeting the Committee had transmitted to the Agent a memorial addressed to the Board of Control on the subject of the charter to be presented in the event of the London Committee deeming it advisable. Mr. Brownrigg, of the firm of Sir C. Cockerell, Bart. and Co. had been added to the London Committee. Several vacancies having occurred in the Bombay Committee, Messrs. Skinner, Bruce, Waddington, and Gordon were proposed to fill them up. Messrs. Dadabhoy and M. Pestongee having requested to be relieved from the office of Treasurers to the Institution in March last, it was undertaken, at the request of the Committee, by Messrs. Dirom, Carter and Co. The account current with the Treasurers was laid on the table, showing the balance in their hands, to be Rs. 4,054, 3, 07. A statement was also submitted to the Meeting, of the Government paper, now in the possession of Mr. Skinner, (the Trustee) amounting to Rs. 81,800 (the interest invested in 4 per cent. loan); there was a total balance in favour of the subscribers of Rs. 85,931, 3, 9, exclusive of the sum in the hands of Messrs. Coutts and Co. Rs. 47,076, 3, 68, had been remitted to Messrs. Coutts and Co. as stated per last Report. Rs. 7,000 had been appropriated to meet Mr. Ashburner's expenses. Rs. 3,145, 3, 40, had been further disbursed by the Committee since Mr. A.'s appointment. The whole of the conditions of the Report were acceded to by the meeting. In noticing this meeting the *Bombay Gazette* states a circumstance that the report does not allude to, viz. that "Orders have been sent to England for the engagement of Banking Clerks." The Journal adds, "and immediate instructions should be forwarded to the Committee to conclude arrangements with such individuals, and send them out by the earliest opportunity. This would be the only course to quiet the minds of the subscribers who must by this time be heartily sick of the postponements which have taken place in *fixing* the institution, which ought, we think, to be in the form of a joint stock bank."

RIDING EXTRAORDINARY.—Comparison between the "Squire of Bombay" and Mr. Osbaldeston. A correspondent of the *Gazette*, (15th Jan.) furnishes the following account of an extraordinary feat of riding performed by one of the first sporting characters in India, Mr. G. Simpson, the Sheriff for 1838, euphoniouly named the "Squire of Bombay." The feat, performed by Osbaldeston, of riding two hundred miles in eight hours forty-two minutes, is well known. Our Squire of Bombay has, in my opinion, exceeded it. Our Squire's engagement was to ride two hundred miles in twenty-four hours; number of horses unlimited. Twenty untrained nags, few of them good for anything, were got together. Osbaldeston had twenty-eight horses, the finest in England; and lambskinned cover saddles, with other luxuries, whilst our Squire had but four common saddles. The one mounted fifty times, the other at least seventy-three times, none of his horses going more than three mile heats; then *our Squire* was untrained, though hard as a board. But to the match. The Squire mounted at four o'clock on the morning of the 6th Jan., at dark, and at the commencement met with a severe accident in consequence of mistaking his bearing and coming in collision with a post which caused him and his *fat* to throw an ugly somerset, at the end of which he found himself standing on his head; the fall was so severe, that his hunting cap was split in several places. By twenty-three minutes past nine, A. M., 102½ miles were accomplished, when our friend rested for half an hour, and then resumed. At ten minutes past one, having then forty-five miles to accomplish, he was backed (bet taken) to complete his labours in twelve hours. Doubts were expressed of his success; even the Squire himself, at one time, was downhearted; but Richard soon became "himself again," mounted horse, and speedily completed his match in eleven hours and thirty-two minutes; accomplishing the last forty-five miles in two hours twenty minutes, at the rate of nineteen and a quarter miles per hour including stoppages. Osbaldeston's rate, allowing for stoppages, was twenty-six miles per hour, our Squire's actual paco throughout, allowing him *thirty minutes* for mounting and dismounting *seventy-three times*, was twenty miles per hour. I am happy to say that after a hot bath our friend was enabled to receive the congratulations of his friends at a dinner party in the evening.—Yours, NED. (7th Jan.) The only effort approaching the above, (remarks the *Gazette*) that we have heard of (in India) was at some race course in the Mofussil, where, some years ago, a distance of 150 miles was accomplished (allowing stoppages) at the rate of seventeen miles *an hour*, with well trained horses.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lieut. Woodward*, Eur. Regt. was appointed (12th Jan.) to command the Invalids of the H. C. S. proceeding to Europe by the "Boyne;" *Capt. Harris*, to be Exec. Engr., at Belgaum; *Lieut. Kilner*, confirmed in appointment of Exec. Engr. at Deesa.

BACHELOR'S BALL.—A Bachelor's Ball was given at the late residence of the Commander-in-Chief, to the principal Society of Bombay, on the 25th Jan.

A TIGER KILLED.—A letter, dated Belgaum, 27th Dec., published in the *Gazette*, Jan. 12th, says "A large tiger was brought hero killed a few days ago, after a severe struggle with the person who destroyed him, who has been severely injured by the animal. The poor fellow must have behaved with great spirit, and deserves richly to have the usual reward doubled for his gallantry. The tiger had for some time infested the neighbourhood, and done a great deal of mischief."

GENERAL SLEIGH.—The *Bombay Gazette*, Jan. 12, thus alludes to the apparently illiberal treatment which General Sleigh seems to have lately experienced in India. "We give to day a letter regarding General Sleigh. The general has, it appears, been during his residence here denied the honour of a guard usually accorded to officers of his rank. We have heard that this mark of distinction was refused on being applied for; we know nothing in the conduct of General Sleigh which ought to have led to this indignity. He has been deemed worthy of being placed on the Staff of the Madras Army, (which, by the way, he has with becoming spirit relinquished,) and why he should not also receive the honours due to his standing we cannot possibly determine. General Sleigh goes home (to seek redress) with the best wishes of the army in his favour. Kind, conciliating, affable in his manners, he has won the affections of all who knew him."

PRINCE HENRY OF ORANGE.—The Prince was expected in Bombay in a few days, according to the Courier of the 20th January.

MR. WAGHORN.—The *Bombay Courier* of the 25th of January, has the following:—"We have heard from authority, on which we think considerable reliance may be placed, that Mr. Waghorn is likely to be superseded in his post of agent in Egypt. The Court of Directors, which has been appealed to, (in respect to the difference between Mr. Waghorn and Col. Campbell), appears to have taken an

opposite view of the case to that which Mr. Waghorn anticipated, and we fear that the supercession of this gentleman will be the result."

MR. WATHEN.—The *Bombay Gazette* (10th Jan.), states that Mr. Wathen, the day before his departure for the Cape, made a gift of Rs. 1,000 to the Native Education Society, to be distributed as prizes among the boys attending that seminary.

MR. BOYD.—Mr. Boyd, Collector at Khandeish, is to succeed Mr. Wathen, in the Persian and General Department; and Mr. Reid is to be acting Chief Secretary.

BOMBAY GAZETTE (Jan. 22d.)—Mr. Murphy's secession from the Editorship of the *Bombay Gazette*, was spoken of at the time in terms highly complimentary to that gentleman's ability as the conductor of an Indian newspaper. A new editor has been appointed who promises, in his own words, to maintain "as far as in him lies" the reputation of this journal.

OBSTRUCTION OF THOROUGHFARES.—Frequent complaints have been made, particularly during January, of "the danger to which conveyances are exposed from the large droves of bullocks and buffaloes which are allowed to impede the most crowded thoroughfares of the native town." Accidents were of frequent occurrence in consequence of the obstructions.

CATHEDRAL CLOCK.—An order was forwarded to England from Bombay by the "Atalanta," for the purchase of a handsome clock, which is to be placed in the new tower of the Cathedral. The subscription list for this object amounted to some hundreds of rupees on the date of the Atalanta's departure, viz. on the 5th January.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.—A gentleman of the Straits (Singapore), has issued, in the Indian Presidencies, a prospectus of a Steam Communication between Bombay and Singapore. At Calcutta, another prospectus has been also put forth for the establishment of a Steam Company, with the view of connecting Singapore, *via* Calcutta, with the Overland Communication. Sooner or later, says the "*Bombay Gazette*", the great depôt of the China Trade must be better connected with us, and that too by steam, than at present.

THE HON. E. IRONSIDE.—A considerable number of Native gentlemen waited (Jan. 5th), on the Hon. E. Ironside, to address him previous to his departure for Europe. The Native gentlemen feelingly expressed their regret at his leaving them. Mr. Ironside was sensibly affected by this expression of consideration and good will on the part of the Native community, and he assured them that although removed from the soil of India, he should not be less mindful of the claims of its inhabitants.

COLONEL MORRISON AND LIEUT.-COLONEL POTTINGER.—It was stated, Jan. 11th, that Lieut.-Col. Pottinger, the Resident in Cutch, was to succeed Colonel Morrison, C. B., in the Supreme Council in Bengal. Colonel Morrison was about to embark, per the *Emily*, for Suva.

CHOLERA IN NASSICK.—Cholera had made its appearance in Nassick; many of the natives had fallen victims to it.

MERCANTILE ENTERPRISE—RUNJEET SING'S FLEET OF BOATS.—Information has been received by Government (says the *Bombay Courier*, Jan. 20th), that the fleet of boats from the dominions of Maha Raja Runjeet Sing, laden with merchandize, partly the property of the Maha Raja himself, and partly that of the merchants of the Umritzer, were assembled at *Hari-ke-Pattan*, at the confluence of the Biah and Sutlej, and were to leave on 5th January, expecting to arrive at Mithankot about 25th Jan., and the sea-port of the Indus by about the middle of February. Their cargoes consist of shawls, &c. produced either in the territory situated between the Ravi and Sutlej; or in the hills contiguous to the sources of those rivers. Assist.-Surgeon Gordon, of the Political Agency, Auhala, would conduct the enterprise to Bombay. In addition to the boats dispatched from Amritsir, it is expected that others will join from Loodianah and Bahawalpoor belonging to merchants at those places.

CHOLERA. (January 13th.)—The cholera, says the *Durpun*, still prevails on the island. The police report announces an average of 36 deaths daily. The poorer classes are the greatest sufferers, as they have been all along.

SALT TAX. (January 13th.)—Numerous letters from the provinces complained of the excessive rise which had taken place in the price of salt, in consequence of the increased duty. [Our Postscript of April alludes to rumours of Government's intention to remit the duty, which seems very probable.]

NATIVE EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY. (17th January.)—An interesting examination of this Society took place at this date. Sir R. Grant, the Governor, honoured the meeting with his presence. The acquirements of the pupils were so superior, that they attracted particular notice, as did the following amiable trait in the character of

one of the students. The youth in question had been fortunate enough to obtain *two gold medals* on account of his general information. At the meeting this lad offered to resign one of them in favour of a well-deserving, but less fortunate antagonist.

A STRANGE SHIP!—A mysterious vessel, says the *Gazette*, 15th January, has stolen into our list of Shipping in the harbour; it is yclept the *Thirty-six*, which may mean for any thing we know, a 36 gun frigate, though such a name does not appear in the navy list; or it may be a slaver from Africa; or a cruiser belonging to his upstart Majesty of New Zealand. Whatever be its nation, we know not whence it cometh, or whither it goeth, and as to its whereabouts in the harbour, we believe there is no craft among the fleet therein assembled, that rejoices in the ominous appellation of the *Thirty-six*. It must have gone unnoticed as it came, in the darkness of the night. One of our numerous correspondents anent this vessel, assumes that it was the *Flying Dutchman*. [We suspect this paragraph is merely a piece of pleasantry to explain away nothing more than a typographical error which had appeared in the shipping list of the *Gazette*, but as we are in doubt upon the point we give the paragraph.]

THE BERENICE.—This steamer experienced an accident of no great import on the 21st January, upon entering the harbour about 9 o'clock, p.m., from Suez: she grounded on the S. W. Prong, off the light-house, but sustained no damage. The accident was said to be occasioned by the appearance of false lights. A new piston is to be cast at Cairo for the *Berenice*, to be sent to Bombay by the *Atalanta*.

AN INTOLERANT CLERGYMAN.—We extract the following from the *Bombay Gazette*, Dec. 6.—“A young man (European) who had been for some time resident at Cochin, lately died there: a certain missionary clergyman of the town, (name not mentioned,) was called upon to perform the funeral service over the remains, which he refused to do, because the deceased was a *Protestant*. The missionary also inquired whether it was thought the deceased had repented of his sins; and whether he had received a Christian baptism. But the principal ground on which the refusal to perform the burial service was based, came out at last to be, that the young man had been heard to utter oaths shortly before his death. This statement was, however, quickly denied. Either way, the above clergyman, whoever he may be, appears to have acted most intolerantly.”

Ceylon.

(Our accounts are to January 4.)

THE TREASURY.—The Right Hon. the Governor has put the Treasury in commission. The commissioners appointed are Mr. Anstruther, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Gisborne, the Government Agent for the Western Province, and Mr. Wodehouse, the Assistant Colonial Secretary.

PRESENT STATE OF CEYLON.—Ceylon is at present in a most flourishing condition; all that has been done in the Customs has answered to admiration; duties have been given up to the amount of £15,000 per annum, and already increased trade has made up the deficiency. The enormous duty on tobacco has ceased to exist; there are hopes also of a reduction of the import duty on grain. In consequence of these most beneficial changes, the value of gardens producing articles on which the duty has been remitted, has risen greatly; exports have increased to an immense extent; capital is accumulating; the country is full of money, and every native flourishing. An alteration has been made in the salt system, by rendering the monopoly less extensive; the Colombo and Galle districts are now placed on the same footing with regard to salt as the interior. It is to be hoped that the East India Company will think fit to reform their system, and no longer keep up a vexatious and useless monopoly, by excluding Ceylon salt from Bengal. There can be but one reason for its continuance, and that is, to keep up the large salaries of the salt agents.

SUGAR CANES FROM THE ISLE OF FRANCE.—The “Hooghly,” Captain Bayley, from the Mauritius, has brought a quantity of sugar-canes for the plantations now establishing near Galle, by Mr. Henley. From this circumstance it would

appear that the opposition of the planters to the exportation of canes from the Isle of France has been overcome.

MADRAS MAILS—POST-OFFICE REFORM.—Of the *ten* Madras Mails due, one arrived yesterday, bringing papers to the 25th ultimo. It is to be hoped, that the Higher Authorities will ascertain the cause of the great delay that so frequently takes place in the conveyance of the Coast Mails to and from Ceylon; and insure, both by an efficient establishment and providing it against all emergencies likely to occur, their regular transmission, thereby obviating the very considerable inconvenience, and even loss that attends irregular and tardy communication between this Island and the Presidencies.—*Colombo Observer*, December 13th.

L'ARTEMISE.—On the 10th Dec. an entertainment was given on board this splendid vessel by the Commander, Capt. LaPlace, to the Right Hon. the Governor, and Mrs. Stewart Maekenzie, and a considerable number of British Residents in Colombo. The Frigate's boats were at the wharf at about twelve o'clock, for the purpose of taking the party on board. The Governor and family were received on the quarter deck by Capt. La Place, where also there was a body of marines drawn up, who presented arms; the musicians, at the same time, playing the National Anthem; after which, a salute of 19 guns was fired from the lower deck; the yards having been manned during the entire ceremony. Dancing then commenced upon the spacious deck (ornamented with the flags of various nations, those of Great Britain and France at either end), and was maintained with great spirit until the party descended into the Captain's apartments, to partake of an elegant collation prepared there for them. Justice having been done to a repast to which the East and West contributed their choicest delicacies, dancing recommenced, and the visitors did not all leave the ship until about 6 p.m. The day was most propitious for this display of hospitality and right good feeling on the part of the gallant Captain La Place. His guests were delighted with the attentions they received from the French officers; and as several of the modern appurtenances of the ship and her armament were matters of novelty to the visitors, numerous enquiries were made and explanations afforded.

SIR WILLIAM ROUGH.—Intelligence of the honour of knighthood, lately conferred upon the chief justice, has reached Ceylon.

EDUCATION—THE COTTA CHRISTIAN INSTITUTION.—On the 11th of December, an examination of the students of the Cotta Christian Institution took place at Cotta, in the presence of the Right Honourable the Governor, and a few of the ladies and gentlemen of Colombo. These youths were examined in the Bible, English Grammar, Geography, and the History of England; in each of which they answered with correctness and facility the questions proposed to them. The first class in Greek, read part of the 17th chapter of St. Luke's Gospel, and in the parsing and derivation of words shewed great readiness. The second class in Latin, construed several sentences of the *Delectus* and answered the greatest part of the grammatical questions put to them. At the conclusion of the examination, the Governor expressed the satisfaction he had felt in witnessing the progress they had made in their various studies, exhorted them to renewed application, and hoped that many of them would in future years use the knowledge they were now acquiring in endeavouring to promote both the temporal improvement and eternal good of their countrymen. His Excellency also selected four books, which were afterwards presented to four of the most deserving young men "as a token of his approbation."

THE TIGRIS.—We are now in daily expectation of the arrival of "The Tigris," she passed by Galle the day before yesterday, and sent on shore her loose letters and small mails which arrived here by express last evening. She left Cork on the 29th of August, and Madeira on the 6th of September. Of course the *Tigris* brings no news; she has made as usual a very fair passage, and will probably be ready for sea again in the first week of February.—*Ceylon Chronicle*, December 23.

MURDER.—A case of murder unparalleled for the extreme youth both of the victim and the perpetrators, was tried at the Criminal Session of the Supreme Court of Colombo, before the Chief Justice, held in December last. Kalooe Ollia, aged 13 years, and Meltiska Kenelle, 12, were indicted for the murder of Kiria, 10 years of age. From the confession of the first prisoner it appeared that the second prisoner had told him that the deceased was in the habit of beating him, whenever he, the second prisoner, went near his house, and asked him to bring the deceased out into the fields where the two prisoners would give him a beating. The first prisoner accordingly enticed him out, and commenced building a hut for the deceased, but not having enough sticks they agreed to go and cut more, and at the same time to see a bee's nest. In this way the prisoner led the deceased to where the second

prisoner lay in ambush as preconcerted, who with a stick knocked the deceased down, stopped his mouth with a rag to prevent his making any alarm, and gave him several blows upon the head. The two prisoners then dragged the body into the jungle for concealment, and the second prisoner stripped it of the cloth and beetle bag. The second prisoner, however, denied any participation in the transaction, and said, that he was substituted by the first prisoner for another boy named Keralamia, the real accomplice, as the first prisoner told him he would do. The deceased was missed on the day of the murder, but it was not till the evening of the next that the body was found, being cut in several places with a knife, and the skull extensively fractured. The two prisoners were then apprehended on suspicion, and the first being interrogated acknowledged all, and went to point out where the murder was committed; but before he arrived at the place, he said that a tree would be seen standing a little out from the jungle, and that blood would be found there, which proved to be true on reaching the spot. Upon this evidence Kalooe Ollia was found guilty, and sentence of death recorded. The Jury, however, having recommended him to mercy, the Right Honourable the Governor was pleased to mitigate the extreme penalty awarded. There being no legal evidence in the opinion of the Court against the second prisoner, Meltiska Kenelle, he was at once acquitted.

Singapore.

THE ARIEL—DREADFUL TYPHOON IN THE CHINA SEA.—The *Free Press*, November 30, states, that a vessel, without her main mast, was on the 29th Nov. descried entering the Roads from the eastward, and was soon recognised to be the *Ariel*, which left Singapore for China on the 24th October. It appeared that she had encountered a dreadful Typhoon in the China Sea, which for a time threatened her with total destruction. The *Ariel's* log gives the following particulars of the occurrence:—"On the 17th November, the weather, which for the previous 24 hours had been extremely severe, presented every appearance of an approaching Typhoon. At 10 o'clock in the morning, (barometer 30.10'.) the wind was blowing with a violence which baffled all description, the sea rising in pyramids all around; it was impossible to look to windward from the fury with which the rain and sea were blown on board, while the vessel lurched so, that half the main rigging was often under water, and the bowsprit sometimes entirely so. The storm continued with unabated fury during the night and the following day, and in a violent pitch the vessel carried away her jib-boom and fore-top-gallant mast; at one time she lay upon her beam ends, and it being perceived that she was settling down, it became necessary to cut away the main mast, which went close by the deck, and in falling carried away with it the foretop mast and the mizen mast, about ten feet from the deck, with all its rigging; at the same time doing further injury. The ship, however, immediately righted, but with three feet water in the hold, although she was got dry by six in the evening. During the whole night it still continued to blow tremendously, the wind veering from point to point, and rain without intermission, with an awful sea running, which washed right over the vessel as she rolled heavily to it. On the morning of the 19th, the wind began to moderate; but in the afternoon the gale increased again, and the weather to wear anew a threatening appearance, the vessel being at the same time found to be only a mile or two off the Scarborough shoal. The thickness of the weather prevented their sooner seeing the breakers, although they broke mountains high. The *Ariel* bore up immediately to get clear of this dangerous neighbourhood before night should set in; the weather being still dreadful, and the sea washing over and over her in every direction, and at daylight on the 20th no alteration had taken place, and so thick was the atmosphere all around that they could not see a ship's length from them. The vessel anxiously sought for the nearest port under any circumstances, and she accordingly bore up for Singapore, it being impossible to fetch the port of Manila although only 200 miles distant. It was ascertained that no material damage had accrued to the *Ariel's* valuable cargo, (opium)."

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND THE STRAITS.—In other portions of our Synopsis we have already alluded to this project, but in this place we may be allowed to dwell a little upon it. The *Free Press*, of Nov. 30, says, a gentleman at present residing in this settlement, (Singapore,) has recently ori-

ginated the subjoined plan of a monthly steam communication between Calcutta and the Straits; in order to extend to the Straits and to China the benefits of the communication opened (by steam) between England and India by the Red Sea. The plan is, to form a joint stock association, to which the names of several of the principal firms, &c., in Singapore have been subscribed. A steam vessel is to be purchased to carry passengers and freight. The time which the voyage between Calcutta and Singapore would occupy, would not exceed eight days, allowing her to touch a few hours at Penang and Malacca; she would thus have five days to remain at Singapore, and fifteen days for her return voyage, and for her stay at Calcutta, before the month was finished. The time of her departure from Calcutta would be regulated by the arrival of the mails by the Red Sea. The benefit which the scheme would confer on the settlers of the Straits would be great, and not much less so to the residents in Bengal. The numbers of the latter who now for business, pleasure, health, &c., resort to the Straits, would be greatly increased. The *vice versa* position we need not dwell upon. No hopes are held out to subscribers to the scheme that much profit will at first result from the undertaking; though it may reasonably be expected that after the first year, the increased number of passengers would enable it to pay pretty well. It is hoped that the Government of India will pass an act limiting the liability of the subscribers to the amount of the sum subscribed. The amount of the shares is fixed at 600 rupees each, and would be called for in three or four instalments.

THE OPIUM TRADE.—There was very little stated to be doing December 9th, in the Singapore market. Opium continued declining, and was quoted on this date at Spanish Dollars, 510. Gambier or Terrajaapanica was again in demand for the English market, and had advanced to Spanish Dollars, 2,; likely to go much higher.

China.

DEPARTURE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.—H. B. M. Chief Superintendent of Trade left Canton for Macao on the 2d Dec. A great number of his countrymen, and several Americans were present at his departure, apparently cordially approving of his determination to suspend all communication with the local government, until it can be resumed on such a footing as his government at home have prescribed.

CANTON GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The following questions lately submitted to the Committee, have elicited the subjoined opinions.—

1st Query.—When all due care and attention have been bestowed here, in the selection of Tea by an agent, and assisted by professional men either in public situations or private employ, is the agent justly liable to have such Tea thrown upon his hands, if the foreign market be in such a state as to make a loss the result of the shipment? The rejection being grounded on the opinion of one or more brokers in England?

The Committee unanimously answer that :—

The agent is not justly liable to have Tea thrown on his hands under the circumstances specified.

2d.—When Teas are very differently characterised in Great Britain, and from *fine* Teas here, are classed as *inferior* there; is it not likely they may have been changed in China? At whose risk is this? Is the agent here bound to guarantee the honesty of the Chinese, through whose hands Tea, Silk, &c., must pass. Answered :—Goods are at the risk of the party giving the order, provided the agent in China has exercised due care, and shipped off through the customary channels.

3d.—In executing a general order for Raw Silk within certain limits, is the agent here to be held responsible for a discrepancy of quality as exhibited by a difference of valuation and price in England? For instance, A sends silk costing here Drs. 510 per pecul, and B sends ditto at Drs. 550 a 560 per pecul: supposing B's Silk sells in England at 15s. a 15s. 6d. per lb., and A's. at 10s. to 11s. per lb., ought A to be held liable for the loss arising from the difference of cost here and sale price in England of the two qualities; taking into consideration, that the demand, from a peculiarity in the market at the time, ran more on the good and fine qualities of Silk? Answered :—In executing a general order for Raw Silk, if he use due diligence and

skill, the agent is not liable to any further responsibility, after the shipment shall have been completed, provided he has kept within the limits as to price; such being the nature of this market that considerable discrepancies may exist in the prices of Silk of similar quality, purchased even on the same day, and still more at longer intervals of time, there being no public mart where musters are exposed on show, and the Silk arriving in Canton at very irregular periods.

4th. —In making contracts with the Hong merchants, will your Committee state what power foreigners possess of enforcing due performance of the same? Answered:—No power whatever exists to enforce compliance on the part of the Hong merchant.

The following question then came under consideration:—

Where should claims be adjusted which are made by parties abroad on their agent here on account of transactions that have occurred in Canton? The Committee were unanimous in the opinion that all such claims should be adjusted in China.—*Canton Press*, 9th Dec.

OBITUARY.—Died at Bangkok, Siam, August 29th 1837, the Rev. ALANSON REED, American Missionary to the Chinese. Mr. Reed sailed from Boston in the ship "Louvre," Captain Brown, in company with twenty-three other Baptist Missionaries, September 22d, 1835. He took up his residence at Bangkok for the purpose of acquiring the Chinese language, but with the design of ultimately entering China Proper, if possible.

Thus within the last ten months have three Chinese Missionaries ceased their labours on earth, viz. the Rev. Edwin Stevens, of the American Pedobaptist Board of Foreign Missions, the Rev. Samuel Wolfe, of the London Pedobaptist Society, and the Rev. Alanson Reed, of the American Baptist Board of Foreign Missions.—*Ibid.*

DISTRESS IN THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND.—The exertions of the Committee of this Society to excite charity in behalf of the suffering Highlanders are certainly most extraordinary. We have had occasion to notice the subscriptions in course of collection at the different Presidencies of India. We have now to state that a list was opened in December amongst the European residents of China, and some heavy donations were made by the latter towards the benevolent object in view. The force of example is singularly evidenced in cases of this sort. An unobservant mind would be apt to reflect on the exceeding charity which pervaded the hearts of the subscribers. Yet is it not very possible that something of ostentation may have to do with the matter? In England, if the Duke of So and So's *name* is found heading some Subscription List, there are many of the nobility anxious to follow at the heels of each other, to join company with the Duke and exhibit *their* names and the amount of *their* donations. It is not charity but ostentation which acts as the prime mover. It would "look bad" to allow it to be said that so many great names decked a Subscription List, but that my Lord this, and my Lady that, refrained from "coming forward." And as it is in England, so is it all over the European world upon similar occasions.

New South Wales.

SYDNEY.

PROCLAMATION OF THE QUEEN.—A Gazette extraordinary was published Oct. 27th in Sydney, announcing that official intelligence had reached the Colony of the death of King William IV., and of Her Majesty's accession. By reference to our last Number, however, it will be seen that the important news had arrived considerably prior to the official announcement. The Gazette states that the Civil Officers and other Inhabitants of Sydney assembled at Government House on the 27th October; and the 50th regt. with detachments of the 4th and 80th regts. were drawn up on the lawn. The Royal Standard was hoisted half-mast high in the front of Government House and at Dawes'-battery. The proclamation which was lying in Government House was signed by the Governor, the Judges, &c. and also by a *native black*. There was a great concourse of persons assembled, and at 12 o'clock, A. M. the Sheriff, accompanied by the Governor and Staff, &c. entered the verandah and read the proclamation. On Saturday the 28th, a second supplement to *The Gazette Extraordinary*

was published containing the proclamation of the Queen's accession to the throne, with the signatures, and a notice from the Governor that Her Majesty was proclaimed between the hours of twelve and two o'clock on Friday. It also contained the proclamation for the suppression of vice and immorality, which is generally published at the commencement of a new reign; a proclamation ordering all Government Officers to continue their offices for six months, unless sooner suspended, and an order in Council directing the requisite alterations to be made in the Liturgy.

THE GOVERNOR,—We hear that his Excellency the Governor will leave New South Wales in the course of two months. It is said that Lord Glenelg offered him the Government of the Cape of Good Hope, but that as he wishes to retire from public life, Sir Richard declined accepting it.—*Colonist*, November 9th.

SUPREME COURT (24th October).—*Lamb v. Holden and Brenan*.—This was an action of trespass, brought to recover damages from the defendants for illegally taking away the plaintiff's assigned servant. Damages were laid at £200.—The trial was of much importance as tending to inculcate the Government, for giving its countenance to the illegal act stated. Mr. Lamb conducted his case in person, with considerable talent; he was assisted by Messrs. A'Beckett and Foster. The Attorney General and Mr. Windeyer were for the defendants. The Jury found a verdict for the latter. The proceedings in this case are so voluminous that we must content ourselves with extracting a few remarks upon them from the *Sydney Herald*, November 6.

"THE CASE OF JOHN LAMB, ESQ., v. THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Truly the present Government has cooked up a pretty "kettle of fish!" Throughout it has been dismissing magistrates for resisting convict influence—placing some in the felon's dock on accusations which, if substantiated, would subject them to the deprivation of liberty during the term of "their natural lives"—libelling some in the public newspapers—and taking away the assigned servants of others—these are the "elegant extracts" which will be referred to in time to come as indicative of the paternal sway of the present Botany Bay administration. It would be worth while to transport Cruikshank to illustrate them!

The last display was caused in the Supreme Court, on the 24th ult., by John Lamb, Esq., a merchant in Sydney, and one of the dismissed and libelled magistrates. Our readers have had the report of the case before them, and it speaks for itself. But how does it speak? Of aggression committed without any adequate cause, and defended by quibbles! The plaintiff comes into a Court of Justice to complain that he has been deprived of a useful servant by the unjustifiable acts of certain officers of the Government—the law officers of the Crown appear to defend their brother officials; and the course they adopt is that of some pettifogging Old Bailey pleader, who exults in preserving his client's neck from the noose, by means of a flaw in the indictment! We do not blame a private advocate for availing himself of every circumstance that may make for the case of his client; but for a Government to evade the merits of a public act which it may be called upon to justify, by resorting to mere technicalities, is scandalous. The act of which Mr. Lamb complained—that of depriving him of an assigned servant without cause—was either an indefensible arbitrary act, or it was an act capable of being fully explained and justified. The Attorney-General proclaimed that he was prepared to prove a good deal—we presume in justification of his clients—but he proved nothing; he occupied the time of the Court throughout a whole day in raising objections to this phrase, and to that phrase, as not being evidence; and the result has been, that his clients have gone out of Court grinning at the thought of having flung Mr. Lamb overboard; but branded by the honest public with the imputation that they are officials, who, being accused of having been parties to the commission of an arbitrary act of aggression, shrank from any attempt to explain or justify their conduct. They have been acquitted upon a point of law. But to what a humiliating, what a degraded position, do not acts like this reduce a Government?

The Government have defeated Mr. Lamb—but their victory (considering the means by which it was achieved) is their disgrace. The case stands just where it did—Mr. Lamb has lost—his pitiful assailants have gained, nothing. He still stands in the situation of one who has sustained a wanton injury from arbitrary power—they, in that of men, who, afraid to submit their conduct to the test of public opinion, shulk behind the ambush of pettifogging quibbles, which, however strictly legal weapons, are disgraceful when wielded by a Government conscious of possessing any more reputable means of defence. It is to be hoped, however, that a future Governor will treat such minions as they deserve to be treated, by representing to the British Ministry the necessity of sending out respectable men to fill their places—

men independent in principle, who would scorn to become the agents of mis-applied power, of which the present Government has afforded so many instances."

INGLIS v. WILSON. *Supreme Court*, Oct. 21st.—The acting Chief Justice pronounced his decision in this case. (See paragraph in our last headed "Col. Wilson's gallantry.") It was the opinion of the Chief Justice that the rule for the criminal information should be discharged, but only on payment of the costs of the application by the defendant. [In the course of the address, in which the learned Judge delivered his decision, he laid particular stress upon the fact that the wife of Inglis (for an assault upon whom Colonel Wilson stood upon his defence,) was "an interesting and prepossessing young female." Colonel Wilson's Counsel applied to the Judge on the termination of his speech, to have this *peculiar* sentence expunged from the decision, as it gave an invidious feature to the whole case. The acting Chief Justice allowed the sentence to be expunged accordingly.]

THE ADDRESS.—A Meeting will take place on the 16th instant, in the Mechanics' School of Arts, for the purpose of adopting an address, congratulating Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria on her accession to the throne, and also an address of condolence to the Dowager Queen Adelaide, on the heavy loss she has, in common with all British subjects, sustained by the death of our late beloved Sovereign King William.—*Colonist*, Nov. 9.

THE NEW JUDGE.—It appears after all that Mr. Dowling has been appointed Chief Justice in the place of Sir Francis Forbes, and that Dr. Willis, who recently arrived from England, is to be one of the Puisse Judges.—*Ibid.*

THE CHAIRMANSHIP.—The Magistrates for the district of Sydney met on Tuesday, at twelve o'clock, at the Police Office, for the purpose of electing a Chairman for the Quarter Sessions; there were twenty-five Justices present. The Attorney-General proposed William Montague Manning, Esq. as a fit and proper person to fill the situation of Chairman of Quarter Sessions; he was seconded by Colonel Shadforth. Mr. R. Scott, of Glendon, then proposed Lachlan M'Allister, Esq. to the same situation; Mr. Forster seconded the nomination. The matter was then referred to a division, and the numbers were declared to be as follows:—for Mr. Manning, 17; for Mr. M'Allister, 8; majority for Mr. Manning, 9.—*Ibid.*

THE STATUE.—A contemporary notices the suggestion of a correspondent in our last, relative to the erection of a statue in honour of Sir Richard Bourke, and recommends the Royal Exchange as a site for placing this proposed mark of respect to his Excellency. We perceive that *The Monitor* has taken up the subject.—*Ibid.*

DR. LANG.—A contemporary states that the ladies of Dr. Lang's congregation have collected a handsome subscription for the purpose of presenting an elegant gown to their reverend pastor on his return to the Colony.—*Ibid.*

DR. RULE.—The Attorney-General has declined preferring an indictment against Dr. Rule and his family, who, our readers are aware, were committed for trial by Mr. Justice Dowling, during the last criminal sessions for perjury. It is rumoured that the Doctor and his family have quitted the colony by the Vulture which left the port yesterday week for Valparaiso.—*Ibid.*

THE BAR.—John Alfred Cheek, Esq., who arrived by the Eweretta, has made an addition to the Colonial bar.—*Ibid.*

THE CROPS.—We are happy to hear that the crops in the districts of the Upper Hunter and Patrick's Plains are in a promising condition.—*Ibid.*

CHIEF JUSTICE DOWLING.—There is a rumour in the town that Chief Justice Dowling is to be Sir James Dowling.—*Ibid.*

THE CHURCH.—In St. Philips' Church on Sunday last, the Bishop of Australia preached an able and impressive sermon on the death of the late King, and, on the same day, the Rev. Henry Bobart adverted to the melancholy event from the pulpit of St. James'.—*Colonist*, Nov. 2.

THE DIOCESAN COMMITTEE.—We have been favoured with a copy of the present year's "Report of the Diocesan Committee of the Societies for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and for promoting Christian Knowledge." The various contributions for the religious purposes of the colony, as reported by the Committee, are as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Annual Subscriptions	916	19	0
Donations	228	11	8
Legacy	100	0	0
Church Collections	93	16	6
Subscriptions in England	2254	16	10
Total	£3594	4	0

ST. JAMES'.—We hear that the Rev. H. Bobart is about to enter upon the duties of Chaplain of St. James', and that the Rev. Mr. Cartwright is meditating a trip to Europe.—*Ibid.*

THE CATHEDRAL.—It is said that the Bishop calculates upon obtaining from one source or another the sum of £20,000, for the purpose of building St. Andrew's Cathedral. Some of the Committee, we understand, are averse to the expenditure of so large a sum of money on one church; and they think that, in the present state of the colony, it would be more prudent to build four or five smaller ones in different parts of Sydney.—*ibid.*

BIBLE SOCIETY.—We have taken a hasty glance at the twenty-first Report of the New South Wales Auxiliary Bible Society, by which it appears that the receipts of the Society during the past year were £425. 19s. As we consider the free circulation of the Holy Scriptures a matter of paramount importance to the interests of true religion, we shall, in all probability, comment upon the labours of the Society in our next.—*Ibid.*

SIR FRANCIS FORBES.—In consequence of the resignation of Chief Justice Forbes, who, it appears, retires into private life with a pension of a thousand a-year, a new Judge has been appointed for this colony. It is thought that the chief cause which led to the appointment of a new Judge, was the disagreement between Mr. Dowling and Mr. Burton respecting precedence, in consequence of which the Home Government thought it prudent to send out another in the place of the late Chief Justice.—*Ibid.*

MURDER—CASSILIS.—On the night of Saturday, the 23d current, a brutal assault was committed upon Mr. John Jones, of Tarce, in the above district, by one of his own servants, who under the excitement of intoxication, plunged a pair of sheep shears into his master, which penetrated the thigh and groin to a considerable depth. No hopes of Mr. Jones' life are at present entertained by the medical gentleman who attends him. The perpetrator of this diabolical act is now in custody.—*Ibid.* [Mr. Jones's death was subsequently announced]

PORT OF SYDNEY.—Value of all goods imported and exported, from the 1st of July to the 30th September, 1837, exclusive of the imports from the Fisheries and New Zealand:—Total value of goods imported, £245,752. Total number of goods exported:—To the Fisheries, £18,399; New Zealand, £12,727; other places, £203,981; total amount of exports £235,107.—*Ibid.*

MR. M'LEAY.—The *Australian* announces that the Secretary of State has directed that Mr. M'Leay, our late Colonial Secretary, shall receive an addition of £250 per annum to his former pension of £750; £500 of which is to be paid by the Home Government, and the remaining £500 by the Colonial Treasury.—*Ibid.*

APPOINTMENTS.—We learn from undoubted authority that a Mr. Willis, of the Chancery Bar, has received the appointment to the Chief Justiceship, and that Mr. Justice Kinchela is to be continued on the bench as an Equity Judge. Messrs. Minnithorpe and Edward Gregory Savage, Attorneys of Courts of Westminster, and Mr. Hugh Dickinson, late articled clerk to David Chambers, Esq., were on Tuesday last admitted Attorneys, Solicitors, and Proctors of the Supreme Court.—*Ibid.*

REVIEW.—His Excellency the Governor, and Staff, has inspected the 50th regiment in the Barrack Square. They performed the different evolutions in a satisfactory manner, under Colonel Wodehouse; and the appearance of the men, and the good state of discipline they were in, was highly creditable to their commanding officer.—*Ibid.*

SHIPPING SALE.—The "James Watt," "Sophia Jane," and "William the Fourth," steamers, will be sold by Isaac Simmons and Co., on Saturday next, the 4th instant.—*Ibid.*

PORT PHILLIP.—It was stated that this settlement would shortly be established as a distinct dependency, with a Lieut.-Governor, though under the control of the Government of N. S. W. The expenses of the Settlement were to be defrayed from its own taxation.

SITE FOR A NEW COLONY.—A remarkably fine tract of country had been discovered beyond New England, at the back of Liverpool Plains extending towards Moreton Bay. The whole country is stated to be well watered and well adapted for sheep.

PROJECTED RAILWAY.—A Company was in formation for the purpose of making a Railroad from Sydney to Yass; a Town about 200 miles s. w. from Sydney in the direct line to Port Phillip.

CATHEDRAL CHURCH.—A Meeting took place at Sydney, October 25th, the Bishop of Australia in the chair, when £4000 was subscribed towards building a

Cathedral Church in the town. It was supposed that at least £20,000 would be available for this purpose.

STATE OF THE GAOL.—State of H. M.'s Gaol, Sydney October 25th. For trial 129 (6 women)—death 2—various punishments 80.

BAD MONKY.—A considerable number of bad shillings and sixpences were in circulation, at the end of October, in Sydney.

MURDERS BY NATIVES.—Extract of a letter from Jerry's Plains, October 18th, "I have just heard that three of Mr. G. Bowman's Stockmen and Shepherds have been murdered at Liverpool Plains by the native blacks, who have robbed the station and taken the fire arms and ammunition along with them. *Bushrangers*—Several Bushrangers have been captured in this neighbourhood. *Scabbed Sheep*.—A great number of Scabbed Sheep were stated to be on Liverpool Plains, and it was feared they would infect others.

CAPTAIN OF THE SLOOP JESSIE.—The body of the Captain of the sloop Jessie, wrecked to the northward of Newcastle, was found a few days prior to Nov. 7th, on the beach of Port Stephens; his remains were partly destroyed by native dogs.

DRUNKENNESS.—The excess of this vice amongst the lower orders in Sydney, and in the country generally, seems to become daily more conspicuous. Hardly a day passes but it is attended by some case or cases of death from drunkenness. We might fill a page or two with merely noticing the constant inquests. All admit, says the *Sydney Herald*, that drunkenness is the besetting sin of this Colony; we would call the attention of the Government to the very improper practice which prevails of some masters supplying their convict servants with rum, as a reward or encouragement to labour. We suggest that the Government adopt a regulation, in no instance to be departed from,—that every holder of convict labour who may in future be proved to have supplied rum to his servants, at any other than sheep-shearing and harvest time, shall be deprived of those servants, and rendered ineligible to have convicts assigned to him.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

EXPORTS.—The *Tasmanian*, (Oct. 6) says "Our readers generally may not be aware of the enormous exports of this infantine Colony—a Colony, be it remembered, not inhabited by Europeans more than some five and thirty years. As regards the wool, we may remark that the value exported of that staple commodity last season, amounted to £140,000: and as to oil, up to the present period, the fishery has been most favorable. Although the season has not yet terminated, 4000 tons of oil have been already casked. Which 4000 tons might now, if we so pleased, be placed to British account in this Colony, at upwards of twenty pounds per ton. In addition, however, to the oil, no less than 200 tons of bone have been obtained, which, at the lowest value in the Colony, is £100 per ton. Thus the oil and bone may be fairly valued at the very least at £100,000.

In speaking of the fisheries, *Murray's Review* says:—"We should think, from the quantity of bone and oil already procured in the bays of Bruné Island, Recherche Bay, and South Port, that the value, at the end of the season, will exceed £50,000, at the present colonial prices.

AN EXPECTED SMASH.—We hear there is a screw loose with more than one public officer, and a heavy smash may be very soon expected. Bills of the parties are flying all over the town and discounting at from £20 to £25 per cent.—nothing can stand this. Surely the Government ought to require sureties from those who are entrusted with their moneys. Some of these officers are entrusted with thousands, and without any check. We are in possession of some curious facts relative to the conduct of one public officer, which we shall lay before the public shortly.—*Tasmanian*, Oct. 6.

CAPTAIN LANGDON.—We understand that Captain Langdon has let his property at the Lower Clyde for £1300 per annum. We regret to learn that this gentleman is about to retire from the Colony.—*Ibid*.

THE REV. MR. DOVE.—We understand that the Rev. Mr. Dove, lately officiating minister of St. Andrew's—Scotch Church, has received the offer of the clerical appointment at Flinder's Island; for which place, on the motion of the Colonial Treasurer, it was agreed in Council, that an ordained preacher should be provided.—*True Colonist*, Oct. 6.

DEATH OF MR. NICHOLAS.—Mr. Nicholas, a highly respectable farmer and

millar at the Clyde, met with his death by a severe fall from his gig, while proceeding to Church at Bothwell, on Sunday last.—*Ibid.*

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF HIS OFFICER BY A SOLDIER.—Captain Mackay, of the 21st Fusileers, narrowly escaped losing his life, by the hands of a private of the same regiment, who laid in wait for him, on the morning of Friday last, armed with a musket, in the vicinity of Captain Mackay's quarters, but was fortunately observed by the regimental drum-major, who questioning the man, and finding his conduct to be open to the most alarming suspicion, obtained assistance and secured him. His musket was found to be loaded, and he has since owned that it was his intention to have discharged it at Captain Mackay—but, whether under the impulse of insanity or malevolence does not yet appear, although he has since shewn symptoms, real or counterfoit, of an unsound mind. Captain Mackay is much beloved among the soldiers of the regiment for his extremo kind-heartedness.—*Ibid.*

EDITORIAL CHANGES.—Messrs. R. L. Murray and Melville, late joint proprietors of the *Tasmanian and Review*, have separated their journals—the *Tasmanian*, continuing to be printed at the same office with the *Colonial Times*, remains the property of Mr. Melville, edited, as we are informed, by Mr. Morgan, late police Magistrate of Richmond. The *Review* is to remain in the hands of its original proprietor, Mr. R. L. Murray, and to be published every Tuesday. This change has led to the establishment of a new advertising paper, to be circulated *gratis*, under the title of the *Advertiser*.—*Ibid.*

COMMERCE—PORT OF LAUNCESTON.

Imports.	Exports.	Ships inwards.		Ships Outwards.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1830.—£ 44,276.	£ 38,357.	30—	4,353.	28—	4,648.
1831.—£ 64,494.	£ 54,926.	30—	5,551.	32—	6,061.
1832.—£ 89,660.	£ 61,258.	45—	6,686.	46—	7,168.
1833.—£103,082.	£ 71,086.	46—	7,051.	47—	6,745.
1834.—£115,942.	£ 85,909.	42—	6,887.	45—	6,490.
1835.—£172,949.	£169,581.	65—	12,087.	65—	11,557.

Mauritius.

HILL COOLIES.—A notice, dated 9th December, signed Geo. F. Dick, (Colonial Secretary,) states that His Excellency the Governor deems it for the interest of the Colony, to discontinue for some time the importations of Indian labourers; and therefore no further permission will be given for that purpose after the end of the year. Due notice would be given when such licenses were to be resumed.

THE GOVERNOR.—Much discussion is going on in the papers before us on the subject of the expected departure of Sir W. Nicolay. A correspondent of the *Mauricien* sums up the various expressions of joy and sorrow at the event, by stating it as his opinion, that many Governors have done more harm than the present, and but very few more good; and that when it is said the entire population of the colony will be overwhelmed with joy at his departure, the term entire population is most grossly abused.

COL. SIMPSON, H. M. 29TH REG.—This officer has been blamed (we believe without the least justice) for refusing the services of the band of his regiment, to the heads of the various seminaries, during the late distributions of prizes.

DECLINE OF COMMERCE.—One reason given for the decline of commerce at this colony is stated to be the custom of the merchants, consignees of goods, disposing of one half their consignments to the retailers, and then retailing the remaining portion themselves; thus causing considerable want of confidence in the smaller traders, and their invariably offering less for goods than they would do, could they be sure of the entire invoices being parted with.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.—The interesting ceremony of the Distribution of Prizes to the students of the College of St. Louis, was held on the 19th; of the Colonial Academy, on the 21st; and of the Mauritius Academy, on the 23d.

PETITIONS ON STAMPED PAPER.—A Government order of 21st Dec. notifies

that in future all letters, petitions, memorials, &c., whether addressed to the Governor himself, or to any member of the Government, must be upon stamped paper, or they will not be taken into consideration.

SUPREME COURT.—Mr. Anderson, magistrate of Port Louis, was, on the 27th December, convicted in costs at the instance of Mr. F. Kœnig, for an abuse of authority in having granted permission to an apprentice to leave her master (Mr. K.) without waiting for the sanction of the Chief Justice, as is usual on such occasions.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—Mr. Hollier Griffiths has retired from the office of President of the Chamber, as well as from being a member. In a letter, dated 1st Dec., addressed to the members, he complains of the discouragement he had met with both from the Government and their own body; stating, with regard to the latter, that during the preceding six months thirteen meetings had been summoned, at four only of which had a more quorum attended. In a subsequent letter to the *Mauricien*, dated 29th Dec., he states that no sufficient number of members could be assembled after three different notices to take his resignation into consideration, and he had therefore no other mode but through the Press, to intimate the fact to the Commercial body.

MURDER.—The *Mauricien* of the 11th Dec. gives details of a most horrible murder committed at Port Louis, on the 9th, by an Indian (Hill coolie) on a female apprentice. The cause was jealousy, and the unhappy man, after having satisfied his vengeance by stabbing his victim to death, inflicted upon himself with the same instrument two wounds, which the paper of the 13th states proved mortal.

THE REV. A. F. LE GROS.—It will be in the recollection of our readers, observes the *Calcutta Christian Observer* for January, that the Rev. A. F. Le Gros, a native of Switzerland, accompanied by two native preachers, proceeded to the Mauritius for missionary purposes, amongst the Bengali Emigrants and the Slaves. The authorities refused him permission to land and prosecute his labours; first, because they disapproved of his object; secondly, because he was not a British, but a Swiss subject. He acted upon the letter of their instructions and proceeded to England. He arrived, wended his way to Parliament-street, and laid his case before the Colonial authorities. Lord Glenelg at once gave him permission to return (accompanied by other missionaries,) to labour unfettered at the Mauritius.

Bourbon.

RUPTURE WITH MADAGASCAR.—The mission of the Corvette *La Prevoyante* to St. Augustine's Bay, to re-establish amicable intercourse with the *Antanossis*, which had been interrupted, owing to the proceedings of the *Voltigeur*, under the command of Capt. Biolet (see our No. 3, page 225), had met with complete success. The account given of his mission by Capt. Guillaum, of the *Prevoyante*, including the manners and customs of this extraordinary nation, is very interesting, but by far too long for our columns. The misunderstanding had its origin during the late war between the *Antanossis* and the *Hovas*, which war must have been a somewhat formidable one, since it is stated that the expedition of the latter nation consisted of 30,000 armed men.

Cape of Good Hope.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW GOVERNOR, MAJOR-GENERAL NAPIER.—His Excellency Major-General Napier arrived in Table Bay, on Saturday evening (20th Jan.), in the *Euphrates*, and landed, under a salute from the Castle, about seven o'clock. On Monday, at one o'clock, he took the usual oaths in the presence of the Heads of Departments and public Officers, whose attendance had been required for that purpose at Government House.

As the Colonial Government has been in a state of gradual Reform during the last ten or twelve years, we have acquired a habit of expecting something now at the commencement of every administration. At the commencement of Sir Benjamin D'Urban's government, four years ago, a Legislative Council was formed—a step, we believe, towards that Representative form of Government which is the characteristic principle of Modern Liberty.

With the constitution and proceedings of this Council, and particularly with their Resolution to permit the publication of their Debates, the Colonists appear to be pretty well satisfied. It is not likely, therefore, that any change is contemplated in this department. There may, perhaps, be a small addition made to their number : and in the course of a few years, it is possible that the non-official members may be elected by the people—the electors being all those qualified or liable to be summoned to serve on Juries.

The chief defects of this Government are observable in the departments of general education and physical improvements.

What we pray for, then, is the appointment of a Commissioner, or Board of Commissioners of public instruction. And if General Napier shall add this to the other Departments of his Government, he will merit the thanks and praises of the present and all succeeding generations.

Another department, not less important, and in its effects closely allied to the former, is that of internal improvements. We have not in the whole colony a single artificial harbour ! At Cape Town, foreign commerce rests on the shoulders of half-naked men working up to the middle in water ! And to bring a ton of produce to the capital, we require the strength of eighteen oxen, attended by two men, moving at the rate of two and a half, or three miles an hour !

Should General Napier add to his Government, a Board of Commissioners of Public Works, we might, in a few years, double our produce and our commerce, and dispense with sixteen-eightieths of the animal power now required for their circulation.—*S. A. Com. Adv.*, January 24th.

MR. PONS' PORTRAIT OF SIR B. D'URBAN.—A subscription irrespective of the plate subscription, had been set on foot in Graham's Town, late in January, for the purpose of obtaining a portrait of the late respected Governor of the Cape. It was intended that this portrait should be executed by a Resident of the town ; and Mr. Pons (the artist chosen for the purpose), would accordingly quit Graham's Town, of which he is a resident, for Cape Town, for the purpose (after the sanction of his Excellency), of carrying the intentions of the subscribers into effect.

ADDRESS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN COLLEGE TO THE LATE GOVERNOR.—The Directors, &c. of the College had complimentarily addressed Sir Benjamin, acknowledging " the constant favour with which his Excellency had ever regarded that institution," and regretting his Excellency's recall. Sir B. D'Urban replied to the address, thanking the Directors, &c. for their testimonial, and stating that he had always felt a disposition to assist in educational purposes.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE SERVICE OF PLATE TO THE LATE GOVERNOR.—Many of the old colonists (the Dutch and others) were subscribing their mites (one shilling and upwards) towards the above object. This fact certainly shews that the late Governor was universally respected, perhaps, we may add, extensively beloved, in the colony.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, (Dec. 28th).—*Collector of Customs*.—A discussion took place on the subject of increasing the salary of the Collector of Customs (Mr. Field). *Green Point Municipality*.—Presented ; a draft of an Ordinance for the creation of a Municipal Board, for the districts of Green Point and Sea Point ; read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on 29th January. *Lord's Day Bill*.—Mr. Ross introduced a Bill to amend the Sunday Ordinance. Its object was to mitigate the rigorous provisions of the Ordinance ; so that Bakers, and Butchers in particular, might infringe on the Sunday, by trading for an hour or two, previous to, and after, Divine Service. A discussion ensued. After considerable opposition, the Bill was ordered to be read a second time on the 29th January. *Wharf in Table Bay*.—Mr. Ross said that the mercantile body had expected that some Ordinance would have been introduced, enacting that the wharfage dues hereafter should be applied to the extension of wharf accommodation in the Bay. The Secretary to Government said the construction of Dwarf Jetties had been ordered. They were about to commence ; and the expense would be liquidated out of the wharfage revenue.

INTERFERENCE WITH THE CHURCH—THE REV. R. SHAND.—The following Correspondence has passed between the Secretary to the Governor, and the Rev. R. Shand, which was deemed of considerable interest by the colonists, inasmuch as it was learnt therefrom that the proceedings of the highest ecclesiastical and legally-constituted authority of the church, in this colony, on a purely clerical matter ; and in a case, too, entertained by an inferior ecclesiastical court, and decided in appeal by the superior church authority, have been interfered with, and their decision annulled by the Colonial Government.

Colonial Office, Cape Town, 12th Jan. 1838.

Rev. Sir,—

With reference to your verbal request to be made acquainted with the Governor's decision in your case, I am directed by his Excellency to inform you that he proposes to bring the whole matter before the Right Hon. the Secretary of State, and to continue your suspension from the Ministry of Tulbagh, until Her Majesty's pleasure therein shall be made known, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JOHN BELL.

To the Rev. R. Shand.

Cape Town, 15th January. 1838.

Honourable Sir,—

I beg leave hereby respectfully, yet firmly and decidedly to state, that your letter of the 12th instant, is in part of such a character, that I am not warranted either to retain or acknowledge it. The Governor has no power at all, either to suspend, or continue suspension, from the office of the Ministry of Tulbagh, and besides, no suspension from the Ministry of Tulbagh exists. The highest ecclesiastical authority of this land determined that the sentence of suspension imposed on me by the special meeting of the 2d Presbytery, ceased to have effect on the 19th October, 1836; and, by a subsequent decision, that I am anew free to exercise all the functions of my office as Minister of Tulbagh. And I take this opportunity of again most solemnly protesting against the whole interference of his Excellency the Governor, with respect to the congregation of Tulbagh, from the period of my suspension up to this day, &c. &c.

R. SHAND.

The Hon. Col. J. Bell,
Sec. to Gov.

The Rev. R. Shand had placed the above correspondence before the Rev. W. Robertson, Scribe of the Synod, &c. in order that copies might be sent through the Scribe to the several consistories of the Dutch Reformed Church in the Colony. The Rev. R. Shand stated to the Scribe that he had returned Col. Bell's Letter.

SUNDAY TRADING.—(11th January).—The Law officers of the Crown having decided "that selling in shops (in England) *on Sundays* is not indictable at common law, and that the practices (at home) of constables, &c. compelling tradesmen to pay a sum of money for entering appearances to presentments for a nuisance is entirely illegal;" in consequence of this decision, a Public Meeting was about to be held at Cape Town "to devise the best means of recovering the sums already paid into the Crown Office resulting from the ordinance on Sunday Trading extant in the Colony.

SUPREME COURT.—The Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court commenced and terminated January 15th. The Judge (Sir J. Wylde) congratulated the country on the lightness of the Calendar, and the state of the various Institutions for improvements.

OFFENCES BEYOND THE FRONTIER.—**IMPORTANT QUESTION AT LAW.**—(Supreme Court, December 23rd.)—Before a full Bench at this date, the Attorney General petitioned the Court under the 9th Sect. of Ord. 73, for a warrant to apprehend certain persons named, who had been reported to him as having committed the crime of theft beyond the Frontier of the Colony. A long and animated discussion took place on the case, between the Chief Justice, the Attorney General, Justice Menzies, &c. It was argued pro and con that the Court might, or might not, in the true spirit of the Colonial Law, issue the warrant petitioned for. The Attorney General's position was that the Statute prescribes, that people who have committed crimes beyond the Frontier, and who have come into the Colony, may be apprehended by the Resident Magistrates of the District in which they are found; and it then goes on to supply beyond the boundary, the place of Resident Magistrates. According to this view, a man who goes over the boundary of the Colony, and kills a man, and returns into the Colony, may be apprehended and punished. Justice Menzies urged the Court to be extremely careful how it used its jurisdiction in the case before it. If it extended its jurisdiction where it had none, it was liable to damages. The Act upon which the Court must determine, was, of itself, doubtfully expressed. Ultimately it was determined to defer the decision, the subject being deemed by the Court one of the greatest importance as involving a point of law.—*Decision deferred.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE BANK.—*Report of the Chairman and Directors at the First General Meeting holden 15th Jan. 1838.*—The Directors have great pleasure in being able to meet the Shareholders under very encouraging circumstances, although the Home Government had declined to sanction the Ordinance applied for to establish a Joint-Stock Bank.

The balance sheet now produced, made up to the 31st December, will show for the five months a clear profit of £2,228. 8s. 6d. which will consequently admit of the sum of £1,550. being carried to the account of the "Surplus Fund," reserving the balance to be distributed to the Proprietors.

The Directors have had under their consideration a question of very great importance as it affects the solidity of the Monetary system of this Colony; they cannot but regard the present Government Paper Currency as based upon an unsound and insecure foundation. This circulating medium, which is exchangeable only for Bills on the Treasury in London, is not convertible into the precious metals at the will of the holder, and consequently cannot be deemed a legal tender; and there can be no doubt, that in the event of Gold and Silver becoming scarce in the Colony, it would be dangerous for the Company to receive such paper in exchange for their own issues, payable on demand in a metallic currency. It will, therefore be the duty of the Directors to make such representations to the proper authorities, as may lead to the withdrawal of this paper, and the substitution of a currency convertible into specie at the will of the holder, as the only effectual check against over-issue, and the evils incident to a delusive paper-money.

Another point to which the consideration of the Proprietary is to be directed at this meeting, regards the expediency of establishing a Branch Bank at Graham's Town, or in other districts of the Colony.

ROAD ACROSS THE CAPE FLATS AND DOWNS.—To the proposal made to Government by the Agricultural Society, and the Shareholders, in the projected High Road across the Cape Flats and Downs, the Governor has replied (23d Dec.) to the effect that he could proceed no farther in the matter than submit to H. M.'s Government any proposal accompanied by the necessary detailed information which the Shareholders of the Society may be pleased to put in his hands for that purpose. It appears that could six per cent. per annum on the sum required for forming the road in question, be secured, no difficulty would be experienced in raising the money—even should the sum amount to £50,000.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CAFFERS.—We hear nothing from the Frontier, but that all is well. It does not follow from this, however, that no cattle have been missed, or that no cattle have been stolen. According to a proper article in the Treaties, before the Caffers are called upon by Government, to make satisfaction for lost cattle, it must be shown that they were properly attended, and that Caffers have taken them. That cattle stray, or that Caffers steal on the Frontier, it would be absurd to deny. We quote good authority, however, when we state that the returns of Caffer depredations for last week are blank.—*Commercial Adv.*, Jan. 20.

STOLEN CATTLE.—It has been suggested (says the *S. A. Com. Adv.*) that an official return of cattle stolen from the Colony and traced to thieves beyond the Border, published by authority, at stated periods, would put an end to much of the heart-burning experienced by the Frontier Colonists.

BRANCH BANK AT GRAHAM'S TOWN.—We are glad to observe that a Branch Bank is now seriously contemplated at Graham's Town.

ASIATIC REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

ATTENDANCE AT PUBLIC OFFICES.—General Department, 27th Dec.—Inconvenience being experienced from irregularity in the hours of attendance at the different public offices, the honourable the Deputy-Governor of Bengal has prescribed that the hours of business in all public offices shall be at the least six in the day, and ordinarily from 10 to 4. For the convenience of the mercantile community, the

Custom-house to be open at 10 o'clock. If in any other office, from the difficulty of obtaining the early attendance of a due proportion of the establishment, business cannot conveniently commence before 11 o'clock, the head of such office shall give notice of that being the hour at which the office will open, and it will continue open for the transaction of business till 5 p. m. The head of every office to be present to examine and countersign the book of attendance kept as a check upon the establishment.

GENTLEMEN CADETS' CERTIFICATES.—A letter from the Court of Directors to the Indian Government, published at Calcutta, 29th Dec., stated that the former had adopted a resolution on the 30th Nov., 1836, for granting honorary Certificates of diligence and good conduct to Gentlemen Cadets of the Military Seminary, who though they may have been unsuccessful in obtaining Engineer appointments, might yet be considered as meriting some testimony of approbation for their exertions in study, &c.

REGIMENTAL RISE.—A letter from the Court of Directors to the Indian Government published 29th Dec., stated that "It is the Court's wish and desire that regimental rise should in every case be brought into full operation at the earliest practicable period after the arrival of the Cadet at the Presidency for which he is appointed." Another paragraph of the Court's letter expressed that "No Cornet or Ensign is removable for purposes of promotion except at his own request."

TRANSIT DUTIES.—The act for regulating those duties which was lately published in draft in the Government Gazette, passed 3d Jan., 1838, and was promulgated for general information.

REDUCED PERIODS OF SERVICE.—*Fort William*, Dec. 29th.—Paragraphs of a letter of the Court of Directors to the Government of India. "Being of opinion that some additional advantages in respect to the periods of retirement may be properly granted to senior officers of the service who would have been more especially the immediate objects of benefit from a retiring fund, had such a fund been established, we have resolved that the period of service to qualify an officer for the pay of each advanced rank after that of Captain shall be reduced from five to four years. We desire that it may be distinctly understood that this is a final measure. You will accordingly decline to forward to us any application which may have in view a further extension of the regulations," &c.

WAREHOUSING OF GOODS.—A draft act was read in council first time, Jan. 5th, proposing that a corporate body be formed for the warehousing of goods by the name of the "Bengal Banded Warehouse Association."

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

Civil.

Dec. 4.—Capt. F. S. Hawkins to perform duties of mag. in camp of Gov. Gen.

5. Mr. H. Atherton to be an assist. under com. of rev. and circ. of Cuttack div., and to exercise powers of joint mag. and dep. coll. of Midnapore.

— Mr. H. M. Reid to be an assist. under com. of rev. and circ. of Bhau-gulpore div.

— Mr. J. H. Reilly to be dep. coll. in zillah Jessore.

— Mr. E. Smart to be ditto, ditto, Moorshedabad.

— Mr. G. F. Houlton, furlough to the Hills 18 months, for health.

7. Lieut. W. F. Eden, 3d Madras N. I., to be 3d assist. to residt. at Indore.

19. Mr. A. Ogilvie to officiate till further ord. as coll. of Nuddea.

— Mr. C. Steer, ditto, ditto, as mag. of ditto.

— Mr. F. Gouldsbury, to be civ. and sess. judgo of West Burdwan, v. Mr. R. Macan (to England.)

19. Mr. E. E. H. Repton to be mag. and coll. of N. div. of Cuttack, v. T. C. Scott (to England.)

— Mr. F. J. Morris to be spec. dep. coll. in prov. of Cuttack, v. Repton.

— Mr. R. B. Garrett to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Furruckpore, v. Mr. W. H. Martin, (to England.)

— Mr. C. H. Lushington to be spec. dep. coll. in zillahs Shahabad and Sarun, v. F. J. Morris.

20. Mr. C. Garstin to dep. opium agent at Shahabad.

— Mr. G. F. Cockburn reported qualified in native languages.

— Mr. H. M. Reid, ditto.

— Mr. R. C. Raikes, permitted to proceed, in prosecution of his studies, to Kishnagur.

— Mr. W. J. Morgan being reported qualified in native languages, the order of 29th Nov. for his return to England, cancelled.

— Mr. C. T. Sealy retired from the service.

20. Mr. G. J. Siddons, ret. from serv.
 — Mr. W. H. Valpy, ditto.
 — Mr. J. Dewar, ditto.
 — Mr. R. Trotter, furl. to Europe.
 — Mr. H. Walters, ditto.
 — Mr. R. Woodward, furl. to Europe for one year on private affairs.

21. Mr. A. A. Greathead to officiate as joint mag. and dep. coll. at Bareilly, during absence of Mr. F. Williams at Pillibheet.

26. Mr. J. Curtis to be civ. and sess. judge of Hooghly, v. Mr. C. R. Martin removed.

— Mr. R. Barlow to be ditto, ditto, of East Burdwan, v. Curtis.

— Mr. W. A. Pringle to be ditto, ditto, of Rajeshahy, v. Barlow.

— Mr. B. Golding to be ditto, ditto, of Purneah, v. Pringle.

— Mr. W. J. H. Money to be mag. and coll. of Tipperah, v. Golding.

— Mr. C. Garstin relieved from additional judgeship of Patna, to give his attention solely to trial of Thugs.

— Mr. G. G. Mackintosh to receive charge of office of mag. and coll. of Purneah from Mr. F. E. Read, and to conduct the duties till further orders.

27. Mr. E. E. H. Repton app. in the office of salt agent in N. div. of zillah Cuttaek, v. Scott to Europe.

— Mr. B. J. Colvin app. in the office of salt agent in S. div., ditto, v. Wilkinson to Europe.

— Mr. G. T. Lushington returned to duty, 12th December.

— Mr. H. Unwin, ditto.

— Mr. H. M. Pigou permitted to retire from civil service from 30th Dec.

29. Mr. G. A. C. Plowden to act as dep. sec. to Govts. of India and Bengal, in judicial and rev. departments, till further orders.

Jan. 1.—Mr. C. Maesween to be sec. to Gov.-Gen. for N. W. P. in judicial rev. and general departments.

— Mr. J. Thomson to officiate as ditto, ditto, during absence of Mr. Maesween, or till further orders.

2. Mr. W. Dampier to be com. of rev. of Jessore div., v. Mr. H. M. Pigou, (resigned).

— The Hon. R. Forbes to officiate as civil and sess. judge of Dinagepore.

— Mr. P. G. E. Taylor to officiate as coll. of Moorshedabad, during Mr. Forbes' absence.

— Mr. F. Stainforth to be mag. and dep. coll. of Beerbhoom, v. Mr. W. J. H. Money.

— Mr. R. M. Skinner to officiate as mag. of Mymensing.

2. Mr. E. V. Irwin to continue to officiate as coll. of that district, till further orders.

— Mr. F. B. Kemp to officiate as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Tipperah.

3. Mr. G. T. Trevor permitted to proceed to Jessore, and study the Oriental languages.

— Mr. W. R. Kennaway, furlough to Europe.

9. Mr. W. J. Morgan to be an assist. to magistrate of 24 Purgunnahs.

— Mr. W. Adam to officiate as a com. of Court of Requests, during absence of Mr. C. W. Brietzeke.

— Mr. T. A. Dearman to be dep. col. in district of Daeca, and Mymensing.

10. Mr. J. F. M. Reid, to be Postmaster general.

17. Mr. G. Wilmot to exercise powers of joint mag. and dep. coll. at Meerut.

20. Mr. R. J. Tayler, additional judge of Gorruckpore, transferred to Mirzapore, and appointed add. judge in latter dist.

27. Mr. J. J. Taunton to officiate as mag. and coll. of Humeerpore.

— Mr. N. B. Edmonstone to officiate as mag. and coll. of Ghazceppore.

— Mr. G. T. Lushington to officiate as mag. and coll. of Bareilly.

— Mr. C. T. Le Bas to be an assist. under commissioner of Agra division.

— Mr. T. J. Turnor to officiate as mem. of sudder board of rev. during absence of Mr. W. Fane (on leave to Cape) or till further orders.

— Mr. J. Davidson to officiate as commissioner of Rohileund division.

— Mr. J. Mercer to officiate for Mr. Davidson at Furruckabad.

Feb. 14.—Mons. Fressanges nominated Procureur du Roi, v. Mons. De Roziere, res. (This is a French app. at Chandernagore, by the Marquis de St. Simon, gov. gen. of the French poss. in India.)

(Continued in P. S.)

Military.

Dec. 4.—Ens. A. Skene, 9th N. I. furl. to Van Diemen's Land, (two years,) for health.

— Ens. G. R. I. Meares, 12th N. I. retired from the service.

— Col. T. Shubrick, 7th L. C. furl. to Europe, on private affairs.

— Col. B. Roope, 19th N. I. do., do.

— Lieut. C. Clark, Eur. regt., ditto, for health.

— Lt. D. F. Evans, 16th N. I. do., do.

— Lt. W. R. Barnes, 27th N. I. do., do.

— Capt. W. Caine, H. M.'s 26th regt. to be a temp. aid-de-camp on personal staff of president in council.

4. 2d Lieut. M. Mackenzie, art., to be 1st Lieut., v. 1st Lieut. A. Cardew, dec.

— 2d Lt. G. H. Clifford, art. brought on effective str. of regt.

— Brev. Capt. F. Winter, 59th N. I., to be capt. of a comp., from 1st Dec.

— Ens. R. W. Elton, 59th N. I., to be lieut. from 1st Dec., v. Capt. T. Webster, retired.

— Lieut. S. Browne 66th N. I., to be capt. of a comp. from 15th Nov.

— Ens. S. W. Buller, ditto, to be lieut. ditto, v. Seaton, dec.

— Cad. of Cav. F. J. Alexander, admitted and promoted to cornet.

— Cad. of Inf. C. P. White, ditto, ditto, to ensign.

— Cad. of Inf. R. H. Hicks, do. do. do.

— Cad. of Inf. J. Clarke, do., do., do.

— Cad. of Inf. R. W. H. Fanshawe, ditto, ditto, ditto.

— Cad. of Inf. H. J. W. Carter, ditto, ditto, ditto.

— Dep. Assist. Com. E. Parsons, to be an assist. com. v. Allen, retired.

— Sup. Dep. Assist. Com. J. Sperrin, brought on str. of depart., v. Parsons.

5. Lieut. A. Q. Hopper, 24th N. I. to act as interp. and quart.-mas. to 9th N. I. there being no qualified officer present with that corps.

6. Ens. G. G. Bowring, at his own reqt. removed from 47th and posted to 59th N. I.

— Ens. T. Latter, ditto, from 48th and posted to 67th N. I.

— Capt. E. J. Smith, excc. eng. Allahabad div.. to be a sup. eng. from date of Col. R. Tiekell's departure for Europe, and posted to central provinces.

— Capt. Warlow, sup. eng., removed from central to N. W. provinces.

— Maj. Garstin, do., do., from latter to lower provinces.

— The Sup. Eng. Cuttack div., for the future to be designated sup. eng. S. W. prov., and to have charge of pres. div., duties of depart. of public works in Fort William, and those of Calcutta canals and iron bridges.

7. Ens. D. C. Alston, to proceed to Kurnaul and do duty with 27th instead of 68th N. I.

— Brev. Capt. W. G. Willes, H. M.'s 31st reg., to continue to do duty at Landour depot during hot season.

10. Lieut. H. Hollings, to act as interp. and quartm. 66th N. I.

— Maj. C. Hamilton, 22d N. I., six months leave to pres. prep. to furl.

11. Mr. J. Hutton, Cadet of Inf., retired from the serv. from ill health.

— Capt. G. J. Cookson, adj. L. W. 2d bat. art., to act as adj. to div. v. Lieut.

Reid, proceeding to join his bat. (Sirkind order confirmed.)

— Col. E. H. Simpson, removed from 24th to 19th N. I.

— Col. B. Roope do. 19th to 24th N. I.

— Cornet H. R. Grindlay, brought on effective str. and posted to 6th reg. L. O.

12. Ens. N. B. Chamberlain, removed at his own request from 52d and posted to 55th reg. N. I., under ord. for Lucknow.

— Ens. C. F. M. Mundy, 31th N. I., six months leave in ext. to pres. prep. to furl.

13. Ens. A. H. C. Sewell, attached to 4th N. I., to do duty with 65th N. I., confirmed.

— Lieut. and adj. J. H. Daniell, 2d brigade, to act as adj. to Meerut, art. div., confirmed.

— Lt. F. Gaitskell, 4th comp. 3d bat. art., to act as adj. to div.

14. Capt. A. Davidson, 13th N. I., furl. to Australia (two years) for health.

— Lieut. R. Lowry, 21st N. I., to act as station staff during absence of Lieut. Colebrooke, (Hansi order confirmed).

15. Col. Littler, 70th N. I. (sen. officer of troops east of Burhampoote) to be a temp. brigadier of 2d class.

Ens. T. Cole to do duty with 12th N. I. (pres. div. ord. confirmed).

16. Brev. Capt. E. Brace, 48th N. I., three months leave to pres. prop. to furl.

17. Capt. Fothergill, H. M.'s 13th foot, to the command of detach. of Convalescents, returning from Landour.

— Lieut. Fenwick, 13th foot, to do duty with ditto.

— Lieut. W. Goodyear, 47th N. I., do.

— Lieut. J. C. Haslock, 39th reg., N. I., to be adj., v. Pengreo, invalided.

20. Brev. Capt. J. H. McDonald (adj. 6th bat.) removed to 1st comp., 6th. bat.

— First Lieut. C. S. Reid (adj. 5th bat.) ditto 1st comp., ditto.

— First Lieut. Z. M. Malloch, from 3d comp., 7th bat., to 1st comp., 4th bat.

— First Lieut. M. Mackenzie, (new prom.) to 4th tr., 3d brig., H. art.

— Second Lieut. T. J. W. Hungerford (on furl.) from 1st tr., 2d brig., to 3d comp., 2d bat.

— Second Lt. J. H. Smyth (on staff employ,) from 2d comp., 7th bat., to 1st tr., 2d brig.

— Second Lieut. J. W. Kaye, from 7th comp., 7th. bat., to 3d comp., 1st bat.

— Secd. Lieut. G. H. Clifford (brought on effect. str.) to 2d comp., 4th bat.

— Lieut. J. Butler, 55th N. I., to be interp. and quart.-m., v. Ewart, proceeding on furl.

23. Lieut. T. Hutton, 37th N. I., placed at disposal of Lieut. G. N. W. P., for employment in rev. survey dep.

Dec. 23.—Capt. R. G. Roberts, Com. of Ordnance, to offic. as dep. princ. Com. (Cawnpore) during absence of Capt. E. P. Gowan, at the Capo.

— Lieut. G. Timins, 34th N. I., to be 2d in command to Western Malwa contingent under Major Borthwick, political agent at Mahidpore.

— Ens. H. Ramsay, 53d N. I., to be aid-de-camp to maj.-gen. the Hon. J. Ramsay, commanding Meerut div., v. Lt. A. Ramsay, removed to civil employ.

25. Lieut. A. B. Morris, 20th N. I., to be interp. and quar.-m., v. Scott, app. to commissariat department.

— Capt. R. D. White, 69th N. I., to officiate as dep. judge adv. gen. to Saugor div., on departure on duty, of Capt. Macdonald, as a temp. arrangement, date 9th Dec.

26. Capt. J. Michel, to conduct duties of mil. sec. to com.-in-chief, until further orders.

27. Brev. Major C. Rogers, 20th N. I., to take charge of the office of paymaster at presidency, (till the pleasure of the Gov.-Gen. shall be known,) v. Major Stoddart, sick.

— 2d Lieut. J. Mill, art., rank assigned from 9th Dec. 1836.

— 2d Lieut. H. Lewis, art. ditto, from 12th June, 1837.

— Cornet F. W. Drummond, ditto, from 2d June, 1837.

— Cornet F. M. Edmonstone, ditto, from 2d June, 1837.

— Cornet F. J. Alexander, ditto, from 26th July, 1837.

— Cornet J. J. Galloway, ditto, from 1st August, 1837.

— Cornet J. Munro, ditto, from 1st August, 1837.

— Cornet R. Christie, ditto, from 27th August, 1837.

— Cornet A. S. Galloway, (not arrived) ditto, from 21st Sept. 1837.

— Ensigns R. W. H. Fanshawe, W. Mayne, O. Cavenagh, T. Cole, A. Turner, J. Pattullo, (not arrived), D. C. Shute, J. O. Lamb, C. P. Trower, A. Carrington, H. J. W. Carter, R. J. Farre, B. M. Loveday, J. Forbes, W. W. D. Voyle, J. C. Fitzmaurice, and J. S. Paton, rank assigned from 12th June, 1837.

— Ensign T. Spankie, ditto.

— Cadet J. Hutton resigned, and struck off the list of cadets, from ill-health.

29. Lieut. H. Beaty, 62d N. I., to be Capt. by Brev., date of rank, 16th Dec.

— Lieut. W. S. Menteath, ditto, ditto, 18th Dec.

— Lieut. W. Biddulph, do. 25th Dec.

— Capt. J. Fitzgerald, 2d L. C., returned to duty.

29. Capt. C. Griffin, 21st N. I., ditto.

— Lieut. J. Bott, 5th L. C. ditto.

— Mr. H. Lewis admitted and prom. to 2d Lieut. of art. on this estab.

— Mr. J. Mill, ditto, ditto.

— Messrs. D. C. Shute, A. Carrington, A. Turner, W. Voyle, O. Cavenagh, and B. M. Loveday, admitted and promoted to ensigns on this establishment.

— Major F. Johnston, 5th N. I., 2d assist. to resident at Indore, retired from the service from the 15th Dec., on the pension of a lieut.-col.

— Capt. W. Ellis, 45th N. I., ditto, on half pay of his rank.

— Cornet F. J. Alexandor (lately admitted), to join and do duty with 10th L. C., at Muttra; Ens. C. P. Trower, ditto ditto, with 12th N. I., at Barrackpore; Ens. C. P. White, ditto ditto; Ens. R. H. Hicks, ditto ditto, with 65th N. I. ditto; Ens. J. Clarke, ditto ditto ditto; Ens. W. R. H. Fanshawe, ditto ditto ditto; Ens. H. J. W. Carter, ditto ditto ditto; Ens. J. C. Lamb, ditto ditto ditto; Ens. J. W. H. Pownall, app. to 52d N. I. directed to join at Nusseerabad; Ens. G. H. Hobson, (on leave to Cape), to 72d N. I. ditto at Mhow; Ensign M. Staples, ditto ditto 68th N. I. Allahabad; Ens. W. H. Jeremic, 38th N. I. ditto Delhi; Ens. F. Tombs, 19th N. I. ditto Cuttack; Ens. F. P. Rivers, 67th N. I. ditto Khyouk Phyou; Ens. J. Gordon, 6th N. I. ditto Cuttack; Ens. W. F. Nuthall, 18th N. I. ditto Secrolo, Benares; Ens. F. M. H. Burlington, 52d N. I. ditto Nusseerabad; Ens. H. Warc, 33d N. I. ditto Jubbulpore; Ens. C. A. Nicolson, 25th N. I. ditto Saugor; Ens. J. F. Garstin, 66th N. I. ditto Hussingabad; Ens. T. F. Hobday, 72d N. I. ditto Mhow; Ens. C. Doveton, 14th N. I. ditto Agra; Ens. F. H. Thomas, 48th N. I. ditto Delhi; Ens. R. A. Ramsay, 49th N. I. ditto Neemuch; Ens. J. D. William, 68th N. I. ditto Nusseerabad; Ens. C. Mac Millan, 22d N. I. ditto ditto; Ens. A. B. Fenwick, 60th N. I. ditto Mhow; Ens. E. Cook, 26th N. I. do., Meerut; Ens. H. B. Melville, 54th N. I. ditto ditto; Ens. C. E. Hickey, 1st N. I. ditto Saugor; Ens. J. J. Mainwaring, R. W. Eur. rég., ditto Agra; Ens. A. O. Farquharson, 38th N. I. ditto Delhi; Ens. J. Hutton (not arr.), 19th N. I. ditto Cuttack; Ens. W. Chester, 67th N. I. ditto Khyouk Phyou; Ens. W. R. Cunningham, 6th N. I. ditto Cuttack; Ens. W. Birch, 7th N. I. ditto Cawnpore; Ens. J. G. Holmes, 59th N. I. ditto Moradabad; Ens. J. C. Houghton, 32d N. I. ditto Allahabad; Ens. W. H. Oakes, 45th N. I. ditto Shahjehanpore; Ens. L.

A. Maclean, 3d N. I. ditto Barrackpore; Ens. T. E. Ogilvie, 30th N. I. Neemuch; Ens. C. C. Robertson, 11th N. I. ditto Saugor; Ens. F. C. Tombs, 18th N. I. ditto Secrole; Ens. W. T. Fergusson, 27th N. I. ditto Kurnaul; Ens. E. D. Watson, 44th N. I. ditto Etawah; Ens. A. H. C. Sewell, 47th N. I. ditto Agra; Ens. T. Tulloh, 33d N. I. ditto Jubbulpore; Ens. W. E. Muleaster, 28th N. I. ditto Mynpoorie; Ens. J. Wardlaw, 24th N. I., ditto Midnapore; Ens. J. M. Swinton, 61st N. I. ditto Almorah; Ens. T. H. Shum, 25th N. I., Saugor.

Dec. 29.—Col. J. P. Boileau, art., furl. to the Cape, med. cert.

— Lieut. Loughnan, 10th L. C., furl., to New South Wales, med. cert.

— Brig. G. R. Penny, 11th N. I., commanding station of Barrackpore, furl. to Europe, health.

— Lieut.-Col. J. Harris, 63d N. I., do.

— Ens. R. Inglis, 37th N. I., ditto.

— Brev.-Col. F. Walker, 33rd N. I., ditto, private affairs.

— Capt. F. Coventry, 6th L. C., ditto.

— Lieut. G. R. Siddons, 1st L. C. do.

— Lieut. P. Shortreed, 17th N. I., do.

30. Lieut.-Col. R. Chalmers, removed from 13th to 67th N. I.

— Lieut.-Col. H. Hall (on furlough), ditto 42d to 13th N. I.

— Lieut.-Col. S. Hawthorne, ditto ditto 62d to 42d N. I.

— Lieut.-Col. T. Dundas, ditto 16th to 62d N. I.

— Lieut.-Col. H. Burney, ditto 19th to 16th N. I.

— Lieut.-Col. G. Williamson, ditto 56th to 19th N. I.

— Lieut.-Col. F. Young, ditto 7th to 56th N. I.

— Lieut.-Col. H. Ross, (new prom.) to 7th N. I.

Lieut. W. Broadfoot, Eur. reg. to be adj. v. Clark, (furlough).

— Lieut. W. H. Balders, 16th N. I. to be adj. v. Evans, (furlough).

— Ens. H. S. Stewart, 29th N. I. to be interp. and quart.-mast.

— Ens. R. A. Ramsay, removed from 49th to 35th N. I. at his own request.

— Capt. R. G. Roberts, commissary of ordnance, to offe. as dep. princ. commissary from 1st Jan. 1838, during absence of Capt E. P. Gowan at Cape, or till further ord.

Jan. 3. Lieut. A. Conolly, 6th L. C. furl. for health.

5. Col. R. C. Andree, 7th N. I. ditto private affairs.

— Capt. W. Geddes, art. ditto ditto

— Lieut. G. Hutchings, 69th N. I. ditto ditto.

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5. Lieut.-Col. H. Morrieson, 57th N. I. ditto for health.

— Ens. C. Doveton, 14th N. I. do. do.

— Ens. G. Jonkins, 21st N. I., do. do.

— Lieut. F. C. Burnett, reg. of art. returned to duty from Europe.

— Lieut.-Col. J. Tennant, art. furl. two years to the Cape for health.

— Ens. F. S. McMullen, Eur. reg (R. W.) to be Lieut., v. Dick, dec.

— Capt. S. Swayno, 5th N. I. to be major in suc. to Johnston, retired.

— Lieut. C. H. Haigh, ditto to be Captain of a comp. ditto.

— Ens. R. Dowson, do. to be Lt. do.

— Ens. J. Guise, 24th N. I. to be Lt. v. Lieut. G. Brockman, resigned.

— Lieut. J. Bracken, 29th N. I. to have rank of Captain by Brevet, from 2d Jan. 1838.

— Lieut. E. Watt, 6th L. C. ditto from 3d Jan.

— Lieut. J. Christie, 3d L. C. ditto, from 4th Jan.

11. Major-Gen. M. White, 22d N. I. furl. private affairs.

— Lieut.-Col. J. Taylor, 29th N. I. ditto ditto.

— Capt. T. Fisher, 48th N. I. do. do.

— Lieut. K. J. White, art. ditto ditto.

— Lieut. Whalley, 7th L. C. do. do.

— Lt. S. J. Tabor, 7th L. C. do. do.

— Lieut.-Col. H. Cock, 23d N. I. ditto for health.

— Brev. Capt. W. Biddulph, 45th N. I. ditto ditto.

(Continued in P. S.)

OUDE AUXILIARY FORCE.

Dec. 18.—Lieut.-Col. T. J. Anquetil, 4th N. I., to be brigadier.

— Capt. A. R. Macdonald, 4th N. I., to be brigade-major.

— Capt. J. C. C. Gray, 21st N. I., to be commandant of 1st regt. of infantry.

— Capt. W. A. Ludlow, 12th N. I., to be second in command, ditto.

— Lt. J. Shaw, 2d N. I. to be adjt. do.

— Lieut. A. F. C. Deas, 5th N. I., to be 1st subaltern, ditto.

— Ens. R. Hill, 4th N. I., to be 2d ditto ditto.

— Capt. W. M. N. Sturt, 10th N. I., to be commandant of 2d regt. of infantry.

— Lieut. C. Troup, 48th N. I., to be second in command, ditto.

— Lieut. J. Hoppe, 16th N. I., to be adj., ditto.

— Lieut. G. E. Hollings, 38th N. I., to be 1st subaltern, ditto.

— Ens. A. Dallas, 16th N. I., to be 2d ditto ditto.

— Capt. C. Newbury, 9th L. C. to be commandant 1st regt. cav.

Dec. 18.—Lieut. E. Watt, 6th L. C., to be to 2d in command ditto.

— Lieut. M. H. Hailes, 10th L. C., to be adj. ditto.

— Cornet C. G. Becher, 1st L. C., to be 1st subaltern, ditto.

— Ens. R. Robertson, 70th N. I., to be 2d ditto, ditto.

— Capt. C. Grant, to be commandant of artillery.

— Lieut. G. F. Graham, to be 1st subaltern, ditto.

— Lieut. C. Boulton, to be 2d do., do.

Ecclesiastical.

Nov. 18.—The Rev. R. Eteson, assist.-chaplain, to officiate as chaplain at Ghazepoor, till further orders.

Dec. 25.—The Rev. R. Ewing, to perform ecclesiastical duties at Mussooree and Landour.

27. The Rev. T. Robertson, sen. pres. chaplain, furl. to Europe, med. cert.

Medical.

Dec. 4.—Assist.-Surg. M. Nightingale, to perform med. duties of civ. station, Monghyr, during absence of assist.-surg. Macrae.

— Assist.-surg. H. Chapman, to resume his app. in gen. Hosp. at Calcutta.

— Assist.-surg. H. Goodeve, M. D., allowed to enter upon private practice.

— Surg. J. Swiney, M. D., to be 1st member of med. board.

11. Mr. R. Christie, gar. assist.-surg., of Allahabad, to officiate till further ord. as surg. to residency at Nepal.

— Assist.-surg. J. S. Logie, M. D., to afford med. aid to 4th bat. art. (by order given at Agra, Oct. 29.) confirmed.

— Garrison surg. D. Woodward, to make over med. charge of 47th to surg. R. Brown, 37th N. I., confirmed (Agra).

14. Assist.-surg. G. Doogson, 6th L. C., to relieve surg. Baillie, from med. duties 72d N. I., (Mhow order confirmed).

16. Vet. surg. W. R. Barrett, (lately admitted) to proceed by water to Cawnpore and do duty with 7th L. C. (pres. div. ord. confirmed).

17. Surg. Inglis, M. D., to receive med. charge of 27th reg. N. I., from surg. B. W. Macleod, M. D., 3d L. C. (Sirhind div. ord. confirmed).

26. Assist.-surg. J. McCosh, offic. 2d assist. pres. gen. hosp., to have medical charge of 1st reg. cav. of Oude Auxiliary force.

27. Assist.-surg. M. Nightingale, rank assigned from 15th May, 1837.

— Assist.-surg. A. Donaldson, M. D., rank assigned from 7th June, 1837.

27. Assist.-Surg. L. T. Watson, rank assigned from 28th June, ditto.

— Assist.-surg. G. S. Carden, ditto 8th Aug., ditto.

— Assist.-surg. J. Arnott, M. D., ditto 22d Aug., ditto.

— Assist.-surg. E. V. Davies, M. D., ditto 27th Aug., ditto.

— Assist.-surgs. T. Spankie, B. A.; J. Robinson; P. H. K. Dewaal; H. A. Sandeman; A. C. Plowden; A. Skene; M. Whish; W. Smith; E. Close; P. Drummond; J. G. Stephen; D. C. Alston, and W. Hooper, rank assigned from 13th June, 1837.

— Assist.-surg. F. Mills, rank assigned from 28th June, ditto.

— Assist.-surg. J. P. P. T. Hawkey, ditto 18th July, ditto.

— Assist.-surg. J. Clarke and R. H. Hicks, ditto 26th July, ditto.

— Assist.-surg. C. P. White, ditto 3d Aug., ditto.

— Assist.-surg. A. Robinson, ditto 27th Aug., ditto.

— Assist.-surg. W. H. Williams, (not arrived) ditto 14th Sept. ditto.

28. Assist.-surg. W. L. McGregor, M. D., 2d brig., to med. charge of 3d tr., 1st brig., H. Art., under orders to march from Meerut to Muttra, confirmed.

29. Assist.-surg. J. Smith, placed on the strength of the army, under the name of John Smyth (at his wish) as a Doctor of Medicine.

— Surg. N. Morgan, Nizam's service, furl. to Europe (from Bombay) on private aff.

— Surg. J. Turner, returned to duty.

— Assist.-surg. J. Smyth, M. D., ditto.

— Assist.-surg. A. Henderson, ditto.

30. Assist.-surg. R. Christie, to proceed to Katmandhoo, and place himself under orders of acting resident Nepal.

Jan. 5.—Assist.-surg. R. Shaw, to be maj. v. Surg. J. Swiney, M. D., retired.

— Surg. J. Sawers, 3d, and officiating as 2d, member of medical board, to be 2d memb. v. Swiney, ret., and to officiate as 1st member during absence of Surgeon Langstaff.

— Super.-surg. T. Smith, officiating 3d memb., to be 3d memb. med. board, v. Sawers, and to officiate as 2d memb. during absence of Surg. Langstaff.

— Sup.-surg. C. Campbell, to officiate as 3d memb. of med. board, during absence of Surg. Langstaff, or till further orders.

— Surg. A. Halliday, M. D. officiating superin.-surg. to be a superin.-surg. on estab. v. Smith appointed to med. board.

— Surg. G. King, gar.-surg. at Chunar, to officiate as superin.-surg. during period

Mr. Campbell may be employed in med. board, or till further order.

Jan. 5.—Assist.-surg. A. Murray, M. D. furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

9. Mr. H. J. Thornton, late assist.-surg. of Commercely, transferred to civil stat. of Patna.

10. Assist.-surg. S. Davies, to be post-master at Patna.

11. Surg. T. E. Baker, furl. to Europe; private affairs.

11. Assist.-surg. W. B. O'Shaughnessy, M. D. professor med. col. exempted from prohibition (affecting any European assistant of med. col.) with reference to private practice.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 12.—At sea, on board the *Wind-sor*, the lady of J. Moore, Esq., of a daughter.

25. At Mozufferpore, the lady of D. Brown, Esq., of a son.

29. At Chatuk, Sylhet, the lady of H. Inglis, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Chowringhee, the lady of R. O. Dowda, Esq., of a son.

30. At Agra, the lady of Capt. E. Wintle, 71st reg. N. I., of a son.

Dec. 1.—At Chowringhee, the lady of Major Cubitt, of a daughter.

2. At Calcutta, the lady of F. Millett, Esq., C. S. of a son.

5. At Calcutta, the lady of J. S. Smith, Esq., of a daughter.

6. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. R. H. Cockrell, R. N., of a daughter.

7. At Calcutta, the lady of J. Wheler, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

13. At Jubbulpore, the lady of C. R. Brown, Esq., assist. agent to gov.-gen., of a son.

16. At Benares, Mrs. G. Archer, of a son.

22. In Chowringhee Road, the lady of Dr. Duncan Stewart, of a son.

27. At Hoshungabad, the lady of M. C. Ommanney, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

31. At Sultanpore, Benares, the lady of Capt. G. R. Crawford, art., of a daughter.

Jan. 4.—At Furreedpore, the lady of R. B. Garrett, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

5. At Calcutta, the lady of J. D. Loch, Esq., of a son.

6. At Calcutta, on board the *Duke of Bedford*, the lady of Lieut. Boileau, H. art., of a daughter.

8. Mrs. D. Oman, of a daughter.

— At Chowringhee, the lady of M. Kitto Esq., of a daughter.

10. At Simla, Mrs. W. Philipe, of a son.

— At Chinsurah, Mrs. T. B. Barber, of a son.

12. At Kishnaghur, the lady of C. Steer, Esq., of a son.

13. At Calcutta, the lady of D. Pringle, Esq., of a still-born child.

14. At Dum Dum the lady of Lieut. Burnett, art. of a son.

— At Goruekpore, the lady of R. J. Taylor, Esq., C. S., of a son and heir.

16. At Calcutta, the lady of J. Agabeg, Esq., of a daughter.

17. At Chowringhee, the lady of F. Savi, Esq., of a son.

— At Ghazeepore, the lady of Lt. J. D. Young, H. M.'s 44th reg., of a daughter.

19. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. S. Clarke, conservancy dep., of a still-born son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. P. Dowling, of a daughter.

20. At Calcutta, Mrs. D. Ross, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. N. Campbell, of a son.

21. At Calcutta, Mrs. T. C. Howe, of a daughter.

25. At Calcutta, the lady of H. Chapman, Esq., of a son.

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MARRIAGES.

Dec. 25.—At Calcutta, H. M. Parker Esq., C. S., to Frances Lina, widow of the late T. J. C. Plowden, Esq., C. S.

28. At Calcutta, Lieut. F. Holder, H. M. 13th L. I., to E. F., second daughter of the late J. Shum, Esq., C. S.

Jan. 6.—At Calcutta, Captain R. McGregor, art., 1st assist. mil. and-gen. to Alexina, second daughter of Col. A. Watson, L. C.

8. At Calcutta, Mr. G. Grant, to Miss S. M. Mills.

9. At Calcutta, Mr. S. Heather, to Miss J. Mannion.

10. At Calcutta, Mr. W. Bails, to Miss M. Stapleton.

— At Agra, Mr. J. O. Jore, to Miss A. Rees.

13. At Allahabad, A. Beattie, Esq., to Jano, daughter of W. Watson, Esq.

— At Calcutta, R. Cruise, Esq., to Charlotte, second daughter of the late G. Shillingforth, Esq., of Purneah.

— At Kurnaul, Mr. C. Bowline, writer at Ambala, to Sophia, second daughter of Mr. J. Winn, apothecary.

— At Calcutta, Mons. A. Charmer, to the widow of the late Capt. W. Souter, 66th N. I.

— At Calcutta, Mr. O. Smith, to Mrs. M. B. Caxton.

19. At Calcutta, C. P. Norton, Esq., of Colgong, to Miss E. J. Hasleby.

22. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Graves, to Mrs. J. Miller.

— At Calcutta, Col. M. Berensford, mil. sec. to com.-in-chief, to Caroline, daughter of W. Fane, Esq., C. S.

— At Calcutta, Mr. J. Price, to Miss Rose, second daughter of Mr. S. de Castro.

— At Calcutta, Mr. R. Williams, to the widow of the late Mr. F. Da Cruz.

25. At Calcutta, J. W. Carnegie, Esq. interp. and quart.-mas., 15th N. I., to Jane, daughter of the late D. Scott, Esq., C. S.

— At Calcutta, W. D. H. Ochme, Esq., to Anne, youngest daughter of H. Barrow, Esq.

Dec. 23.—At Dacca, Mrs. A. Middleton, relict of the late S. Middleton, Esq. C. S., aged 61.

27. At Kcdgerce, J. C. Wilson, Esq., att.-at-law, aged 39.

— Mr. G. W. Keymer, aged 23.

Jan. 4.—At Calcutta, Sarkies Owen, Esq., aged 72.

10. At Calcutta, at the residence of C. M. Latour, Esq., C. M. Bazire, Esq., aged 35.

11. At Calcutta, Mr. C. Smith an assistant in financial department, aged 35.

12. At Calcutta, Master W. H. Terraneau, aged 3.

— At Calcutta, Miss L. S. Nisbett, infant daughter of Mrs. J. W. Nisbett.

— At Kidderpore, infant child of Mr. W. Cleghorn of gov. st. dep.

— At Calcutta, George, 4th son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Smith, aged 4 years.

13. At Howrah, Mrs. M. Le Fevre, aged 64.

— At Gen. Hosp., Calcutta, Mrs. M. A. B. Wiltshire, wife of Apothecary Wiltshire, aged 37.

— At Burdwan, J. Dumoulin, Esq. principal Sud. Amcen.

— At Cawnpore infant daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Lennox.

— At Meerut, Mary, daughter of Lt.-col. Wallace 53d N. I. aged 3.

— At Calcutta, Mr. J. R. Martin, aged 17.

14. At Intally, infant son of Mr. F. J. Sheppard.

16. At Calcutta, Master F. G. C. Wintour, aged 2.

— At Calcutta, Mr. V. Castello, aged 35.

18. At Calcutta, Miss J. Andrew, aged 42.

19. At Kishnaghur, the wife of E. W. Ravenscroft, Esq. 72d N. I.

23. At Calcutta, Ens. W. H. James, H. M.'s 26th reg. aged 20.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

January.

15. Margaret, from Rangoon.

17. Sir E. Ryan, from Moulmein.

18. Paragon, from Liverpool.

— Tinamara, from ditto.

— Robert Le Diable, from Bourbon.

19. Sesostris, from London.

20. Alceide, from Bourbon.

22. M. M. S. Larne, from Moulmein.

— Sylph, from China.

24. London, from Liverpool.

25. Fatty Salaam, from China.

— Arethusa, from Moulmein.

26. Zenobia, from London.

— Baboo, from Mauritius.

27. Royal Saxon, from London.

28. Bahamian, from Liverpool.

29. Marion, from London.

30. Francis Warden, from Penang.

31. Sumatra, from Batavia.

February.

3. Courier de Bourbon, from Bourbon.

5. Bright Planet, from Moulmein.

— Pym Bom, from Rangoon.

7. H. M. S. Victor, from Trincomalee.

8. Ann, from China.

9. Mogul, from Havre.

10. Eucles, from Liverpool.

— Cccilia, from Bourbon.

— Donna Maria, from Cowes.

— Haidec, from Singapore.

11. Samuel Baker, from Madras.

15. Eudora, from Swan River.

— Victor Felicie, from Bourbon.

— Earl of Clare, from China.

16. Roxburgh Castle, from London.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

January.

17. Windsor, for Cape and London.

18. Lord Hungerford, for London.

19. Fatima, for Liverpool.

21. M. S. Elphinstone, for ditto.

22. Scotia, for ditto.

— Hooghly, for Bourbon.

— Theodosia, for Liverpool.

26. Marinus, for Singapore.

February.

1. Allalevie, for Bombay.

— Hammon Shaw, for Muscat.

— Elizabeth, for Ceylon.

— Lucon, for Bourbon.

— Indiana, for ditto.

3. Burrong, for Bombay.

— Allerton, for Liverpool.

— Richmond, for London.

— Hesperus, for Demerara.

4. Sasanna, for Mauritius.

— Theresa, for London.

— Victoria, for Bristol.

7. Bland, for Liverpool.

— Sulimany, for Singapore.

— Lord Auckland, for Mauritius.

— Strathisla, for Sydney.

9. Helen, for Mauritius.

— Clifton, for London.

— Juliana, for ditto.

— Arrarat, for Muscat.

— Exmouth, for London.

- 9. Belle Poule, for Bourdeaux.
- 10. H. M. S. Larne, for Rangoon.
- H. M. S. Rattlesnake, for ditto.
- 11. Repulse, for London.
- 15. Dorothy Gales, for Mauritius.
- Broxbornebury, for Cape & London.

- 15. Thetis, for Moulmein.
- Moira, for London.
- Courier, for Cape & Mauritius.
- Patriot King, for Liverpool.
- Robert Small, for London.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

PECUNIARY ADVANCES TO OFFICERS.—The following extract of a letter from the Court of Directors to the Madras Government was published 3d Jan. "In consequence of the numerous applications which have been preferred to us by our servants on leave of absence in this country for advances of money on loans, we think it proper to recall attention to our orders in the military department, of the 26th Feb., 1808, on this subject. Those orders declared our determination not to make any pecuniary advances to officers at home beyond what they are allowed by the existing regulations of the service."

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

Civil.

Dec. 12.—Capt. W. T. Boddam, 2d L. C., to be dep. postmaster at Ootacamund.

— Lieut. H. B. Blogg, 7th L. C., ditto at Jaulnah, (temp.)

— Ens. C. H. Case, 22d reg., ditto at Hyderabad, (temp.)

— Mr. J. F. McKennie, ditto at Madras.

— Mr. R. James, ditto at Bangalore.

— Mr. P. S. Dirks, late mast. attend. Calingapatam, ditto at Bellary.

— Mr. W. Marsh, ditto, Mangalore, to be ditto at Cannanore.

— Mr. J. Hindes, ditto, Negapatam, ditto at Trichinopoly.

— Mr. W. H. Strombom, ditto at Vellore.

19. Mr. J. F. McKennie, to off. as dep. mast. attend., Madras, till further orders.

— N. Webb, Esq., late postmaster-gen., has accepted an annuity from civil fund.

— The Hon. Mr. Russell, 3d memb. in Council, ditto.

— C. Roberts, Esq., princ. collr. N. div. of Arcot, ditto.

— H. Viveash, Esq., late 2d memb. of the board rev., ditto.

29. C. J. Shubrick, Esq., to pres. prep. to furl. to Europe, health.

Jan. 2.—R. A. Bannerman, Esq., to be collr. and mag. of Ganjam, and com. in Goomsoor and Sooradah.

— J. M. McLeod, Esq., furl. to England, health (furlough allowance).

(Continued in P. S.)

Military.

Dec. 5.—2d Lieut. H. C. Wade, art., brought on effective strength of estab.

15. Lt.-col. J. Ogilvie, removed from 11th to 17th reg.

— Lieut.-col. A. Calder, (late prom.) posted to former corps.

— Lieut. T. K. Whistler, art., (embarked at Singapore, via Batavia,) furl. to Europe.

18. Cadet of art. R. C. Buckle, admitted and prom. to 2d Lieut.

— Cadets of Inf. W. James, D. Hamilton, M. Cholmoley, D. G. Pollard, F. W. Sellon, R. W. Godfrey, T. P. Sparks, R. Podmore, and C. Kensington, admitted and promoted to Ensigns.

19. Lt. the Hon. G. A. F. C. Graves, H. M.'s 31st foot, to be A. D. C. to Gov. from 3d Nov.

— Lieut. T. G. Silver, 20th N. I., furl. to Europe, for health.

26. Capt. H. N. Kirby, 4th N. I., returned to duty.

— Capt. G. Davis, 43d N. I., retired on half-pay of his rank.

28. Maj. R. L. Highmoor, 5th L. C. to Pres. prep. to furl. to Europe.

29. Cadet of Inf. H. M. Ologatoun, admitted on estab. and prom. to ens.

— Lieut. R. Caunan, 40th N. I., returned to duty.

— Capt. H. Griffiths, 11th N. I., ditto.

— Capt. D. Wynter, 11th N. I., ditto.

— Capt. G. Nott, 19th N. I., ditto.

— Lieut. F. J. Fischer, 4th N. I., ditto.

— Lieut. E. O. Smith, 42d N. I., ditto.

29. Lieut. T. Snell, 7th L. C., furlough to Europe for health.

— 2d Lieut. C. P. Eaton, art., ditto, (via Bombay).

— Lieut. W. Borthwick, 9th N. I. do.

30. Lieut. A. Russell, 46th reg., to pres. prep. furlough to Europe.

Jan. 2. Ens. G. Slack, 13th N. I., returned to duty.

2. Lieut. D. G. Taylor, 8th L. C., invalided.

— Capt. R. Mitchell, 6th N. I. ditto.

— Capt. F. Hunter, 1st L. C., to be Major, v. Buchanan retired; dato of com. 31st Dec., 1837.

— Lieut. P. T. Cherry, to be Capt., ditto, ditto.

— Corn. C. Campbell to be Lieut., ditto, ditto.

— Capt. W. Drake, 21st N. I., to be Major, v. Butler, ret. 31st Dec.

— Lieut. A. Shirrefs, to be Capt., ditto, ditto.

— Ens. G. B. Stevens to be Lieut., ditto, ditto.

— Capt. J. H. Cramer, 4th N. I., to act as dep. sec. to Gov. in mil. dep., during absence of Major Fryer, sick.

— Lieut. G. Briggs, H. art., to be adj. to B. tr. on its movement from Mount to Kamptee.

— Lieut. J. A. Gunthorpe, art., to be qu.-mast. and interp. to 1st bat. of that regt., v. Eaton, to Europe.

4. Lieut. W. A. Lukin, 14th reg., qualified in the native languages.

— Ens. M. Cholmeley, 27th reg., to do duty with 8th reg. till 1st Feb., when he will proceed with Capt. Clarke's detach. on route to join his corps.

(Continued in P. S.)

Medical.

Dec. 26.—Assist.-surg. A. Wight, to be civil surg. of Rajahmundry.

30. Assist.-surg. W. Burrell, 11th reg. leave to west coast, prep. to furl. to Eur.

Jan. 2.—Mr. C. G. E. Ford, adm. on estab. as an assist.-surg.

— Assist.-surg. D. D. Foulis, M. D., permitted to enter on gen. duties of army.

— Sir T. Sevestre has accepted a large annuity on med. fund for the present year.

— Mr. J. Annesley, ditto.

— Mr. C. Price, ditto (small annuity).

(Continued in P. S.)

BIRTHS.

Dec. 1.—At Jaulnah, the lady of Capt. G. Thomas, 7th L. C., of a son.

2. At Nellore, the lady of G. H. Skelton, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

13. At Masulipatam, the lady of Capt. H. C. Gosling, of a daughter.

14. At Vepery, the lady of the late Lt. C. Nott, H. M.'s 41st, of a daughter.

18. At Vepery, the wife of the Rev. J. Smith, London missionary society, of a daughter.

26. At Bollary, the lady of Captain Tallan, H. M.'s 41st foot, of a son.

27. At Trichinopoly, the lady of R. Parr, Esq., of a daughter.

28. At Madras, the lady of W. H. Wormsley, Esq., vet. surg., of a daughter.

(Continued in P. S.)

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 26.—At Seeunderabad, Mr. J. A. Moore, to Miss E. A. Murray.

Jan. 1.—At Madras, W. F. Edon, Esq. 1st M. N. I. to Maria, 2d daughter of the late J. de Laselle, Esq., judge of Pondicherry.

2. At Masulipatam, Lieut.-Col. P. E. Craigie, H. M.'s 55th reg. to Mary Jane, eldest daughter, of Col. Trewman, commanding at Masulipatam.

(Continued in P. S.)

DEATHS.

Dec. 29.—At Rajapottah, Isabella, relict of the late Mr. F. de Monte, aged 56.

30. On board the *Seringapatam*, on her passage from India, Elizabeth, wife of Major Mathias, 14th Madras N. I.

(Continued in P. S.)

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

January.

2. Louisa, from China.

— Caledonia, from Rangoon.

4. Ahmed Shaw, from Moulmein.

7. Mary Ann, from London.

8. H. M. S. Algerine, from Trineomalee.

25. Roxburgh Castle, from London.

February.

6. Thames, from Calcutta.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

January.

6. Royal George for London.

17. Wellington for ditto.

24. True Briton for ditto.

February.

2. Roxburgh Castle for Calcutta.

6. Thames for London.

Duke of Argyll for ditto.

Lady Flora for ditto.

Bombay.**GOVERNMENT ORDERS.**

SAPPERS AND MINERS.—Bombay Castle, Feb. 20.—In conformity with instructions from the Court of Directors, the rank of private in the Sappers and Miners of the Engineer Corps is abolished. All Sappers and Miners henceforth promoted to 2d Corporals. All Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers employed in public works, to be struck off the strength of Sappers and Miners, and borne on the Town Major's List. All appointments to be made by the Chief Engineer.

EXPORT DUTY.—Territorial dep., 15th Feb., 1838.—Notified that no goods exported from Bombay from 1st Sept., 1838, will be exempted from payment of the export duty (prescribed under provisions of Act 1, of 1838,) or will be entitled to drawback without the production of undoubted proof of their having either paid the estab. import duty, or of their having been imported under exempting certificates.

INDIAN ALLOWANCES.—Bombay Castle, 17th Jan. Extract from a letter from Court of Directors, "referring to our Military Letter of 16th Aug., we have now to apprise you that officers returning to their duty on the Bengal or Madras Estab., via Bombay, will be granted the same advantages as officers coming to England by the same route; viz., that when their regiments shall be stationed at posts nearer to Bombay than to the capitals of their respective Presidencies, their Indian allowances shall commence from the date of their landing at Bombay, provided that no avoidable delay take place in their joining their regiments.

SALARY OF GARRISON ASSISTANT-SURGEON OF BOMBAY.—Bombay Castle, 22d Dec.—The Court of Directors have communicated to the Governor of Bombay, that they have resolved to fix the Staff salary of the Garrison Assistant-Surgeon at Bombay, at 150 Rs. per month. This order has effect from 21st Dec.

PAY OF ASSISTANT-SURGEONS, I. N.—Marine Depart. 30th Nov.—The Governor and Council has consolidated the pay of assistant-surgeons of I. N., and directed that the whole be discharged in the marine dept., viz: The port surgeon, Rs. 467. 1. 0. (monthly). Each assistant-surgeon in med. charge of a cruiser, Rs. 306 10 (monthly). Ditto, ditto, on shore, exclusive of house rent, Rs. 206 10 (monthly.)

SALT.—Territorial Dept.'s Revenue, 23d Dec.—All salt on which the duty of 8 annas per maund has been paid, shall be exempt from payment of transit duties, sea customs, &c., &c., &c., on importation into any port of the Bombay Presidency.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

LIEUT.-COL. BAUMGARDT.—Head Quarters, Bombay, January 12th, 1838.—At a General Court-Martial, held at Bombay, the 20th November, 1837, Brev.-Col. and Lieut.-Col. John Gregory Baumgardt, of Her Majesty's 2d, or Queen's Royals Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following charge:—

For scandalous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:—

First—In having, unknown to me, communicated in a letter to Major-General Willshire, of Her Majesty's 2d or Queen's Royals, commanding Poona Brigade and station, dated the 1st July, 1837, that I had called on Lieut. Cayler, of that Regiment, then under arrest, and had privately listened to his reflections on the character of another officer of the same Regiment, such statement being malicious, unfounded, and injurious to my character as his immediate Commanding Officer.

Second—In not having taken the means of contradicting and making known to me the malicious and unfounded report contained in his letter aforesaid, dated the 1st July, 1837, to Major-General Willshire, although the falsehood of it had been made known to him, and he had been repeatedly recommended by the latter officer to communicate the same to me.

Third—In falsely insinuating in a letter to Major-General Willshire, dated 20th August, 1837, that I was aware of the injurious report in circulation against me, but that I had shown no disposition or wish to institute any inquiry, or take any notice of it.

(Signed) JAMES SALTER, Brigadier-General,
Commanding S. D. A.

On which charge the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding and Sentence.—"The Court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced on the prosecution, together with what the prisoner, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Brevet-Colonel John Gregory Baumgardt, of Her Majesty's 2d (or Queen's Royals) Regiment of Foot has brought forward in his defence, is of opinion as follows:—

"That he is guilty of the first instance of the charge, with the exception of the term 'malicious' as applied to the report therein referred to.

"That he is guilty of the second instance, with the exception of the term 'malicious,' as applied to the report therein referred to.

"That he is guilty of the third instance.

"With respect to the preamble of the charge, the Court finds the prisoner guilty to the extent of unofficer-like conduct.

"The Court having found the prisoner guilty as above specified, in breach of the Articles of War, in such case made and provided, does adjudge him to be reprimanded in such manner as his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to direct."

(Signed) JOHN FORSTER FITZGERALD,
Major-General and President.

(Signed) W. OGILVIE, Major,
Judge Advocato-General.

Approved,
(Signed) H. FANE, General.

LIEUT. E. DALGETY, H. M.'s 17TH FOOT.—*General Order, Head Quarters, Bombay, 9th Feb.*—At a General Court-martial held in cantonment, near Poona, 15th Dec., 1837, Lieut. E. Dalgety, H. M.'s 17th foot, was arraigned. *Charge First.*—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having in cantonment, near Poona, on the night of the 9th, or morning of the 10th October, 1837, addressed to Capt. Miller, his superior officer, grossly insulting and threatening language, when he (Capt. Miller), was endeavouring to get him (Lieut. Dalgety), removed from a tent set apart for the accommodation of the ladies at a ball, then given by certain officers of the regiment, into which tent Lieut. Dalgety had introduced himself. *Second Charge.*—For conduct unbecoming &c., and subversive of military discipline, in having at the same time and place made use of insulting language and gestures to Lieut. and Adj. Cooper of the same regiment, his superior officer, then in the execution of his duty, in placing him (Lieut. D.) in arrest, by order of Captain Miller; and in having refused to obey Lieut. Cooper, when ordered to accompany him to his (Lieut. Dalgety's) quarters. *Third Charge.*—In having (Oct. 10th) broken his arrest, by having, without permission, left his quarters, and rode through part of the cantonment of Poona. *Additional Charge.*—For conduct most disgraceful, &c. in the following instances:—*First*, In having within the cantonment of Poona on or about 17th Nov., invited a native servant of Lawrence Barretto, a shopkeeper in the bazaar, to dine with him (Lieut. D.) at 7 o'clock in the evening of that day (on or about). *Second.*—In having sent (same day) for N. Jewanjee, the said native servant to his quarters, and behaved towards him both in acts and words in a manner most scandalous.

Finding.—Guilty of all the charges. *Sentence.*—To be cashiered.

Approved, &c. &c. &c.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

Civil.

Jan. 1.—Mr. J. Little, to be acting jun. mag. of police.

8. Mr. E. H. Townsend, 1st assist.-collr. and mag. of Belgaum, to have full powers of a mag. in districts of that electorate.

— W. H. Wathen, Esq., chief sec. to Govt., furl. to the Cape for 18 months.

10. Mr. J. Buchanan, furl. to Neilgherries, for 12 months, for health.

11. Mr. C. McLeod, to be acting clerk of Court of Requests.

— Mr. A. Hornby, acting-assist. and sess. jud. of Surat, to pres. prep., to embark for Europe.

13. Mr. A. N. Shaw, C. S., to proceed to England on sick cert., on the allowance of £250 per annum for three years.

16. Mr. E. Menesse to act for Mr. Willis, as French and Dutch translator to government.

— Mr. A. Richardson, to be assist. to collr. and mag. of Tanna.

31. Mr. A. St. John Richardson, assist. collr. and mag. of Tanna, competent to enter on the transaction of public business.

— Mr. J. Webb, second assist. to coll. of Ahmednuggur, to be placed in permanent charge of the districts of Kurhah, and Korteo.

— Ramchunder Ambajee, Dufturdar of the Candeish collectorate to be Roy Bahadoor Sulmhoo Ullah Roy Bahadoor (to mark the sense which govt. entertains of his merits.)

Feb. 5. Mr. T. Lewis, to be uncov. assist. to coll. of customs at pres.

— Mr. D. Ross to act as ditto, to ditto, during Mr. Wilson's absence on private affairs.

7. Capt. S. Hennell, 12th N. I., to be resident in Persian Gulf, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India.

10. Mr. J. A. Dunlop, coll. of Belgaum, to proceed into the districts on deputation.

14. Mr. J. Williams, sub. treas. gen., paymast. and super. of ships, resumed charge of his duties on the 12th Feb.

17. Lieut. J. L. Hendley, 21st N. I., to be an assist. mag. in zillah of Ahmednuggur.

21. Mr. R. T. Webb, to be sen. assist. jud. and sess. jud. of Poona, for detached station of Sholapore.

— Mr. J. W. Langford to be assist. jud. and sess. jud. at Tannah, and to continue to act as assist. jud. and sess. jud. at Poona.

— Mr. C. Sims to be assist. jud. and sess. jud. at Ahmednuggur.

— Lieut. F. Edmunds, 3d N. I., to be assist. to resident in Persian Gulf, subject to confirmation of Govt. of India.

— Mr. D. A. Blane, act. coll. of Candeish, proceeded on dep. into districts, on 5th Feb.

— Mr. E. H. Dallas, acting 2d assist. to ditto, ditto.

— Mr. E. B. Mills to be coll. and mag. of Dharwar, v. Mr. Baber removed, and to act as coll. and mag. of Tannah.

— Mr. W. Simson to act as coll. and mag. of Dharwar.

— Mr. A. Elphinston to act as coll. and mag. of Rutnageeree.

— Mr. P. Stewart to act as sub. coll. of Sholapore.

— Mr. W. Escombe to act as 1st assist. to prin. coll. and mag. of Poona.

— Mr. H. P. Malet to be 3d, and to act as 2d ditto, to ditto.

— Mr. J. N. Rose to be 4th ditto, as 3d ditto, to ditto.

— Mr. G. Malcolm to be 1st assist. to coll. and mag. of Candeish.

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21. Mr. E. H. Dallas to be 2d ditto, to ditto.

Ecclesiastical.

Feb. 15.—The Rev. A. Goode, Chaplain of Kirkee, permitted to visit monthly the Fort of Singhur, for three months in the year, viz., March, April, and May.

Military.

Jan. 15.—Lt. J. C. Wright, 9th N. I., to act as qu.-mast. and interp. to that regt., v. Bellasis, and to act as interp. in Hindostanee, to 14th N. I., during absence of Ens. Reynolds on leave. (*temp. arr. conf.*)

— Lieut. K. Jopp, 16th N. I., to act as qu.-mast. and paymast. to that regt., during absence of Lieut. Landon on leave, (*ditto*).

— Lieut. G. Hutt, and 2d Lieut. T. Gaisford, the former to act as qu.-mast. and paymast., and the latter as interp. to Golundauze bat. during time Lieut. Cleather has charge of that bat., (*ditto*).

— Lieut. E. A. Guerin, 14th N. I., to act as qu.-mast. to that regt., during absence of Ens. Reynolds on leave, (*ditto*).

— Lieut. H. W. Evans, 9th N. I., to act as assist. adj. gen. to N. div. of the army, from date of departure of Captain Crawley, and to act as dep. assist. qu.-mast. gen. to N. div., from date of depart. of Capt. M. M. Shaw, during absence of Lieut. Del Hoste, on leave, (*ditto*).

— Capt. C. W. Wonn, 13th N. I., to act as asst. adj. gen. to N. div. of the army, v. Evans, until the arrival of Capt. Fawcett, (*ditto*).

19. Lieut. S. H. Partridge, 18th N. I., to be adj. v. Davidson, appointed to rev. surv. in Deccan.

— Lieut.-Col. D. Capon, 18th N. I., to assume command of Baroda station, from 3d Jan.

— Lieut. W. J. Eastwick, 12th N. I., to be qu.-mast. and interp. in Hindostanee.

— Ens. R. Travers, 23d N. I., to be Lieut., v. Brown, deceased.

— Lieut. P. K. Skinner, 9th N. I., to be qu.-mast. and interp. in Hindostanee, v. Bellasis, app. to rev. surv., Deccan.

— Lieut. G. Wilson, 26th N. I., to be commissariat agent at Hursolo.

— Lieut. C. R. Dent, to be Mahratta interp. to 2d bat. art.

Feb. 1.—Lieut.-Col. Little, retired from the service on the pay of his rank.

— Major M. Soppitt, inf. to be Lieut.-Col. v. Little retired, date of rank 26th January, 1838.

— Brev.-Major W. Ogilvie, 26th N. I.,

to be Major in succ. to Soppitt, date 26th January.

Feb. 1. Brev.-Capt. J. H. Hall, ditto, to be Capt., ditto.

— Ensign J. W. Auld, ditto, to be Lieut., ditto.

2. Capt. W. H. Waterfield, 14th N. I. furl. to Eur., 3 years private affairs.

— Major P. P. Wilson, 2d L. C., to assume command of brigade of Sholapore on depart. of Brig. Morse from that station (*temp. arr. confirmed*).

— Lieut. H. Franklin, 2d gren. reg. N. I. to act as adjt. to detach station at Broach (*temp. arr. confirmed*).

— 2d Lieut. D. Erskine, 2d Golun. bat. to command detach of Golundauze, at Surat.

— 2d Lieut. G. P. Sealy, Gol. bat. to join 2d comp. 2d. bat. at Ahmednuggur, on being relieved.

— Messrs. G. MacLeod, and R. Strachey admitted as Cadets of Engrs., and prom. to 2d Lieuts.

— Cadets of inf., W. E. Wilkinson, W. G. C. Hughes, R. W. D. Leith, E. L. Russel, admitted and prom. to Ensigns.

— Lieut.-Col. A. Manson, C. B., art. returned to duty.

— Lieutenant-Col. W. K. Lester, art. ditto.

— Lieut. E. Andrews, 7th N. I. ditto.

6. Lieut.-Col. W. D. Robertson, 8th N. I. removed to 16th N. I.

— Lieut.-Col. F. Hicks, 16th N. I. ditto 8th N. I.

7. Major-Gen. H. S. Osborne has resigned the command of the N. div. of the army from this date, and is allowed to return to Europe.

— Col. Willis, app. to the gen. staff of the Bombay army, with the rank of brig. gen.

— Col. Fearon to command at Ahmednuggur, with the rank of brigadier.

— Lieut.-Col. Gibbon, to temp. command of Sholapore.

7. Lieut.-Col. J. Morison, 6th M. L. C., furl. to Europe, health.

— Lieut. C. G. G. Munro, 16th N. I. to act as adjt. to detach of that reg., stationed at Vingorla, Saurist-Waree, and Malwan.

— Lieut. W. G. Duncan, 24th N. I. to act as adjt. to detach of that regiment stationed in the Northern Concan.

— Cornet C. E. Stewart, 3d L. C., furl. to Europe for one year, private affairs.

— Capt. J. Tyndall, 21st N. I. invalided at his own request.

— Major Brough, H. M.'s 2d reg. to assume command of S. div. of army during absence of brig. gen. Salter on duty (division order confirmed).

9. Brig.-gen. Willis, to command N. div. of the army.

— Lieut. Del Hoste, assist. quarter-mast. gen. N. div. of the army, resumed charge of his duties from the 18th Dec. last.

12. Capt. C. S. Stuart, 14th N. I. to be aid-de-camp, to brig. gen. Willis, from 7th February.

13. Brev.-Capt. D. M. Scobie, 14th N. I. to be joint remount agent in suc. to Major M. McNail, who vacates by prom.

16. Lieut. Cruickshank, adjt. and assist. to chief engineer has returned to duty.

— Lieut. Wood to return to his duties in charge of the detail of pioneers employed in the cantonment of Poona.

20. Lieut. S. V. W. Hart to be staff officer to field detach. proceeding on active service under Major D. Forbes, without prejudice to his app. as quart.-mast. to 2d gren. reg. N. I.

— Lieut. G. Pope, 22d N. I. to be Capt. in suc. to Tyndall, invalided, date of rank, 10th Feb. 1838.

— Ens. W. B. Ponsonby to be Lieut. ditto ditto.

— Major W. Cavaye, 21st N. I. to assume command of Ahmednuggur, during abs. of brig. Willis (*temp. arr.*)

Jan. 15.—Lieut. A. H. Nott, returned to his duty in the I. N., and app. an act. comr. while in command of the H. C.'s brig of war, *Euphrates*.

Feb. 10.—Mr. Robinson, purser, I. N., furl. to Europe.

12. Commander R. Moresby, furl. to Europe.

Medical.

Jan. 15.—Surg. T. Robson, 6th N. I., to act as gar. surg. at Surat during abs. of surg. Purnell, on sick cert.

— Assist.-surg. T. S. Cahill, to take med. charge of staff and details at Baroda from 1st Jan.

31. Surg. J. McMorris, app. to med. ch. of 26th N. I., till further orders.

Feb. 2.—Surg. J. McMorris, returned to duty.

— Surg. R. Pinhey, ditto.

— Assist.-Surg. Deas, to act as civ. surg. at Broach.

— Assist.-Surg. Hamilton, on being relieved by Mr. Deas, to join his reg.

7. Surg. J. Butchart, 28th N. I., furl. to Europe for three years.

12. Surg. R. Pinhey, to act in charge of Eur. gen. hosp. during absence of surg. Bird to the Concan, on special duty.

15. Surg. Hathway, to perform duties of civ. surg. of the Jail and House of Correction.

15. Surg. Graham, app. to the duty of the Lunatic Asylum, during abs. of surg. Bird, and assist.-surgs. Brown and Barrington, on special duty.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 5.—At Bombay, the lady of J. Erskine, Esq., of a son.

12. At sea, on board the *Castle Huntley*, the lady of surg. J. McMorris.

26. At Dapoolie, the lady of A. Duncan, Esq., of a daughter.

Feb. 2.—At Bombay, the lady of D. Milne, Esq., 24th reg., of a daughter.

6. At Poona, the lady of Major Watson, art., of a son.

11. At Mahableswur, the lady of Lt. H. C. Morse, 8th reg. N. I., of a daughter.

21. At Kirkee, the lady of Captain Masters, H. M.'s 4th reg. Lt. Dragoons, of a daughter.

23. At Braeside, the lady of H. Fawcett, Esq., of a son.

26. In the Fort, Mrs. Hurst, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 10.—At Belgaum, Lieut. J. C. Hartley, 2d Gren., to Miss M. L. Sandwith.

11. At Bycullah, Capt. T. Candy, 20th N. I., superint. of Poona College, &c., to Caroline, eldest daughter of the Rev. B. Boyce, Connaught Terrace, Regent's Park, London.

20. At Bombay, Lieut. Stock, 23d N. I., to Miss Sinclair.

24. At the Residency Oudipore, assist.-surg. B. White, Bombay, Est., to Grace, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Speirs, Pol. Agent in Meywar.

Feb. 5.—At St. Andrew's Church, Mr. Arnold B. Collett, of the Mint, to Miss Mary Wright.

15. At Sholapore, A. M. G. B. Lloyd, Esq., adj., 7th reg., N. I., to E. M., second daughter of brig. J. Morse, commandg. the Guicowar Subsidiary Force.

Lately. At St. Andrew's Church, Mr. Hayden, to Miss H. Gillett.

DEATHS.

Jan. 10.—Lieut. F. H. Brown, 23d N. I.

Feb. 2.—At Bombay, Mary, the lady of Mr. A. W. Clarke.

13. At Bombay, G. Waddell, Esq., C. S., aged 27.

22. At Kirkee, Emily C., infant daughter of Capt. Masters, H. M.'s 4th Light Dragoons.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

January.

6. *Scauby Castle*, from Singapore.

— *H. M. S. Raleigh*, from Cochin.

— *Tartar*, from Batavia.

February.

1. *Cornwallis*, from China.

3. *Aliquis*, from Liverpool.

4. *Amherst*, (H.C.S.) from Bassadora.

6. *Earl Liverpool*, from Llanelly.

— *Caledonia*, from Liverpool.

— *M. S. Elphinstone*, from the Clyde.

7. *Hector*, from Llanelly.

— *Benares*, (H. C. S.) from Survey.

9. *Gulnare*, from Llanelly.

— *Abbotsford*, from Liverpool.

— *Earl Balcarras*, from China.

— *Josephine*, from Bordeaux.

13. *Syria*, from Llanelly.

20. *Triumph*, from London.

21. *Atalanta*, (s.) from Suez.

27. *Shah Allum*, from Calcutta.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

January.

4. *Sandwich*, for Capo.

7. *Thomas Harrison*, for Maculla.

— *Euphrates* (H. C. S.), for Red Sea.

20. *Navarin*, for Bourbon.

— *Bctsey*, for Madras.

22. *Sultan*, for Calcutta.

25. *H. M. S. Raleigh*, for Colombo.

28. *Sophia*, for Calcutta.

29. *Hero*, for Penang

February.

1. *Janet*, for Muscat.

— *Carnatic*, for Cape.

4. *Elora*, for Clyde.

— *L'Artemise*, for Sca.

6. *Clairmont*, for Mocha.

7. *Bombay Packet*, for Liverpool.

8. *Berkshire*, for London.

15. *Benares* (H.C.S.), for Malabar Coast.

18. *Syria*, for Muscat.

— *Clivo* (H.C.S.), for Persian Gulph.

20. *Fortfield*, for Colombo.

— *John Campbell*, for Liverpool.

24. *Elizabeth*, for China.

26. *Pearl*, for ditto.

27. *Tartar*, for Bushire.

Ceylon.

APPOINTMENTS.

Nov. 28.—Capt. Deverill, 77th reg., to be aid-de-camp to Right Hon. the Gov.

— Ens. S. Mackenzie to be do. to do.

Dec. 6.—Capt. Skinner, Ceylon Rifles, to be civ. eng. and surv.-general, during absence of Mr. Norris, furl. to England.

DEATH.

Nov. 16.—At Trincomalee, 1st Lieut.
J. G. Dickson, H. M. S. *Winchester*.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

December.

- Jane, from Moulmein.
- Mermaid, from Bombay.
- 24. Tigris, from Downs.
- Agrippina, from London.
- Fairy Queen, from ditto.

January.

- 6. Sarah, from Bombay.
- 24. H. M. S. *Wellesley*, from Plymouth.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

December.

- 12. Warwick, for London.
- 17. Mermaid, for Cape & London.
- 26. Madras, for London.

Singapore.

DEATHS.

- Jan. 12.—At Singapore, Horatio, 2d son of Mr. B. Palmer, aged 2 years.
- 13. At Singapore, J. Collic, Esq., aged 22.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

December.

- David Clarke, from Bengal.
- 4. Singapore, from Downs.
- 31. Water Witch, from Calcutta.
- Premier, from ditto.

January.

- 11. Earl Balcarras, from China.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

December.

- David Clark, for China.
- 5. Orissa, for London.

Benang.

BIRTH.

Jan. 10.—The wife of Mr. L. B. Goulding, 12th Madras N. 1., of a daughter.

DEATH.

Jan. 11.—The wife of Mr. L. B. Goulding, 12th M. N. 1.

Manila.

DEATH.

Oct. 30.—At Manila, A. Butchart, Esq.

SHIPPING ARRIVAL.

December.

- 17. Lady Hayes, from Calcutta.

Malacca.

BIRTH.

Dec. 7.—At Malacca, the lady of J. H. Velge, Esq., of a son.

Batavia.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

December.

- Calcutta, from Liverpool.
- 1. Hashmy, from Downs.
- 3. Golconda, from Bombay.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

December.

- 4. Heber, for Cowes.
- 8. Golconda, for China.

China.

BIRTH.

Nov. 25.—At Macao, the lady of Capt. W. Jeffrey, of the *Lady Grant*, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGE.

Dec. 23.—At Macao, H. Layton, Esq., of Corpus Christi Coll. Cambridge, and E. I. C.'s late factory, China, to Sarah, second daughter of E. Rea, Esq. of Ludlow, Salop.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

December.

- Isabel, from Bombay.
- Anna Robertson, from Downs.
- Tigris, from Liverpool.
- Denison, from ditto.
- Duke of Sussex, from Madras.
- Copeland, from Liverpool.
- Cowasjee Family, from Calcutta.
- Europa, from Sandwich Islands.
- Lady Grant, (at Macao) from Bomb.
- Mangles, from New South Wales.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

December.

- Isabella for Cape and Cork.

- George the Fourth, for London.
- John of Gaunt, for Liverpool.
- Slains Castle, for London.
- Ingleboro, for ditto.
- Jane Brown, for Dublin.
- Aber. Robinson, for London.
- Eliza Stewart, for ditto.
- Ann, for Singapore.
- 8. Jessie Logan, for ditto.
- 10. Earl of Clare, for Calcutta.
- 12. Jamaica, for London.
- Brothors, for ditto.
- Sir H. Compton, for Bombay.
- Cornwallis, for ditto.
- Antonio Pereira, for Calcutta.

New South Wales.

SYDNEY.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 17.—At Annandale, the lady of T. Collins, Esq., of a son.

27. At Sydney, the wife of the Rev. R. Mansfield, of a daughter.

30. Mrs. E. H. Hargraves, Wollongong, of a son.

Nov. 8.—At Liverpool, the lady of Capt. Christie, 80th reg., of a son.

Lately, at Sydney, Mrs. E. S. Garnsoy, of twins.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 28.—At Parramatta, Rev. Mr. Bobart, to Elizabeth, 2d daughter of Rev. S. Marsden.

Oct. 7.—Mr. J. Watson, of Malton, Hunter's River, to Mrs. Caville, second daughter of Mr. D. Wyllie, of Edinburgh.

21. D. K. Ballow, Esq., surg. Invermeil, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Capt. D. M. Arthur, 2d royal vet. bat.

24. At [Sydney, Mr. T. Dun, Parramatta, to Miss M. W. Miller, of Sydney.

DEATHS.

Sept. 26.—At Turee, county of Bligh, J. Jones, Esq., from the effects of two severe wounds inflicted with a pair of sheepshears by one of his servants.

Oct. 1.—At West Maitland, Mrs. A. Heugh.

24. At Sydney, the wife of the Rev. W. P. Crook, aged 60.

28. At Sydney, the wife of W. Burnett, Esq., and daughter of the late J. Brown, Esq., of Newton, Lanark.

— At Sydney, G. Galbraith, Esq., J. P.

Nov. 5.—Ellen, daughter of G. Weller, Esq., aged 2.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

October.

10. William, from Launceston.

18. Vanguard, from London.

21. Tamar, from Liverpool.

25. James Pattison, from Downs.

28. William Nicol, from Scotland.

31. Andromache, from Plymouth.

— Eweretta, from Downs.

November.

3. Samuel Winter, from ditto.

9. Schah, from Hobart Town.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

October.

26. Earl Stanhope, for London.

28. Abercromby, for South Australia.

November.

2. Glenbervie, for Hobart-Town.

3. William, for Launceston.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

December.

— Lady Emma, from Downs.

— Navarino, from ditto.

— Solway, from ditto.

— Kath. S. Forbes, from Portsmouth.

— Hartley, from Torbay.

HOBART-TOWN.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

November.

2. Hindoo, from London.

— Sarah Barry, from China.

SHIPPING DEPARTURE.

November.

1. Recovery, for New South Wales.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

December.

31. Bombay, from Calcutta.

— Clio, from Downs.

31. New Grove, from Singapore.

January.

1. Mary Bulmer, from Bordeaux.

— Ambassador, from Calcutta.

2. Time, from Algoa Bay.

3. H. M. S. Pylades, from Cape.

SHIPPING DEPARTURE.

January.

6. Thomas Snook, for London.

Cape of Good Hope.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

FIELD CORNETS.—A Supplement to the Government Gazette, January 19th, contains voluminous instructions for the Field Cornets of the Colony. The following are the principal points:—*First*—Field Cornets to be considered as subordinate magistrates. *Second*—They must obtain correct knowledge of Cape Lands and their productions. *Third*—Every Field Cornet to keep a register of all the Inhabitants of his district. *Fourth*—In cases of untimely death, Field Cornets to be applied to, to convene the necessary inquests, and to permit subsequent burials. *Fifth*—To have charge of prisoners, and direct their proper conduct to their destinations under superior orders. *Sixth*—To report to the authorities on all extraordinary occurrences in their wards. *Seventh*—To take cognizance of all vessels arriving at ports. *Eighth*—To pay attention to necessary road improvements. *Ninth*—To correspond with each other, and assist each other, on all matters of importance to the Colony. *Tenth*—Assistant Field Cornets to act under Field Cornets, and to be entitled to similar exemptions and immunities as are enjoyed by Field Cornets. *Eleventh*—A prescribed oath to be taken by all Field Cornets before entering on duty. [A great many other directions to the Field Cornet Force are detailed in the Gazette, but they have at different times been published, we presume, in public ordinances.]

PROCLAMATION OF THE NEW GOVERNOR (22d January).—On this date a Proclamation was issued, declaring Major-General G. T. Napier, Governor of the Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, Vice-Admiral of the same, Commander of the Forces, &c., &c., &c.

THE NEW GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.—His Excellency Major-General Napier, notified (25th January,) that he would hold a Levee on the 31st January, at Government House. A notification of the same date states that the Governor would see all persons on business, on Mondays and Thursdays, before 12 o'clock; but on urgent occasions his Excellency would be ready to receive them "on any day, and at any hour of the day."

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 15.—At Cape Town, Mr. J. Begley, to Miss M. J. W. M. Van der Burgh.

29. At Cape Town, Mr. N. Decker to Miss R. Starck.

DEATHS.

Jan. 13.—Mrs. M. C. Delport, aged 88.

20. At Cape Town, Mr. T. Hunter.

22. Infant son of Mr. J. Champion.

29. C. Dumergue, from Mauritius.

— Elizabeth, from Bourbon.

30. L'Alcide, from Batavia.

31. Mermaid, from Bombay.

February.

1. Hero, from Swan River.

2. Moffatt, from Portsmouth.

3. Heber, from Batavia.

— Warwick, from Ceylon.

4. Vittoria, from Manila.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

January.

14. Emily, from Calcutta.

17. Angerona, from Mauritius.

— Elizabeth, from Calcutta.

19. H. M. S. Favorite, from Plymouth.

22. Rhyn, from Batavia.

23. Fairlie, from Manila.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

January.

15. Severn, for Bombay.

19. Black Joke, for N. S. Wales.

21. Elizabeth, for Demerara.

— Fred. Huth, for Mauritius.

— Transit, for Launceston.

23. Angerona, for London.

25. Perfect, for London.
 27. Diadem, for Mauritius.
 — Orator, for ditto.
 28. Fairlie, for London.
 30. Ann Gales, for Mauritius.
 — St. Helena, for St. Helena.

30. Euphrates, for Bombay.
 31. Henry, for New South Wales.
February.
 1. H. M. S. Favorite, for India.
 5. Mermaid, for London.
 — Red Rover, for Singapore.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

IDOLATROUS WORSHIP.—(March 26.)—The *Archbishop of Canterbury* presented a petition from certain Christian Ministers of Birmingham against Idolatrous Worship in India, and the interference of the East India Company's servants in aiding the existence of superstition in Hindoostan, by receiving a tax for the licensing of idolatrous rites. The *Bishop of London* understood that an order, which had been issued two years ago by the Indian Government, dispensing with the attendance of officers at idolatrous ceremonies, had been recalled by the present Governor-General of India. He would now give notice, therefore, that he should, on an early day, move for the production of copies of any correspondence which would throw a light on this matter. *Lord Glenelg* said he was a party to the letter which occasioned the order spoken of, and he could only say that if the case were as it was represented, he regretted very much that the opinions expressed in that letter had not been carried into effect.

NEW ZEALAND.—(March 30.)—The *Earl of Devon* moved the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the present state of New Zealand; and the expediency of regulating the settlements of the British subjects therein. *Lord Glenelg* deemed the subject of great importance and entirely agreed to the motion. He would recommend that the Committee to be appointed should speedily introduce their report to the House, if possible before the closing of the Session. It might be important to mention that Government had intended to bring forward a measure in reference to New South Wales, in which certain clauses would have been contained with respect to New Zealand. Subsequently to the appointment of the Committee, the *Duke of Richmond* presented a petition (April 10th) signed by nearly all the Merchants of the Metropolis who carried on trade with the New Zealand Islands, and praying the Government to take efficient steps for the protection of their property and commerce in that quarter. The petition was referred to the Select Committee.

HILL COOLIES.—(April 2d.)—In reply to a question by *Mr. Warburton*, as to whether Government had any objection to produce the correspondence which had taken place relative to a request of certain parties in New South Wales for permission to import a number of Hill Coolies into that Colony, *Sir G. Grey* said that Government had discountenanced the proposition. The papers relating to it would be found in the report on Emigration, which was laid on the table of the House.

DECCAN PRIZE MONEY.—(April 3d.)—*Mr. Hume* presented a petition from a gentleman in the Fleet, praying the House to institute an enquiry into the non-distribution of the Deccan prize money. *Mr. Hume* moved the printing of the petition with a view to bringing it under the notice of the House after the recess.

REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLIES NEW SOUTH WALES (April 9th).—*Mr. C. Buller* presented a petition from 5000 inhabitants of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, praying that Representative Assemblies may be granted to those Colonies.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE (April 10th).—The Bill to enable the Commissioners for the affairs of India to make rules and regulations for Haileybury College, was read a second time in the House of Lords.

OUDE AFFAIRS (April 11th).—*Mr. Praed* enquired of *Mr. V. Smith*, whether the E. I. C.'s Forces, had lately been employed for the purpose of regulating the succession to the throne of Oude, whether there would be any objection to lay on

the table the papers referring to the late occurrences in Lucknow, and whether the Governor-General had received instructions to take possession of the Territories of the King of Oude. Mr. V. Smith was unable to answer the question in the absence of the President of the Board of Control.

LAND REVENUE IN INDIA (April 11th).—Sir C. E. Grey moved for certain papers relating to the purchase of, or composition for, the above revenue.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND (April 11th).—The Marquis of Lansdowne laid on the table the report of the Lieut.-Governor of V. D. L., on the state of Convict discipline in that Colony.

EAST INDIA HOUSE (April 11th).—At this date a ballot was taken at the East India House, for the election of six Directors, in the room of Mr. J. D. Alexander, Sir R. Campbell, Bart., Mr. N. B. Edmonstone, the Hon. H. Lindsay, Mr. J. G. Ravenshaw, and Sir H. Willock who go out by rotation. The election fell on Messrs. H. Alexander, W. S. Clarke, J. Shepherd, J. Thornhill, F. Warden, and Sir W. Young, Bart. After the ballot a Court was held, when its thanks were unanimously voted to Sir J. R. Carnac, Bart., chairman, and Major-General Sir J. L. Lushington, K. C. B., deputy chairman, for their great application, and attention to the affairs of the E. I. Company, during the past year. Sir J. L. Lushington is the chairman for the ensuing year, and Richard Jenkins, Esq., deputy ditto.

NEGLECT OF THE EAST INDIES.—A correspondent of the *Standard* (March 27th), complains of the conduct of H. M.'s Government, in having lately refused the motion of Mr. Ward, in Parliament, for a select committee on the petition of the inhabitants of India, against the new laws enacted by the Governor-General in Council. The fact is, says the writer we quote, that under Whig administration, the most unparalleled atrocities have been committed in India, and in which it is notorious that the Board of Control, as well as the Indian Government, have been great participators; repeated attempts were fruitlessly made last session to obtain the production of some very extraordinary documents connected with the affairs of Oude, and the presents which the King had transmitted to their Majesties King William and Queen Adelaide. It was well known, that on one occasion when the motion was coming on, Sir J. Hobhouse, and ten or eleven members of the Government, or their chief backers, walked out of the House, and for which, the next day, they were rebuked by Sir Robert Peel. Sir J. Hobhouse immediately afterwards tendered his resignation, but being strongly entreated by Lord Melbourne to remain in, he withdrew it for a time, in order that the ministry might go out altogether. The writer then infers with respect to Sir J. Hobhouse's subsequent appointment as President of the Board of Control, that he, Sir J. H. now held that office because Lord Glenelg had so mismanaged Indian affairs, that some change or other in this department of Government was imperative to the welfare of India. Yet Sir John Hobhouse, is stated to have declared that he will not take upon himself the responsibility, and the vindication of the measures adopted by the Board of Control towards the King of Oude. It was by the instructions of the Board, that at the death of the late King of Oude, his son and heir was set aside, the palace blown down, and plundered by the British troops, and all to place an old uncle of the late King upon the Throne. What effect have these measures produced in Oude? Is not the population in open insurrection, and has not the presence of the Governor-General been required to assist in allaying it?

HILL COOLIES.—A correspondence has taken place between Mr. Gladstone and certain commercial gentlemen at Liverpool and in India, on the question of importing natives of the East Indies, to the West India Islands. The *Times* (April 13th) observes on this subject:—"We do not believe that these 'Hill Coolies' will ever pay their employers the expense of transport, but every inducement will, we fear be held out to tempt them from their native land as is held out here in England, to promote the Trade of Emigration."—[We refer our readers to a highly important article upon this subject in a former part of the present number.]

CAVALRY REGIMENTS.—It is rumoured that no Cavalry Regiment will be sent to India during the present season.

THE ARMY.—(Circular Memorandum, Horse-Guards, March 20th).—To insure the complete efficiency of Regiments abroad in point of numbers, and to provide for vacancies, as well as to enable the depôts of such Regiments at home to supply the necessary draughts for filling up the casualties with the service companies; H. M.'s Government has decided that Regiments of Infantry abroad (not including those of India) shall be permitted to recruit to a certain extent beyond their prescribed establishment, therefore all corps so situated will continue to recruit until they

appear upon paper to have reached a strength of thirty men above their prescribed establishment.

MR. TURTON.—Mr. Turton, formerly one of the leading counsel at the Calcutta Bar, goes out to Canada as Lord Durham's legal adviser. With reference to this appointment, the *Morning Post* (April 18th) states that "Mr. Turton, late of the Calcutta Bar, goes with Lord Durham as his legal adviser to Canada. Mr. Turton was sent home by a considerable party in India, in order to get up and conduct in this country an opposition to Mr. Macaulay's Black Act, at a salary of £1000 per annum. Lord Durham, however, it is stated, gives Mr. T. £1500 a-year, and the promise of a Judgeship after his return to Calcutta, to throw his Calcutta clients overboard."

LADY HESTER STANHOPE.—An extract of a letter from Beyrout, Feb. 12th, inserted in the *Times* of April the 3d states, that H. M.'s Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs had sent peremptory instructions to the British Consul for Syria, to stop Lady Hester Stanhope's pension, in order to pay a mercenary usurer a debt contracted in the cause of humanity and science. The niece of Mr. Pitt and the granddaughter of the first Lord Chatham, who did some little service in keeping the House of Hanover on the Throne, surely deserves (says the above letter), "somewhat more delicate treatment from the Queen than this. Can it be wondered at, if, indignant at such proceedings, her ladyship should give up her pension, and with it the name of a British subject!"

NEW GOVERNOR OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—On the recommendation of the Commissioners for the colonization of South Australia, Col. Gawler has received the appointment of Governor of the colony. This gallant officer commanded the storming party at Badajoz, when he was severely wounded.

NEW GOVERNOR OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—It is stated that Sir James Stirling has resigned the Governorship of Western Australia, and that Mr. John Hutt, one of the founders of South Australia, has been appointed to succeed Sir J. Stirling.

NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL AT BOMBAY.—A Court of Directors was held on the 4th April, when Mr. John A. Dunlop was appointed provisionally a member of Council at Bombay.

TRADE DIRECT BETWEEN NEWCASTLE AND INDIA.—A vessel (named the *Ida*, Captain Currie), of between 300 and 400 tons, has been loading in the River Tyne, to take a cargo to Calcutta, and to bring direct to this place a cargo in return. She carries out the manufactures of Newcastle, and is to return with sugar, hides, linseed, saltpetre, &c. This will be the first cargo from India ever brought to this port.—*Tyne Mercury*.

MR. WAGHORN.—Mr. Waghorn reached Malta on his way to Egypt, on the 27th March.

TAYLOR, OTHERWISE JOSEPH, v. HOPACK (Appeal).—House of Lords (April 3d).—The Lord Chancellor delivered judgment in this case. The Appellant was the widow of Lieut.-Col. Taylor, late of the E. I. C.'s service, who had subscribed to "The Bombay Military Fund," the object of which was to provide, under certain restrictions, pensions or annuities for the officers' widows. The question involved in the Appeal was, whether her late husband's estate was bound to make good to her certain deficiencies, however occasioned, in the payment of that annuity. On Lieut.-Col. Taylor's death, in 1828, his widow became entitled out of the Bombay Fund to a Pension of £365 per annum. From that pension, however, the Directors of the Fund made a deduction, according to certain regulations, of a yearly sum of £91, on account of a fund, called Lord Clive's Fund, also destined for the benefit of officers' widows, from which the widow of a Lieut.-Colonel under ordinary circumstances would be entitled to receive a payment equal to the amount thus claimed to be deducted. But, in fact, the appellant did not receive any benefit from the Clive Fund, as her husband left her in possession of a property above the value of £3000; so that by the regulations of that fund she was not entitled to receive anything from the fund. The deduction was, nevertheless, made by the Bombay Fund as if she had received the £91 a year. It was subsequently found that the payments to be made by the Bombay Fund had been calculated too high, that its income would not meet them; and, therefore, according to a regulation, the Directors reduced the payments to Mrs. Taylor, from the sum of £365 to £250, from which, deducting the £91, the result would leave Mrs. Taylor only entitled to a Sum of £159, per annum instead of the £365 she had expected. This deficiency she required to be made up from her husband's property. The Executors of the husband's will refused to so apply the property. Mrs. Taylor had since married a Mr. Joseph, Surgeon of

the 4th Dragoon Guards, and had commenced a suit against the respondents (the Executors of her late husband's will,) to have the pension of £365 made up to her out of the estate, they defended themselves on the grounds that the husband had only bound himself to make good her right to an annuity out of the fund, and not to supply any deficiency that might arise in the payment of that annuity, and that the lady had, at all events by marrying again, deprived herself of every advantage of it, the regulations of the Bombay Fund expressly suspending, during a second marriage, the payment to the lady, who, as a widow of an officer, had been entitled to an annuity, but holding the fund liable to pay up the arrears should she survive her second husband. The Lord Ordinary had held these defences to be unavailing against the positive stipulations of the marriage-settlement. The Court of Sessions overruled his judgment, and pronounced a decree for the respondent. The matter was then brought by appeal to this House, and his Lordship now declared his decided opinion to be in favour of the view taken by the Lord Ordinary.

The decree of the Court below was therefore varied, so as to give to Mrs. Joseph the full benefit of the annuity originally intended to be secured to her out of the Bombay Fund. The House did not give costs.

MISS JULIA NEWMAN.—Miss Julia Newman (of larceny notoriety) is, it appears after all to be sent to New South Wales, in the *John Renwick* transport, with other female convicts. *Globe*, April 11.—This person's case is a most singular one; she was convicted of larceny by the strongest proofs; she was also proved to be possessed of a most malignant disposition, having, in particular, endeavoured, without cause, to blast the character of a party with whom she had been but a little time previously, on terms of intimacy. After her conviction, to the surprise of the public, interest was made for her in a *high quarter*, and her sentence of transportation was commuted to four years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. But Miss Newman's *great friends* did not stop here in their lamb-like clemency. Whether by advice or not, this accomplished lady feigned madness in the prison,—the *ruse* was soon discovered; but *somehow*, Miss Newman gained her object. She was removed to the more comfortable quarters of a lunatic asylum where she was treated kindly: at this juncture her case was brought before Parliament; the secret wires that worked the ministerial *puppet-show*, were then seen through, although not fully exposed, and there was no help for it, but that the lady's protector should, with all possible quietude, allow of her immediate emigration.

SWAN RIVER.—Mr. Hutt has been appointed Governor of this new settlement.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

4th Light Dragoons (*Bombay*), G. Simonds, Gent., to be Cornet by purchase, v. Trench, retired. March 30.

26th Foot (*Bengal*), Major-Gen. Sir J. Colborne, G. C. B., from 94th Foot, to be Colonel, v. General the Earl of Dalhousie, G. C. B., dec. March 30.

31st Foot (*Bengal*), Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Halkett, K. C. B., 71st Foot, to be Colonel, v. Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. Barnes, G. C. B., dec. March 30.

39th Foot (*Madras*), Lieut. G. M. C. Bowen, (half-pay) commission cancelled, he having accepted a commuted allowance for his half-pay. March 30.

3d Foot (*Bengal*), Capt. R. P. Eason (h. p. unatt.), to be Capt., v. R. M'Nab, who exchanges, receiving the difference. Capt. S. F. Cox, h. p., 2d Ceylon reg., to be Capt., v. R. P. Eason, who exchanges. Lieut. J. C. Rouse, to be Capt. by purchase, v. Cox, retired. Ensign W. J. Dorchill, to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Rouse. C. W. Green, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, v. Dorchill. April 6.

12th Foot (*Mauritius*), Capt. F. Marsh, 11th Foot, to be Capt., v. Winnington, who exchanges for the 11th Foot. April 6.

75th Foot (*Cape of Good Hope*), Capt. J. Bolton (h. p. unatt.), to be Capt., v. W. Jesse, who exchanges. April 6.

39th Foot (*Madras*), Surg. Sievwright, M. D., 45th Foot, to be Surg., v. Hamilton, who exchanges. April 13.

55th Foot (*Madras*), Lieut. J. O. Cuffe, h. p., 45th, to be Lieut., v. Walker, appointed to 88th Foot. April 13.

62d Foot (*Madras*), Capt. O. W. Gray, (Major by Brevet) h. p., 9th, to be Capt., v. Campbell, appointed to 7th Foot. April 13.

11th Light Dragoons (*late Bengal*), Major H. Fane, 9th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. by purchase, v. Brutton, who retires. April 24.

9th Foot (*Bengal*), Capt. G. L. Davis, to be Major by purchase, v. Fane, prom. to 11th Light Dragoons. Lieut. A. Harper, to be Capt. by purchase, v. Davis, Ensign C. Elmhirst, to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Harper. G. Pearson, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, v. Elmhirst. April 24.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM EASTERN PORTS.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Ship's Name.</i>	<i>Commander.</i>	<i>Port of Depart.</i>	<i>When Sailed.</i>
Mar. 29 1838	Condor	May	Cape	23d January.
30	Protector	Buttanshaw ..	Mauritius	17th Dec.
April 7	Alex. Baring	St. Croix	China	12th ditto.
—	Collingwood	Holmes	Calcutta	30th Nov.
9	Prince Regent	Aiken	Ditto	28th ditto.
—	Pegasus	Howlett	Cape	10th January.
—	Seringapatam	Denny	Calcutta	16th Dec.
—	Coromandel	Dixon	Ditto	23rd Nov.
10	Carnatic	Laird	China	14th Dec.
—	Perfect	Snell	Calcutta	13th Nov.
—	Thos. Snook	Baker	Mauritius ..	6th January.
—	Herculean	Huxtable	Calcutta	20th Dec.
11	Phoenix	Hartley	Ditto	9th ditto.
—	Memnon	Every	Ditto	5th ditto.
14	Nourmahal	Faulkner	Sydney	10th Nov.
—	Margaret Wilkie ..	Smith	Mauritius	30th Dec.
—	Calcutta	Brown	Bombay	19th ditto
—	John Bagshaw	Blyth	Mauritius ..	29th ditto.
—	Trescott	Lindsay	China	8th ditto.
—	Eliza	Clark	Mauritius ..	5th Jan.
16	London	Ball	Ditto	1st ditto.
—	Maria Cecilia	Vinnoe	Ditto	31st Dec.
17	Ann	Griffiths	Manila	Ditto.
—	Blakeley	Snipe	Ditto	30th Nov.
—	Angerona	Creed	Mauritius ..	19th Dec.
—	Fortitude	Wilson	Ditto	3rd ditto.
19	Earl Durham	Cable	New Zealand ..	29th ditto.
—	Frances Charlotte ..	Wellbank	Ditto	10th Sept.
25	Madagascar	Walker	Calcutta	8th January.
26	Lloyds	Garrett	Hobart Town ..	10th Dec.
—	Mermaid	Chapman	Bombay	5th Nov.
—	Jamaica	Martin	China	12th Dec.
—	Fairlie	Ager	Manila	7th Nov.

DEPARTURES TO EASTERN PORTS.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Ship's Name.</i>	<i>Commander.</i>	<i>Port of Depart.</i>	<i>Destination.</i>
Mar. 25	William Lee	Shepherd	Dover	Calcutta.
26	Henry	Walmsley	Portsmouth	Launceston.
27	Hygeia	Hannah	Liverpool	H.T. & N.S.W.
—	Hebe	Douglas	Portsmouth	Algon Hay.
28	Amelia Thompson ..	Tomlinson	Plymouth	Sydney.
—	Wave	Goldsmith	Portsmouth	Hobart Town.
—	Harrison	Surfen	Deal	Mauritius.
—	Bencoolen	Tate	Liverpool	Batavia.
—	Superior	Crowley	Ditto	Ditto
29	Mary	Macaulay	Ditto	Bombay.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES CONTINUED.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Ship's Name.</i>	<i>Commander.</i>	<i>Port of Depart.</i>	<i>Destination.</i>
29	Chipewa	Millor	Greenock	Batavia.
31	Fanny	Andrew	Deal	Hobart Town.
—	John Bull	Ormond	Liverpool	China.
—	Stirling	Burnett	Deal	Mauritius.
—	Emma	Nash	Ditto	Ditto.
—	Bengal Merchant	Campbell	Ditto	Sydney.
April 1 1838	Helvellyn	M'Lean	Liverpool	H.T.&N.S.W.
—	Falcon	Middlemist	Cowes	China.
—	Shepherd	Jardine	Portsmouth	S. Australia.
2	Francis Smith	Edmonds	Ditto	Mad. & Cal.
6	Rajah	Ferguson	Leith	H.T.&N.S.W.
—	Bride	Porter	Ditto	Mauritius.
—	Achilles	Duncan	Deal	Ceylon.
9	Bengal	Scott	Ditto	Calcutta.
—	Melrose	Forbes	Ditto	China.
—	Lord Lynedock	Stead	Ditto	Sydney.
—	Wilmot	Miller	Ditto	H.T.&N.S.W.
—	Salacia	Maw	Portsmouth	Mauritius.
11	Florentia	Deloitte	Plymouth	Sydney.
12	Mazeppa	Tate	Deal	Algoa Bay.
13	Glenisla	Jobson	Ditto	Cape.
—	Duke Roxburgh	Thomson	Portsmouth	S. Australia.
14	Ino	Whelan	Llanelly	Mocha.
—	Brighton	Sedman	Ditto	Bombay.
—	John Marsh	Hawkins	Ditto	Ditto.
—	Countess Durham	Tod	Leith	H.T.&N.S.W.
—	Lord W. Bentineck	Stockley	Portsmouth	Hobart Town.
—	Richard	Cunningham	Liverpool	Calcutta.
17	Stratheden	Cheape	Deal	Madras.
—	Arachne	Thurtell	Ditto	Sydney.
18	Senator	Grindley	Ditto	Cape.
—	Cambridge	Douglas	Portsmouth	Cape & Bomb.
19	Mary	Donaldson	Deal	Hobart Town.
—	Fortune	Lyster	Plymouth	Sydney.
—	Camden	Morgan	Dartmouth	Society Islands.
20	Fairy Queen	Hughes	Liverpool	China.
—	Margaretha	Bircham	Deal	Batavia.
—	Elizabeth Walker	Hall	Liverpool	Ditto.
21	Adrastus	Day	Ditto	Cape.
—	Hereford	Reaburn	Ditto	China.
22	Jean	M'Cutchen	Deal	Batavia.
—	James Holmes	Johns	Liverpool	Calcutta.
—	Aurelius	Stoddard	Ditto	Batavia.
23	Lady East	Emery	Ditto	Bombay.
—	Cheerful	Smith	Ditto	Cape.
24	Clyde	Matches	Ditto	New S. Wales.
—	Jumna	Robinson	Ditto	Calcutta.

April 22. Lady Cornwall, Pae, Glasgow, Calcutta. 23. Stag, Burnham, Liverpool, Batavia. 24. Malabar, Southward, Liverpool, Bombay. 25. Ripley, Steward, Liverpool, Calcutta. — Java, Jobling, Deal, Madras and Calcutta. — Reliance, Marquis. Deal, Bombay. — Dryade, Head, Deal, Sydney. — Lady Kennaway, Harrison, Deal, Sydney.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Indemnity, Cape to Calcutta, lat. 3 N. long. 83 E., December 25.
Henry and William, from Batavia, lat. 24 S., long. 63 E., January 15.
Brig London, of London, lat. 37 N., long. 38 W., March 21.
Fortitude, Mauritius to Greenock, lat. 40 N., long. 32 W., March 24.
Duke of Northumberland, London, to Madras and Calcutta, lat. 1 S., long. 20½ W., February 22.
Eliza, Mauritius to London, lat. 14 N., long. 35 W., March 8.

Seymour, to Mauritius, lat. 17 S., long. 31 W.
Mary Mallaby, London to Mauritius, lat. 5 N., long. 22 W., February 28.
Cuba, London to Mauritius, lat. 26 S., long. 27 W., February 13.
Stratford, London to Mauritius, lat. 25 S., long. 27 W., March 1.
John Bull, Liverpool to China, lat. 44 N., long. 3 W., April 7.
Helvellyn, Liverpool to New South Wales, lat. 48 N., long. 10 W., April 9.
Ludlow, Bordeaux to Mauritius.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

Chipewa, Greenock to Batavia and Singapore, put into Lochswilly with loss of mizen-masts and boats, having been thrown on her beam ends during a severe gale, on the 20th March, off Inesterhull.

Elizabeth, from Bristol to Madras and Calcutta, ran on shore on the evening of 9th January, near Linga Chetty's Choultry, (fifty-seven miles S. of Madras) and lost; crew and passengers saved: cargo expected to be landed with little damage; the water being very shallow, there was no chance of the vessel being got afloat. (See other Particulars, page 432.)

Wreck of the Elizabeth—Sale.—The wreck was sold by public auction at Madras, on February 2d, for the ridiculously low price of four hundred and fifty Rupees. This was not from want of buyers, however, as there were many natives present, prepared for the purchase; but the wreck lies so far out, and is so completely broken in pieces that there is little prospect of any part of it being saved. The *Wolf* was lying off the wreck, making preparation to bring up the remainder of the spars, rigging, figure head, &c., &c., which have been saved by the indefatigable exertions of Captain Stanley and his crew. The *Wolf* was expected to sail for Madras either on the 3d or 4th February.

Ariel, Calcutta clipper, regained Singapore, in a very crippled state, having been nearly lost in the China Sea. (Extract of a Bombay letter, dated 19th Jan.)

Duke of Sussex, had suffered considerably, and compelled to bear up for Manila, to refit, about 9th December. (Extract of a Bombay letter, dated 19th Jan.)

Sir C. Malcolm, arrived at Singapore (December) leaky; part of the cargo thrown overboard, and expected every minute to take fire, as the smoke and heat up her hatchway were very great. (Extract of a Bombay letter, dated 19th Jan.)

Ternate, Bombay to China, bore up for Manila to refit, (December.)

Columbian, Singapore to London, put in at Scilly, leaky, 28th January; has been repaired after discharging cargo, and sailed, 30th March, for London; put back 1st April, from contrary winds.

Zeuw, Middleburg, from Batavia, struck on the sands named Banyard, on attempting to enter the Scheldt, and is expected to become a total wreck; very little cargo saved. The *Pilot*, (an Englishman) missing, (April 11.)

Glenista, London to Cape, was on shore 17th of April at Torsal near Brest, and expected to go to pieces—crew saved.

Gledstones (Whaler), from London, totally lost. (By accounts per *Sandwich Islands Gazette* to 18th November.)

Fire on board the James Colvin.—The Bombay papers of February contain an account from the *Sandwich Islands Gazette*, of the melancholy loss of the *James Colvin*, which took fire at sea through the negligence of the cook, who capsized his lamp among some shavings and fat, and neglected to give an alarm. The unfortunate man cut his throat on the discovery of the fire. Captain Maughan and the crew were saved in the *Catawha*, of Nantucket. Captain Coleman, which fortunately hove in sight at the time. He rendered all possible assistance, and safely landed them at the Sandwich Islands.

British Sovereign, Browne, London to Sydney, spoken on 26th February, lat. 3.12 N., long. 18.45 W., had experienced a heavy gale on 23d Jan., had decks swept, lost sails, and nearly dismasted.

Eliza, Clark, Mauritius to London, lost anchor and chain cables, and damaged palls of windlass. Margate, 16th April.

Sandwich Islands, 18th November.—A sudden fall of the tide to the extent of eight feet had taken place in the Harbour of Hawai, leaving several vessels aground.

Theodore, Farrington, from Singapore, totally lost off the Coast of Luconia; crew saved. 25th November.

Elvira, Liverpool to Calcutta, mentioned in our last, as sunk in the Rock channel, has been got up and brought into Dock.

Emily, Calcutta to London, had put into the Cape for repairs, having sprung

her bowsprit and received other damage in a heavy gale from N. W., on the 6th, 7th, and 8th Jan. (Had arrived and sailed from St. Helena, 5th March.)

Semiramis (S.), London to Bombay, spoken with on the 4th February, twenty-four hours after leaving St. Helena, 150 miles southward of that island, (arr. Cape.)

PASSENGERS INWARDS.

Per St. George, from Calcutta, for Bristol (expected)—Lady Mouatt and child; Mrs. W. F. Dick and child; Mrs. Curtis; Mrs. Higginson and child; Mrs. Fuller and three children; the Hon. Sir C. T. Metcalfe G. C. B.; W. F. Dick, Esq., C.S.; Capt. Fisher, 48th N.I. and three children; Capt. J. M. Higginson, 58th N.I.; Lieut. French, 11th Dragoons; Drs. Spencer, Maclean, and Tidmarsh; D. O. Dyce Sombre, Esq.; J. Cooper, Esq.; Ens. G. S. Browne, 70th N.I.; two Misses Lambert; Master Lowe.

Per Duke of Buccleugh, from Calcutta, (expected)—Mrs. Fane and two children; Mrs. Jackson and child; Mrs. Herring and two children; Mrs. Warden and four children; Misses Fane; Lindsay; W. Fane, Esq., C. S.; — Woodward, Esq., C. S.; Drs. Jackson and Stokes; Capt. Herring, B. N. I.; P. Browne, Esq.; 3d Foot; T. Smith, Esq., N.I.; Capt. W. Warden; J. H. Wageustruber, Esq.; and Master Vaughan.

Per Berkshire, from Bombay, (expected)—Mrs. Gen. Sleigh; Mrs. Wright; Mrs. Doveton; Mrs. Harrington; Miss Babington; Major-Gen. Sleigh; Capt. Cooper, 17th Foot; Capt. Doveton, Nizam's Service; Dr. McDonnell, 57th Foot; Mr. B. Fernandes; Misses A. S. Sleigh, Harrington, L. Simpson, A. Smith, A. Macdonnell, Doveton; two Masters Sleigh; Master H. Smith; and Master T. W. Osborn.

Per True Briton, from Madras, (expected)—Mesdames G. Russell, Horsley, C. Oakes, Prendergast, Keighley; the Hon. G. E. Russell; Maj.-Gen. G. A. Vigoureux, C. B.; J. Annesley, Esq.; G. L. Prendergast, Esq.; J. Scott, Esq.; eleven children. From the Cape, Lieut. J. Bowrett.

Per Wellington, from Madras (expected)—Mesdames Cator, Hunter, Fryer, Smith; Capt. F. Chalmers, Lieut. Bato, 57th Foot; J. Owen, Esq.; Ens Robertson; Mr. Morrison; Mr. Gordon; Misses Hunter, A. and L. Walter, Morrison; seven children.

Per Exmouth, from Calcutta, (expected)—Mr. and Mrs. J. Dunbar; Mr. and Mrs. R. Stewart; Mrs. Major. Halfhide; Dr. and Mrs. Baker; Capt. and Mrs. Brand; Capt. and Mrs. Parker, and eleven children.

Per Mounstuart Elphinstone from Calcutta, (expected)—Mrs. Bolton and child; Mrs. Smithson; Mrs. Voss and family; Mrs. Twentymann and child; Mrs. Hobson and two children; Capts. Hickman and Bolton; Lieut. Cautley; W. H. Twentymann, Esq.

Per Duke of Bedford from Bengal (expected).—Mrs. Major Lister; Mrs. Bedell; J. Maclean, Esq.; Lieut. Boileau and family; Lieut. Inglis; Nuwab Ikbalooh Dowlah from Oude; Capt. Coventry.

Per Boyne, from Bombay (expected).—Mrs. Outram and child; Mrs. Pope and three children; Mrs. Stockley and three children; Mrs. Richardson and child; J. N. Macdonald, Esq.; R. Ferguson, Esq.; J. C. Lo Geyt, Esq.; Lieut. Woodward; Master Hathway; three children of Major Blair. *To the Cape*—Major and Mrs. Foy, Art.; Mr. and Mrs. Willis; two children.

Per Thomas Grenville from Calcutta (expected).—Sir C. and Lady D'Oyley; Miss McLeod; Messrs. Grange, Hodgson (C.S.), Tabor, Masters, Turton, Dr. Turner and Mrs. Sutherland.

Per Tigress from Ceylon (expected).—Mr. and Mrs. Granville and family; Col. and Mrs. Arbuthnot; Mr. and Mrs. Browning; Mrs. Wright and children; Mrs. Rodney and child; Mr. and Mrs. A. Walker and two children; Miss Jeremy; Lieut. Caldwell, 90th foot.

Per Perfect from Calcutta (corrected list).—Mrs. Orr; Miss England; Mr. Caw; Mr. Bourhill; Capt. Orr; Capt. Delancy, 75th reg.; Drs. Burt, Caw and Cantor; Lieuts. Veneker, Puleston, Cheek; Mr. England.

Per Mermaid from Bombay.—Mrs. Bouchier and child; Mrs. Ford and two children; Dr. Ford, H. M.'s 72d; F. C. Brown, Esq.; Lieut. Eyton, 90th foot; Miss Thatchers. *Landed at Cape*—Col. Hanson; Dr. and Mrs. Gibb and two children; Col. Arnot; R. F. Webb, Esq.

Per Repulse from Calcutta (expected).—Mesdames Rotton, White, Benson,

Norman, Armstrong, Campbell, Shuttleworth, Woodin Zillard; Col. Andron, Morrison; Majors Rotton, White; Capt. Bamorick; Dr. Standham; Lieut. Ready; Quart.mastr. Betson; Corn. Reynolds; Lieut. Norman, 31st Drag.; Mr. Tiel; Mons. Gilliard, adv.-Gen.; Mr. Jordan; Mrs. Jordan and two children; Mrs. Townsend and three children.

Per Bland from Calcutta (expected).—Mesdames Abbott, Ward, Parker, Robertson; Misses Atkinson, S. J. Atkinson; the Rev. J. C. Proby; the Rev. Chadwick; Capts. Abbott, Engineers; Parker, 58th N. I.; Dr. Clarkson, B. M. S.; Lieut. Walker, 26th N. I.; Messrs. Douglas, Atkinson, T. Ostell.

Per Robert Small from Calcutta (expected).—Col. and Mrs. Battine and four children; Mrs. C. R. Barwell and three children; Mr. and Mrs. Gough and four ditto; Mrs. S. Clarke and five ditto; Miss Gouldsbury; S. G. Smith, Esq., B. C. S.; F. C. Read, Esq., ditto; Capt. Biddulph, B. N. I.; Lieut. Park, H. M. S.; W. T. Fraser, Esq., Miss and Master O'Dowda; three children. *For the Cape*—Mr. & Mrs. Horn.

Per Caromandel from Calcutta (corrected list).—Mrs. Col. Peckett; Mrs. Col. Cramer; Mrs. Dallas; Mrs. Fitzgerald and child; Mrs. Bates and child; Mrs. Place and two children; Miss Beckwith; Lieut.-Col. Cramer (died at Cape), 62d reg.; Capt. Cotton, 67th N. I.; Lieuts. Hudson, ditto; Fitzgerald, Art.; Brooke, H. M.'s 31st foot; Eus. Mahon, 44th foot; Dr. Agnew; W. Bates, Esq.; Master Bray; Mr. Newton, late of 13th foot. *From Cape*—Rev. B. Clough and family.

Per Seringapatam from Calcutta (corrected list).—Lady Malkin and two children; Mrs. Gordon and child; Mrs. Rose and two children; Mrs. Evans; Major-General Sir D. Ximenes, H. C. S.; Colonel Tickell, C. B.; Capt. Todd, H. C. S.; Lieuts. Rose, Hind, Creagh, Christie, Evans; Messrs. Wilkinson, Scott; Masters Cobb, two Masters Mathias; Capt. and Mrs. Trevelyan, (landed at Cape,) Mrs. Mathias (died at Sea, Dec. 30.) *From Cape*, Mrs. Fenwick and three children; Mrs. Warren and child; Dr. Bell.

Per Atalanta (S.) Bombay (28th February) to Suez.—Dr. and Mrs. Henderson; Mrs. Willoughby and child; Mrs. Crawford and child; John Scott, Esq.; T. R. Richmond, Esq.; Col. G. A. Litchfield; C. C. Crawford, Esq., Capt. Deedes, H. M. 17th Regt.; Lieut. Stowell, ditto; Cornet E. C. Stewart, Lt. Cav.; Lieut. T. Morse, B. E. R.; Capt. Moresby, I. N.; Mr. F. Robinson, Purser, I. N.; Lieut. H. C. Boulderson, I. N.; Mr. J. P. C. Soares, and Mr. J. L. Wilson.

From Bengal—Mr. Rush; T. P. Woodcock, Esq.; Capt. C. Biden; N. Morgan, Esq.; Major P. Johnstone, and M. C. Allen, Esq.; Hon. W. L. Melville.

From Madras—J. Seth Sam, Esq.; and Major and Mrs. Warren and three children.

Per Thames, from Madras (expected).—Cols. Cadell and Ketchen; Misses Molle, Chcsney; four Misses Cadell and Master Cadell.

Per Lady Flora, from Madras (expected).—Mesds. Beauchamp, Rorison, Power, Poole, Nott, Espinass; Miss Prendergast; Miss L. Prondergast; Majors Highmoor, 5th L. C., Rorison, 13th N. I.; Capts. Power, 32d N. I., Poole, 5th N. I., Davies, 43d N. I., Espinass, 4th foot; Rev. P. Moriarty; Lieuts. Silver, 20th N. I., Downes, 41st foot; C. Bowles, Esq.; A. Campbell, Esq.; twelve Misses; ten masters.

Per Barretto, Jun. from Madras (expected).—Mesdames Ellis, Norman, Daniell, Pitcairn, and Saunders; Majors Butler, Kevan, Drake; Capt. Ellis; G. Adams, Esq.; J. C. Shubrick, Esq.; W. Crewc, Esq.

Per Clifton from Calcutta, (expected).—Mesdames Bracc, Bell, Eckley; Miss Green; Capt. Brace; A. M'Kenzie, Esq.; Dr. Leigh and five children.

Per H. C. S. Hugh Lindsay, from Bombay, (28th January) to Red Sea—Mr. and Mrs. Prendergast; Mrs. Hine; Mrs. Wright; Lieut.-Col. Little; Dr. E. Baillie; Capts. A. Wilson, H. H. Lloyd, Turton; and Nott, I. N.; W. A. Forsyth, Esq.; Lieuts. Coffin, Lewis, Bennett, Wigston, Hare; Boulderson, I. N.; Eus. J. L. Taylor.

Per Euphrates, (H. C. B.) Bombay, (7th January) to Red Sea—Sir R. W. Horton, Bart., late Governor of Ceylon and Suite; Dr. Walker.

Per Pegasus, Mauritius, to Cape—Mr. and Mrs. Cherwick and four children; Mr. and Mrs. Hewlett.

Per John Barry, from New South Wales, J. Loveless, J. Brine, F. Stanfield and J. Stanfield, four of the Dorchester labourers.

Per Atholl, transport from Mauritius. Lieut.-Col. Simpson; Brev.-Major Hicken; Capt. Lucas; Lieuts. Hon. W. F. Byng, J. O. Lucas, W. Hemphill, G.

L. Way and A. St. G. Stepney; Paymast. Farewell; Surg. Ingham; Assist.-surg. Hemphill, all of H. M.'s 29th regiment.

Per Carnatic, from Bombay, (exp).—Mrs. Col. Stewart; Mrs. Shaw and three children; Mrs. Clunes and two children; Mrs. Harecourt and three children; Mrs. Patch and four children; Miss Stewart; Col. Stewart; Major Clunes; Major Henderson; Dr. Harecourt; A. Shaw, Esq., C. S.; A. Hornby, Esq. C. S.; Capt. Patch, Bengal Army; Dr. Patch, Bombay Estab.; Lieut. Dalbiac, H. M.'s 4th L. D.; Lieut. Tate, Bombay Army; Mr. Stewart; Master Elliot.

Per John Knox, from Bombay, (expected).—Mr. E. Casley.

Per Urania, from Bombay, (exp).—Mesdames Hebbert and Nixon, and children; Master and Misses Thompson.

Per Royal George, from Madras, (expected).—Mesdames Geddes, Glover, Carlyle, Kenny, Miss Carlyle, two Misses Kenny; Dr. Geddes; Lieut. Glover; Lieut. do Balinhard; Lieuts. Lowe, Darvall, Masters Geddes and Glover.

Per Gilmore, from Bombay, (expected).—Mrs. Barrington and four children; Mrs. Nutting and two children; Mrs. Hay and two children; Miss Hancoek; Miss Collier; Col. Gordon, 3d Lt. Cavalry, lady and family; Major Buchanan, Madras Cav.; Dr. Moyle, mcd. board; Capt. Hay, 20th Reg.; Capt. Poole; two children of Lieut. Turner.

Per Lady Faversham, from Bombay, (exp).—Mrs. Cooke and four children; Mrs. Browne and child; Mrs. Allen; Capt. Browne, 10th N. I.; Capt. Cooke, 19th N. I.; Capt. Allen, H. M. 6th regt., in charge of invalids; Lieut. Bennell, H. M. 2d regt.; Lieut. Ponsonby, 22d regt.; John Wooler, Esq.; Masters Elliott and Baungardt; Misses Elliott and Ottley. Detachment of invalids.

Per Malabar, from Bombay (exp).—Mrs. Elphinstone and 4 children; Mrs. Tomkins and one child; Mrs. Douglas; Mrs. Bell and three children; Mrs. Ironside; Mrs. Young and two children; Miss Grant; Hon. Edward Ironside; Capt. J. Young, Nizam's Service; Dr. Stewart, Bengal estab.; Lieut. White, in charge of H. M. troops; three children of Capt. Jameson. For the Cape. W. H. Wathen, Esq.; Lieut. Morris; Capt. Simons.

Per Duke of Argyll, from Madras (expected).—Mrs. McDonell; Mrs. Kerr; Mrs. Griffiths; Mrs. Cunningham; Lieut.-Col. England; E. R. McDonell, Esq.; W. E. Lockhart, Esq.; L. D. Daniell, Esq.; A. R. Forbes, Esq.; Hon. K. E. Mourier, Governor of Tranquebar; Lieut. F. Marjoribanks; E. C. Griffiths, Esq.; M. B. Kerr, Esq.

Per Broxbournebury, from Bengal (expected).—Mesdames Tennant, Dougal, Green, Burridge; Lieut.-Col. Tennant; J. Dougal, Esq.; Capt. Green; J. O. Burridge, Esq., 16th Lancers; E. G. Swinton, Esq., Ens. Doveton; 25 Misses and Masters.

Per Earl Durham, from New Zealand.—Lieut. McDonald, R. N.; Mr. and Mrs. Bast and five children.

Per John-o-Gaunt, from China, (expected).—P. F. Robertson, Esq.; T. A. Gibb, Esq.

Per Madagascar, from Calcutta, (in addition to those named in our last).—Rev. T. Robertson; Mrs. Robertson; Mrs. Walker; Capt. and Mrs. Roberts; Mrs. Birrell and two children; Brig. Penny; Lieut. Siddons; Lieut. Bazett; G. T. Millman, Esq.; J. R. Savi, Esq. and two children; James Wemyss, Esq.

Per Hero, from Swan River and Mauritius.—Lieut. Banbury; Messrs. McLeod, Samson, and Clarence.

Per Petrus, from Batavia.—Mr. and Mrs. Hoop and son.

Per Prince of Orange, from ditto.—Mr. Cezard and family.

PASSENGERS OUTWARDS.

Per Childe Harold, for Bombay.—Mrs. and Miss Ducat; Dr. and Mrs. Peart; Mrs. Dawson; Miss Crawford; Miss Stewart; Miss Barnes; Miss Hewett; Lieut. Tod; Mr. Irving.

Per Orwell, for Madras.—Col. and Mrs. Home; Miss Stevens; Miss Poindestee; Lieut. J. Campbell and Lady; Messrs. Campbell, Stevens, Russel, Mc Cartny, Silver, Smith, Cooper, Maxwell, McLean.

Per Stratheden, for Madras.—Major and Mrs. Williams; Miss Armstrong; Mr. Elkinston; Mr. Swinton; Mr. Geo. Vansomerin; Mr. Wm. Vansomerin.

Per Francis Smith, for Madras and Bengal.—Mrs. Edmonds; Miss Morton;

Miss Missing; Miss Pennington; Dr. Morton; Capt. Mann; Mr. Lyne; Mr. Carruthers; Mr. Scott; Mr. Smith; Mr. Grant; Mr. Rickards.

Per Florentia, for Sydney.—Dr. Edye and Lady; Miss Robinson; Mr. and Mrs. Tingcumbe; Mr. Henderson; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Betts; Mr. and Mrs. Garrard and family; Mr. Rawson; Mr. Moore; Mr. and Mrs. Bloxam and family; Mr. Shaw; Mr. Tyrrell; Mr. Steele; Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins and child; Mr. Robinson; with a variety of intermediate and steerage passengers.

Per Cambridge, to Cape and Bombay.—Mrs. Burney; Miss Burney; Mrs. Pechell and two children; Mrs. Henderson; Miss Wray; Miss Heathcote; Miss H. Heathcote; Mrs. Kyffon; Mrs. Costello; Miss Roman; Miss Stewart; Col. Harding; Major Jackson; Major Burney; Capt. Pechell; Lieut. Kyffen; Lieut. Burney; Dr. Costello; Lieut. Fuller; Messrs. Jameson, Cannan, Gillanders, Morston, Pearson, Smith, Grant.

Per Reliance, Capt. Thos. Marquis, for Madras; sailed from Gravesend, 24th April.—Sir Robert Colquhoun; Lady Colquhoun; Capt. Ousley; Mrs. Ousley; Miss Ousley; Capts. Dudgeon, Hughes, Proudfoot; Miss E. Marquis, C. Marquis; Ensigns Little, Kemp, Sullivan, Hodson, Young, Stratton; Drs. Campbell, Barker; Mr. Merridew, Mr. Thorp.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Feb. 27.—At the Cedars, Putney, the lady of Colonel the Hon. Leicester F. Stanhope, C. B., of a son.

— At Staplegrove, near Taunton, the lady of Capt. Francis Blundell, 11th L. Dragoons, of a son.

— At Stoke Newington, Mrs. James Rundall, of a son.

March 21.—The lady of Col. Lechmere Russell, Bombay horse art. of a daughter.

22. At his seat, Woodstock House, near Sittingbourne, Kent, the lady of Francis Law, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

24. At 9, Brunton Place, the lady of Major Horsburgh, E. I. C.'s Service, of a daughter.

25. At Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh, the lady of J. Wedderburn, Esq., Bombay C. S. of a son.

27. At the mil. college, Sandhurst, the lady of W. H. Cope, Esq., Rifle Brig. of a son.

28. At Herne Hill, Surrey, the lady of Dr. C. Finch, Ben. med. estab. of a son.

April 6.—At Brompton Barracks, Chatham, the lady of Major James Johnston, H. M.'s 44th, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 19.—At Yeovil, John Newton, Esq., of Somerton, to Matilda Anna, eldest daughter of Capt. John Hall, late of the Hon. Company's Service.

March 6.—At Walcot Church, Bath, Capt. T. Blair, eldest son of the late Sir Robt. Blair, K. C. B., to Mary, relict of Col. F. P. Stewart, of the Madras Art.

— At Montrose, J. A. Guise, Esq., third son of the late J. Guise, of Bom-

bay, to Mary Jane, youngest daughter of the late T. Dougal, Esq., of Montrose.

13. At Redcastle, Ross-shire, J. Macleod, Esq., late of the Scots Greys, to Mary, second daughter of Major Gen. Sir H. Fraser, K. C. B., E. I. C.'s service.

14. At Tor, Devon, Capt. C. Yates, H. H. the Nizam's Cav., to Catherine, second daughter of S. Wright, Esq., Shelton, Staffordshire.

27. At All Souls, Langham Place, Major J. E. Williams, Madras Army, to Gertrude, eldest daughter of T. Gresham, Esq., late of Cheltenham.

28. At St. Mary-le-bone Church, Maza Mandow, late of Bengal, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Mr. C. Hobbs, of Newbury, Berks.

April 7.—At Dublin, A. M'C. Bird, of Newtown House, County of Louth, Esq., eldest son of the late Major H. G. Bird, H. M.'s 18th Royal Irish regiment, to Emily, second daughter of J. Boucher, Esq., Ordinance Storekeeper-General, Dublin.

11. W. E. Lockhart, Esq., Madras Inf., to Dorothea, second daughter of G. C. Craigie, Esq., of Dunbarrie.

12. At St. Mary-le-bone Church, Capt. G. Logan, Madras army, third son of W. Logan, of Fingalton, Renfrewshire, Esq., to Eugenia Emma, youngest daughter of the late Hon. M. T. Harria, Madras Civil service.

17. At St. George's Church, Hanover square, Major Maedowall, 44th foot (Bengal), and of Carruth, Renfrewshire, to Eleanor, 3d daughter of D. M. Grant, Esq., of Arndilly.

19. At Kensington, C. Dale, Esq., of Gray's Inn, to Marion, 2d daughter of the late Col. J. W. Taylor, E. I. Co.'s service.

DEATHS.

Feb. 16.—At Madeira, the Hon. Arthur Baring, youngest son of Lord Ashburton.

28. At Edinburgh, Anna, youngest daughter of the late Major J. Davidson, E. I. Co.'s Service.

March 4.—At Camp House, George Town, Guiana, Sir J. Carmichael Smyth, Governor of that Colony, aged 58 years.

11. At Malta, on his return from India, Capt. Pigott of the 45th regt., second son of John Pigott, Esq., late Lieut.-Col. Royal Bucks Militia.

23. At his residence, Nelson Street, Dublin, Lieut.-Col. Parkisson, Hon. E. I. C.'s Service, aged 77.

26. At Edinburgh, Malcolm, infant son of Capt. Græme, of the Madras Cav.

31st. In Crawford Street, Mrs. Peach, widow of the late J. Peach, Esq., of the E. I. Co.'s civil service, Bengal, aged 84.

— At Springfield, near Chelmsford, Capt. Aldham of the E. I. C.'s service,

aged 54. [He fell suddenly from his horse whilst returning from a hunt at Nutfield Bury, and died instantly.]

April 1.—In Devonshire Street, W. C. Alston, Esq., late Lieut.-Col., E. I. C.'s service, aged 78.

5. At Darlington Place, the wife of Capt. G. Ritherdon, E. I. Co.'s service, and grand-daughter of the late Sir T. Alston, Bart, of Bedfordshire.

13. At Oriel Lodge, Cheltenham, Capt. C. S. Timins, R. N., aged 66.

14. In the Regent's Park, Clara, youngest child of J. Woodford, Esq., M. D. Madras Army, aged 17 months.

16. At Deal, Lieut. T. Clendon, I. N., aged 38.

21. Capt. Hugh Cathc, country serv.

Lately.—At Taunton, C. Durand, Esq. formerly of the E. I. C.'s service, aged 72.

Lately.—Mr. John Reilly, Colonial Broker, aged 66.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CALCUTTA, 17TH FEBRUARY, 1838.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Our advices as above, bring a fall of about 1 per cent in the 3d 5 per cent loan, and of $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent in the 4 per cent loan; other securities remain as of our last.

BANK SHARES.—Bengal. Rs. 3000 @ 3050 Prem.
Union. 350 " 400 "

BANK DISCOUNTS.—No alterations.

EXCHANGES.—

H. M.'s Treasury, 30 days st.	of C. R.	1s. 10d.	@	1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Rl. Bank Scotland, 30 days st.	of "	1s. 10d.	"	1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Australian Bills, 30 days st.	of "	1s. 10d.	"	1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Bank of Eng. Promissory Notes 60 days st.	of C. R.	1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	@	1s. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.
Private Bills with Shipping documents at 6 months st., or 10 months date,	of Co. R.	2s. 1d. a 2s. 2d.		
Ditto without documents, ditto 2s. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. a 2s. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.				

FREIGHT to London and Liverpool, 60s. a 140s. per ton, and will probably keep up.

INDIGO.—A public sale on the 13th shewed a decline of Rs. 5 of maund upon previous prices. Quantity exported, Fy. Mds. 47,531. Estimated quantity, under 100,000 mds.

SALTPETRE.—A further fall during the week, of 2 or 3 as.

SUGAR.—Rates unchanged, and much business transacted.

SHELL LAC.—Further fall of 1 a 2 Rs. of md.—*Lac Dye*, unaltered rates, market dull.

OPIUM.—Advance of 10 Rs. per chest. Patna, Rs. 725 per chest.

RAW SILK.—Holders of fine qualities have somewhat reduced their demands.

EUROPEAN GOODS.—Confectionary, well-assorted Oilman's Stores, and Perfumery, are at an advance: most other articles at a discount,—or, as stated in our last.

BOMBAY, 24TH FEBRUARY, 1838.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—

5 per Cent. loan of 1825-26, No. 1151 to 15,200,	Rs. 108½	a	112
1829-30,	" 111½	"	112
4 per Cent. loan of 1832-33,	" 106½	"	106½
4 ————— 1835-36,	" 99½	"	100
5 per Cent. loan of 1834-35	" 117½	"	118

EXCHANGES.—Bills on London, 6 mo. sight	1s. 10d.	"	2s.
30 days (Ceylon Gov.)	1s. 10d.	"	1s. 10½d.
Calcutta, 30 days st.	Co.'s Rs. 101½	"	102
Madras, 30 days st.	" 98½	"	99
Spanish dollars	Rs. 220½ a 221	½	100

FREIGHT to England, improving.—Present quotation 14s. per ton over our last, making £3. 4s. per ton.

COTTON, has been affected very little by the intelligence brought from England, extending to the 5th ult. Prices remain much the same as before this information.

OPIMUM.—Malwa.—The whole quantity exported in nearly four months, falls short of 1300 Chests. On our returns we find a purchase of 50 Chests at Rs. 790 per chest, but prices have since declined from Rs. 5 to 10 per ditto. The Calcutta sales, at which Patna averaged Rs. 710½, and Benares, Rs. 611 per chest, had but a very slight and temporary effect on Malwa.

EUROPEAN GOODS.—*Ales.*—Bass, Ind and Smith, 65; Tennent, 55; Allsop, 50; Hodgson, 45; Barclay, 40; Elliot, Rs. 35 per hhd.—*Wines & Spirits.*—Brandy, 2½ @ 2¼; Gin, 1. 8. per gall; L. P. Madeira, and L. M. ditto, no demand; Sherry, per butt of 30 gallons, Rs. 175 @ 185; in hhds. 85 @ 185. English Claret, 20 @ 30; and French ditto, 5 @ 10 per doz. Port Wine, Rs. 6 @ 15 ½ doz.—*Metals.*—The demand generally is very languid; English Bar Iron, few signs of improvement; Rod Iron, Rs. 33; Hoops 1 inch in breadth would command Rs. 9 per cwt.; Stock of Sheet Iron, 3000 cwts. Lead—Pig, 12½; Sheet 16; Red 12; White, Rs. 14 per Cwt.; Spelter, 11½ @ 12 per cwt.; Swedish Irons, 55 @ 56 ditto; Steel, 10 @ 10½ per Cwt; Patent Shot, 11 per cwt.; Tin Plates, 15½ per case.—*Miscellaneous.*—Anchors, 6 @ 8; Chain cables, 7 @ 8 per Cwt.; Bottles, 1 @ 1. 2 per doz. Corks, 2 @ 2½ per gross; Coals 13 per ton. Salt Beef and Pork, 40 @ 50 per tierce. Cordage, 15 @ 20 per Cwt. Pitch, 5; Tar, 4½ per barrel.

Cargo of the Ship *John Campbell*, sailed to Liverpool, 20th February. 1980 bales cotton; 38 half bales, ditto; 38 bundles Deer's horns; 32 Chests Gum Olibanum; 5 chests Nankcen Silk; 4122 bags sugar; 15 tons Sapan; 25 bales wool.

SINGAPORE, 14TH DECEMBER, 1838.

EXCHANGES.—On London. Navy and Treasury Bills, 10 to 30 days st., 4s. per Sp. Dol.
 Private Bills with Shippg. documents, 6 mo. 4s. 2½d. "
 Ditto without " ditto 6 " 4s. 7d. "
 On Calcutta Government, 30 ds. st. Rs. 217 per 100. Sp. Dol.

FREIGHTS to London and Liverpool, 30s. to 130s. per ton.

EUROPEAN GOODS.—*Beer*—none in first hands, but supplies from Calcutta looked for. Hodgson, Allsopp, and Bass, the favorite brands. *Wines*—Sherry, Drs 6 to 7½ per doz. *Port*—unsaleable. *Claret*—large importations and sales difficult to effect. *Gin*—stock much reduced. *Metals*—*English flat bar iron*, none on hand. *Nail rod*—ditto, and in demand. *Bolt and Hoop*—in trifling demand. Of *Swedish flat bar iron*, *Pig* and *sheet Lead*, and *Steel*—small stocks on hand. *Copper sheathing and nails*—market tolerably supplied. *Cotton Goods*—stocks small, but demand dull. *Bottles*—wanted at Drs. 3½ to 4 per 100.

CANTON, 2ND. JANUARY, 1838.

EXCHANGE—On London, 6 mo. sight per Sp. Dol. 4s. 6d.
 Government Bills, 30 days sight, ditto 4s. 4d.
 Co.'s. Bills 60 days sight, Rs. 214 a 216 per 100 Sp. Dol.
 Private do. 30 days sight, „ 216 „ „ „

BULLION.—Sycee Silver at Lintin, 6 a 6½ per Cent prem.

BRITISH GOODS.—*Cotton Manufactures.* Transactions on a moderate scale, and prices without variation. *Iron* maintains its price. *Lead* in little request, even at reduced rates.

COTTON.—Small transactions in *Bengal* and *Bombay*, but at declining rates. Market very inactive. In *Madras* nothing doing.

OPIMUM.—Supplies at Whampoa becoming more general, but sales less brisk, and prices not so favorable: reports of seizures in circulation; no particular deliveries outside or at Macao, where market is very dull.

EXPORTS. *Raw Silk Nankin*—Sp. Dr. 440 have been paid for a few bales of a favorite chop. *Tea*—nothing doing in *black*, parties not feeling disposed to submit to the low prices that can alone warrant the shipment of the qualities that now remain. There is a fair demand for good Twankays and Hysons: in other descriptions of *Green* but little doing.

SYDNEY, 6TH NOVEMBER, 1837.

RETAIL PRICES.

LIQUIDS.—Ale, Taylors pale per hhd. £6. 5s. to 7. Bottled per doz. 12s. to 15s.
 Brown Stout, Taylor's per hhd. £6. to 6 10.—Brandy per gall. 16s. to 18s.
 —Gin, ditto 16s.—Rum, ditto 10s. 6d.—Wines, Port per doz. £1. 10s. to 2 10.
 Madeira, ditto £1. 5s. to 1 15. Sherry, ditto £1. to 1 10.
 ARROWROOT per lb. 1s. 6d.—Coffee Raw, ditto 8d. to 10d. Roasted, ditto 1s. 4d.—
 Checso Pine, ditto 1s. 6d.—Currants, ditto 10d. to 1s.—Figs, ditto 2s. to 2s. 6d.
 —Hams, ditto 1s. 3d.—Iron per ton, £13. to 15. Nails, ditto £14. to 16.—
 Oil Linseed, per gall. 6s.—Oatmeal, per lb. 4d. to 5d.—Pearl Barley, ditto 8d.
 —Pepper, ditto 7d. to 1s.—Pitch, per barr. £1. to 1 10.—Pork, Irish, per
 cask £5. 10s.—Rice, per lb. 3d. to 6d.—Salt, Liverpool, per ton £3. to 4.—
 Salt Baskets each, 1s. 3d.—Soap, per lb. 4d. to 5d.—Starch, ditto 10d. to 11d.—
 Sugar, Mauritius, per ton £30. to 32.; ditto per lb. 4½d.; ditto Manila, per ton
 ————— Tea, Hyson Skin, per lb. 2s. to 3s. Hyson, per lb. 4s. 6d. to 5s.
 Gunpowder, ditto ————— Tobacco, Negrohead, per lb. 5s. to 6s. Havannah
 Cigars, per 1000 £5. to 7 10. Chinsurah, ditto £1. 10s. to 2 10. Manila,
 ditto £3. to 3 10. Snuffs, per lb. 9s. to 12s.—Tar per barr. ditto 18s. to £1.—
 Vinegar, per gall. 3s.

LONDON, 26TH APRIL, 1838.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Bengal 5 4/8 Cent Transfer Loan registered at the East India
 House 2s. 3¼d. @ 2s. 3d½. 4/8 S. R.
 India Stock 270½
 Do. Bonds to be renewed 30th June, 77s. Prom.
 Do do. to be paid off 30th June, 6s. a 7s. "
 East India Dock Stock 112.
 Australasia Banking Company £40 paid 71.
 Do. Do 20 " 37
 Union Bank of Australia 7½ " 12
 Australian Agricultural Company 45
 Van Dicmen's Land Company 12½

WOOL.—The small public sales of Wool which commenced on the 22d March, concluded on the 24th. The catalogues comprised 2553 bales, of which 1461 were from the Colonies:—

Australian 1st Quality	2s. 2d. @	2s. 8d.	V. D. Land 1st Quality	2s. 0d. @	2s. 6d.
" 2d	" 1s. 8d. @	2s. 2d.	" 2d	" 1s. 6d. @	2s. 0d.
" 3d	" 1s. 4d. @	1s. 8d.	" 3d	" 1s. 2d. @	1s. 6d.
" Grease	8d. @	10d.	" Grease	8d. @	10d.

INDIGO.—Sales are now proceeding at a reduction of from 4d. to 9d., under the January prices.

POSTSCRIPT.

Mr. Waghorn's portion of the overland Dispatch reached town, via Marseilles, on the 18th April.—The dates are from Calcutta, and Madras, 17th February, and Bombay, 1st March.—We have pleasure in presenting our readers with such items of intelligence as we deem of most interest.

Calcutta.

DISCOVERY OF THE MAGNETIC POLE AT LAST?!—We find it stated in the *Calcutta Courier*, and on the testimony of Lord Auckland, that Dr. Tytler has discovered the Magnetic Pole at Gwalior. The latitude assigned to it is 26° 8' N. and longitude 78° 14' E. from Greenwich.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—Lord Auckland was at Meerut on the 6th Feb., and purposed leaving that station on the 14th, in order to arrive at Delhi on the 16th. His reception at Meerut, into which place he made a public *equestrian entree*, was very flattering.

THE PRINCE OF ORANGE.—His Royal Highness arrived at Benares on the 26th January. A Steamer was to leave Allahabad on the 27th to convey H. R. H. and suite to Calcutta. She arrived on the 30th, and H. R. H. immediately embarked.

SIR CHARLES METCALFE.—Sir Charles Metcalfe landed at Calcutta on the evening of the 1st February, under the usual salute, proceeding to the house of the Hon. Mr. Shakspeare; and, until his departure from Calcutta on the 15th to join the Ship *St. George*, in which vessel he is coming to England, was daily and nightly *fêted* by the inhabitants, in a manner that must have been highly gratifying to him. At this late period of the month, we have only time to give a few particulars.

DINNERS TO SIR C. METCALFE.—The *Free Press* Dinner was on the 9th, Sir Charles Metcalfe being the highly honoured guest. *Chairman*, Longueville Clarke, Esq.—*Vice-Chairman*, H. M. Parker, Esq. Above 180 gentlemen sat down to dinner, and the entertainment passed off with great eclat. Certain gentlemen became *peculiarly happy* as the gratifying scene terminated. Of those whose partiality for the juice of the grape was but too plainly indicated by the Bacchanalian pantomime they displayed, we may just allude to Messrs. J. B—— and T——, as having been most conspicuous. On the 10th came the turn of the "Inhabitants of Calcutta" to entertain Sir Charles in testimony of their high sense of "his eminent public and private virtues." Nearly 200 individuals sat down to dinner; comprising the proudest aristocrats and humblest tradesmen and uncevenanted servants in Calcutta—Sir J. P. Grant in the chair. The Chief Justice, Bishop, Archdeacon, Government Secretaries, &c., &c. were among the company.

METCALFE LIBRARY BUILDING.—A meeting of the subscribers to the Metcalfe Library Building was about to take place (Feb. 12th), with the view to propose a refund of the subscriptions, because the Government made difficulties about every piece of ground that had been from time to time selected by the Committee, as the site of the intended edifice. We find by a published correspondence between the Committee and the Government, that the latter could not consent to the wish of

the Committee, to appropriate the semi-circular spot of ground before the Town Hall to the object in view.

SIR C. M.'S PATRONAGE OF LINTON'S CONCERT.—The Veteran Linton had obtained the patronage of Sir C. Metcalfe, to a benefit concert advertised for the 12th of February.

SIR C. METCALFE AND THE THEATRE.—Sir Charles had taken a number of tickets for the intended benefit of the Secretary (Mr. Farmer), on the 9th Feb., but could not promise attendance as his evenings were all previously engaged. The Secretary, therefore, abandoned his intention of a benefit, and with becoming delicacy declined to avail himself of Sir C. M.'s purchase of tickets.

MUNIFICENT DONATIONS BY SIR C. METCALFE.—Sir Charles Metcalfe has made parting donations of Rs. 1000 each, to the Parental Academic Institution, and the District Charitable Society; also Rs. 300 to the Seamen's Friend Society.

THE METCALFE MEMORIALS.—The subscription towards the presentation of plate to Sir Charles Metcalfe, had on the 17th February reached the sum of Rs. 6057. It appears there are four projects on the tapis for perpetuating the recollection of Sir Charles Metcalfe's public and private virtue, viz.: First—The Metcalfe Library Building. Second—The Service of Plate. Third—The Diamond Star (by Civil Service Subscriptions). Fourth—The Statue proposed at Agra. The aggregate amount that will be collected for these objects cannot fall short of Rs. 50,000, and it has been suggested that that sum should be equally divided, and appropriated to the purchase of plate, and the erection of some memento in India, so that all the subscriptions might be consolidated for these two objects, instead of four.

STEAM—The steam petition, with upwards of 6000 signatures, was dispatched from Calcutta, on the 4th February; one copy by the *Repulse*, and another to Bombay, for the *Atalanta* steamer. The steam association was progressing rapidly; 2471 shares had been taken by 702 individuals; the letter from Lord Auckland, as it became generally known, was expected to give increased strength to this association.

THE MYSORE PRINCES.—Capt. Ouseley has been appointed to succeed Col. Caulfield in the charge of the Mysore Princes. The salary it is stated, would be reduced, on account of Capt. Ouseley still retaining his present situation.

EMIGRATION TO SYDNEY.—In our last number (page 372) we gave the names of the passengers to Australia by the new association's first vessel, the *Gaillardon*. The following parties have secured cabins in the 2nd ship, *Emerald Isle*: Mrs. Loch, Mrs. Becher, Mrs. Yeatman, Mrs. Poole, Mrs. Chisholm, Mrs. E. B. Gleeson, Mrs. J. H. Gleeson, J. Donnithorne, Esq., C. S., J. D. Loch, Esq., Dr. E. J. Yeatman, Lieut. C. Graham, Lieut. Becher, Capt. Poole M. Army, Capt. Chisholm M. Army, Mr. E. B. Gleeson, Mrs. J. H. Gleeson, Mr. C. Cardew, Ensign Mundy, and several children.

SUPREME COURT.—*Dyce v. Sombre*.—This case arising from the testamentary dispositions of the late celebrated *Begum Sumroo*, has been terminated. Col. Dyce gives up the litigation with his son, who pays him Rs. 450,000, and a further sum of Rs. 10,000 by way of costs: Col. Dyce, abandoning all claims against the executors of the *Begum Sumroo*; but reserving his right to prosecute any claim he may have against government. It is reported that Col. D. gets a further sum of Rs. 130,000 for arrears of salary due to him by the *Begum*. Another account states that no arrears of salary have been allowed Col. D., and that instead of the above named large sum being given to him, he is merely to have a monthly allowance of Rs. 1500.

GOVERNMENT HOARDING OF MONEY.—"There are we are assured," (says a Calcutta paper) "not less than ten crores of rupees in the treasury unemployed, and unlikely to be demanded for several months to come. It is supposed, that the Government are hoarding this money to meet the expenses of the Burmah war, which by their impolitic conduct, they are encouraging and rendering every day more and more certain."

VALUE OF OPIUM.—We collect from the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of the 18th January, that the value of opium was declining in Bengal, the drug having fallen from 10 to 15 rupees per chest. A change has also, (we observe, in the *Calcutta Courier*,) come over the indigo market, and the producers are shipping it to England at their own risk. No less a quantity than 4000 maunds has been consigned in this manner by the assignees of Fergusson & Co., and Colvin & Co.

OPIUM SALES.—A meeting has been held at Calcutta, at the Chamber of Commerce, to discuss the expediency of proposing to the Government that it should

allow Opium to be purchased at a fixed price. It was thought by some that this system would be better than that of periodical sales. It does not appear, however, that the meeting was productive of any result, a considerable portion being of opinion that such a change would lead to the establishment of a sub-monopoly.

OPIMUM.—The *Sylph* sailed for China, on the 11th February, with 1182 chests of opium on board.

INDIGO MARKET.—The Indigo Market may be said to have now fairly opened. A large sale of Tirhoot of the favourite mark M. and H. was completed on Saturday, at Co.'s Rs. 178 all round including dust, washings, and broken. The batch was about 2700 maunds. We consider (says the *Bengal Hurkaru*, 5th February,) this sale as evidencing a rise upon the late very great depression of the article; which, really, for some weeks past, had a most discouraging appearance. We understand (says the same authority) two lots of very fine quality are in request for the French Market. The M. and H. mark had been advanced upon by the Company at 2s. per Co.'s Rupee, and was taken over, subject of course to this arrangement.

COAL COMMITTEE.—It appears that the Report of a Coal Committee is about to be published at Calcutta. The *Englishman* states that there are indications of the existence of beds of coal from the Assam Country to Cutch on the western side of India. If this should prove accurate it is almost impossible to predicate what immense results may spring from the supply of this valuable material being obtained on the spot, instead of at a distance of 16,000 miles.

LEGAL FRACAS.—A fracas had taken place between two attorneys of the Supreme Court, Messrs. Shaw and Paliologus, the upshot of which was a challenge; upon satisfaction being refused, the failing party was posted at the Bankshall and Exchange.

THE SEMIRAMIS.—It was stated on good authority, that orders had gone to Bombay, to send the *Semiramis* round to Calcutta, whence she will be dispatched to Suez in the S. W. monsoon.

SHIPMENT ADVANCES.—A report had gained ground that the Government were about to resume the system of advances on shipments of goods to Europe, this will have the natural consequence of greatly relieving the money, indigo, and silk markets. These will again have a beneficial effect on the demand for imports, which has been so long in an unprecedentedly languid state.

LAHORE.—CAPT. BURNES.—It is reported that the Maharajah received letters from Cabul, stating, that Capt. Burnes is endeavouring to persuade Nawab Dost Mahomed Khan to make peace with Runjeet Sing, the Maharajah hearing the contents was quiet for a time, but afterwards said that he would not make peace with Dost Mahomed Khan, unless he gives Peshawar as a Nuzuramah.

H. M.'s 11TH DRAGOONS.—Some stir has been created in Calcutta, by the fact of the Ship *Thames* having gone to sea with 200 men of this corps, all without hammocks or blankets, (literally without bed and bedding). All the authorities concerned are stated to be in fault. We see, by subsequent accounts, that the vessel touched at Madras, and the wants of the troops were supplied at that place.

32D N. I.—This regiment arrived at Dacca on the 26th January. It appears to have been a source of great complaint in the corps, that during its march of one thousand miles from the *Upper Provinces*, occupying three months and a half, it had been *without a medical man*; only three casualties had, however, taken place.

THE COUNCIL.—Mr. Cameron was sworn in as 4th ordinary member of Council, on the 22d January, and took his seat under the usual salute.

ORPHAN FUND.—A meeting of the subscribers of the Orphan Fund was called for 31st January, says the *Englishman*, "Nobody attended."

DYCE SOMBRE, Esq.—Dyce Sombre Esq.'s large subscription of Rs. 1000, towards the Metcalfe subscription, had excited considerable attention for its singular munificence. This gentleman is coming to England in the *St. George*, having forfeited his passage in another vessel, in order to sail in the same ship with Sir Charles. He had been equally liberal also to the charities of Calcutta.

WIDOW'S FUND.—The Bengal Mariners' and General Widows' Fund annual meeting took place Jan. 25th. The Funds were proved to be in a very flourishing condition. The same remark will apply to the funds of the Sailor's Home Institution, which had subsequently held a meeting.

CALCUTTA RACES.—The races were monopolising the attention of all at Calcutta in January and the early part of February. What with them, and the *fete* of Sir C. Metcalfe, the Calcutta public were fully engrossed in pursuits of pleasure.

ANOTHER NATIVE FAILURE.—On February 1st was announced the failure of an eminent Shroffing and Banking House, trading in the Burrah Bazaar, under the

name of Tarrachund Day, and Co. Their liabilities are reported at 20 lacs of rupees.

SPORTING ACCIDENT.—Mr. Cockerell's Jockey, a boy, Hardy, was killed at the Calcutta Race Course, January 31st, by being dashed from the horse, *Lieutenant*, on the Course; his death was instantaneous; he was dreadfully shattered.

OPIMUM SALE.—The following are particulars of the Opium Sale held at the Exchange, (Feb. 5).

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar.....	1455	725	700	710	10,34,025
Benares....	800	615	610	611	4,89,050

LOODIANAH.—**THE VAKEEL.**—The Vakeel of the Rajah of Ludakh, died lately of small-pox, (January 27th).

INFLUENZA.—A disagreeable influenza prevailed in Calcutta to considerable extent early in February. "Half the people," (says the *Englishman*,) "are laid up with coughs and colds."

APPOINTMENTS.

CIVIL.—*Jan. 7.*—Mr. N. B. Edmoustone, to offic. as mag. and collr. of Ghazepoor; Mr. J. W. Taunton, ditto, ditto, of Humecrpoor; Mr. G. T. Lushington, ditto, ditto, of Bareilly; Mr. C. T. Le Bas, to be an assist. under commr. of Agra div.; Mr. T. J. Turner, to offic. as memb. of sud. bd. of rev. during abs. of Mr. W. Fane, on leave to the Cape; Mr. J. Davidson, to offic. as commr. of Rohilcund div. 17.—Mr. E. Wilmot, to exercise powers of joint mag. and dep. collr. at Mocrut 20.—Mr. R. J. Tayler, transferred from Zillah Gorruckpoor to Mirzapore, and app. add. judge in latter district. *Feb. 2.*—Mr. C. Harding, offic. jud. of Adawlut, leave for a month prep. to retiring from the service. 6. Mr. H. C. Hamilton, to be a joint mag. and dep. collr. in Bchar, and to continue to offic. as collector of that district till further ord.; Mr. A. T. Dick, to be a joint mag. and dep. collr. of Dacca; Mr. T. Hugon, sub. assist. to commr. of Assam, leave prep. to furl. to sea, health; Mr. C. R. Strong, to act in room of Mr. Hugon, during his absence. 9. Sir C. T. Metcalfe has retired from the service, from the date on which the Pilot may quit the ship *St. George* at sea; Mr. W. F. Dick, ditto.

MILITARY.—*Jan. 24.*—Maj. T. Dickinson, leave to Pres., prep. furl. to Cape, for health. 27.—Capt. A. Macleod, 5th M. N. I., to officiate as superin. of Nuggur div. of Mysore territory, till furth. ord., in room of Lieut. Dobbs 30.—Brev. Capt. R. McNair, 73d N. I., to act as Major of Brigade to that force, (confirmed); Ens. W. Richardson, do. to act as interp. and quartm. during absence of McNair, (do.) 31.—Brev. Major R. Bayldon, assist adj. gen. Benares, div., leave to remain at pres. in extens. prep. to retiring; Lieut. A. Turner to pres. prep. furlough. health. *Feb. 12.*—Brev. Maj. S. Moody, 7th N. I., to be Maj. v. Christie, retired; Brev. Capt. J. L. Revell to be Capt. ditto; Ens. A. P. Phayre to be Lieut. ditto; Lieut. R. T. Sandeman, 33d N. I., to be Capt. v. Vernon, dec.; Ens. G. D. Elliot, 33d N. I., to be Lieut. ditto; Lieut.-Col. S. Smith, cav. to be Col. v. Becher, dec.; Major J. W. Roberdeau, cav., to be Lieut.-Col. v. Smith, prom; Brev. Major J. Barclay, 4th L. C., to be Major in suc. to Roberdeau; Brev. Capt. W. Benson, to be Capt. ditto, ditto; Cornet M. R. Onslow, to be Lieut. ditto, ditto; Super. Cornet M. Ward, brought on effective strength; Lieut. W. J. Rind, 71st N. I., furlough to Europe, for health; Ens. G. H. S. Brown, 70th N. I., ditto, ditto; Lieut. G. A. Fisher, 1st N. I., ditto, priv. affairs, (without pay); Brev. Capt. W. S. Meuteath 69th N. I., to be Fort Adj. of Fort William, during absence of Lieut. Loughnan, or till further orders; Lieut. H. W. J. Wilkinson, 6th N. I., promoted to Capt. by Brev.; Capt. A. S. Singer, 24th N. I., furlough to Europe, private affairs.

MEDICAL.—*Feb. 5.*—Assist.-surg. H. J. Thornton, app. to collect the balances at the Commercolly factory. 12. Surg. A. R. Jackson, furl. to Europe from date of departure of *Duke of Buccleugh*.

REGIMENTAL MOVEMENTS.—*Jan. 29.*—56th N. I., to march from Bancoorah towards Berhampore instead of Barrackpore. The 65th N. I., to march from Berhampore towards Barrackpore (to be there statd.) on arriv. of 56th N. I., at former.

BIRTHS.—*Jan. 29.* At Cawnpore, the lady of C. Ekins, Esq., 7th L. C., of a daughter. 30. At Allahabad, Mrs. Husband, of a daughter. *Feb. 5.* At Goorka Factory, Pubna, the lady of J. C. M. Miller, Esq., of a son; at Dinapore, at the residence of her father, Mr. Superint. Surg. Marshall, the relict of the late Lieut. Cardew, art., of a daughter. 6. At Calcutta, Mrs. N. D. Costa, of a son. 7. At Benares, the lady of Mr. W. Charles, of a daughter. 10. At Serampore, the wife of Mr. J. Chambers, of a son and heir. 12. At Calcutta, Mrs. Capt. C. Whiffen, of a daughter. 14. In Chowringhee, the lady of H. T. Prinsep, Esq., of a son. 15. At

Calcutta, Mrs. N. T. Boyeson, of a daughter; At Intally, Mrs. H. J. Lee, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.—*January 18.*—At Gwalior, Mr. P. V. Fernandes, to Mrs. R. M. French. 19. Capt. R. S. Gledstones, 16th N. I., to the widow of the late O. F. Sturt, Esq., Madras Army. 24. At Dinapore, Lieut. G. Parker, 74th N. I., second son of Sir W. G. Parker, Bart., R. N., to Eliza, youngest daughter of J. Marshall, Esq. superin. surg. Dinapore div. 26. At Agra, Mr. F. Palmer, to Catherine, eldest daughter of Mr. A. John, merchant. 27. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Kirk, to Miss C. L. King.—*February 1.*—At Calcutta, the Hon. C. Cameron, 4th ordinary member of Council, to Miss Pattle, eldest daughter of James Pattle, Esq., C. S. 7. Dorothea, daughter of E. G. Dubus, Esq., of Nowhatta, Indigo Planter, to P. P. Brunet, Esq., Indigo Planter. 10. At Calcutta, Mr. A. Marroot, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late A. M. David, Esq., of Calcutta. 15. At Calcutta, Capt. J. H. Simmonds, 55th N. I., to Eliz. eldest daughter of Sir R. Graham, Bart., of Eske, Cumberland.

DEATHS.—*Jan. 26.*—Maria, daughter of W. Whittenbury, of the road dept. 27. At sea, on board the *Cowasjee Family*, T. McKellar, Esq., of the firm of Gibson McKellar & Co. aged 30. 31. At Dacca, Mrs. C. O. De Solminihac, aged 36. *Feb. 5.*—At Dhooly, Tirhoot, Charles, infant son of C. Mackinnon, Esq. 11. At Calcutta, Mr. H. V. Toren, of the Bellona, aged 47. 12. At Calcutta, Mr. M. Johnson, not of the Customs dept.; at Calcutta, Capt. W. Vernon, 33d N. I.; at Calcutta, Mr. F. D'Cruz, aged 60. 13. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Lucas, aged 55. 15. At Calcutta, Mrs. M. Howe.

Madras.

THE BURMESE WAR.—Letters had been received in Madras from Moulmein, dated 20th Jan. The insulting conduct of the Burmese on the frontier strengthens the probability of a speedy open rupture. A short time past some men came down to the village of Darrah, situated within our limits, and murdered the headman. The intelligence now received states that Dr. Richardson was sent to *Beling*, a large fortified town, about forty miles from Moulmein, by the Commissioner, to demand the surrender of the people who had committed the murder. The headman of *Beling* received Dr. R. in an insolent manner, telling him that he knew nothing about it; that he, Dr. R., might point out the man; he refused to allow him to go into the country, and finally, Dr. R. was forced to return without getting the least satisfaction, or being assisted in the slightest degree to discover the assassins.

27TH REGIMENT.—Extract of a letter from the Camp of the 27th Regiment, dated Calistry, 27th January. The cholera which made its appearance in the corps at Chittoor, has carried off 180 persons. Every kind of medicine has been tried without benefit, but there is no getting a native to attend to the instructions given, and consequently the medicines have not a fair chance. A later account mentions that 36 sepoys and 190 followers have fallen victims to the disease.

CHOLERA AT DINDIGUL.—This disease had broken out in the neighbourhood of Dindigul, in the middle of February, and, among others, the amiable and pious lady of Lieut.-Col. Dyce, had fallen a victim to it.—The road from Trichinopoly to Dindigul was in a dreadful state.—In both those places grain was becoming cheaper, and the lower orders in consequence more cheerful.

OVERLAND DESPATCH.—The last overland despatch had reached Madras only four days after time; and more than 48 hours after the ordinary tappal!

SALE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.—There had been a sale of Company's paper at the office of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., amounting to nearly three lacs of rupees, belonging to the late Laudable Society. The attendance at the sale was very numerous, both of natives and Europeans; and the bonds fetched about 2 per cent. above the previous nominal rates. The highest premium of the Loan of 1825 and 26 was $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

CAPT. STANLEY AND THE ELIZABETH.—We observe by the Madras papers that Capt. Stanley of H. M. S. Wolfe, anchored his ship near to the wreck of the *Elizabeth*, and took on board the whole of the passengers' baggage, and as much of the cargo as could be conveniently stowed away. He then sailed for Madras, leaving a party on board the wreck, and intended to return and bring the remainder of

the cargo. This is an additional proof of the great attention afforded by this officer to the commercial interests.

KING RICHARD.—The celebrated horse King Richard came by his death by poison, 10th January.

DEPLORABLE LOSS OF LIFE.—A party of about 60 convicts whilst on march (Jan.), from the district of South Arcot to the Bangalore roads, in Chingleput, to be employed on the roads, suddenly attacked the peons who were in charge of them, and a desperate affray ensued, in which *nine of the convicts* were killed on the spot; about 12 men were desperately wounded; and 30 or 40 escaped in the confusion. The occurrence took place about 50 miles from Madras.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

MILITARY.—*Feb. 2.*—Capt. J. Yaldwyn, 21st N. I., to be Maj. v. Drake, retired; Brev. Capt. D. H. Considine, ditto, to be Capt. in suc.; Ens. D. Hamilton, ditto, to be Lieut. ditto; Lieut. E. Lloyd, 43d N. I., to be Capt., v. Davis, retired; Ens. J. D. Young, ditto, to be Lieut. in suc.; Lieut. R. Cannan, 40th N. I., to act as sub.-assist. Com.-Gen., during absence of Major Watkins on sick cert.; Lieut. G. Broadfoot, 34th N. I., to act as sub. assist. Com.-Gen., during absence of Lieut. Bower, on sick cert.; Lieut. A. M. M'Cally, 28th N. I., resigned app. of qu.-mast. and interp. of that corps; Lieut. J. Cameron, 1st L. C., furl. to Europe, health.

MEDICAL.—*Feb. 2.*—Assist.-Surg. S. K. Parson to enter on general duties; Asst.-Surg. W. Burrell, furlough to Europe, health.

BIRTHS.—*Jan. 26.*—At Cannanore, the lady of E. Smith, Esq., C. S., of a daughter. *Feb. 2.*—At Madras, the lady of W. R. White, Esq., assist. dep. Inspector General of Hospitals, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.—*Jan. 10.*—At Madras, V. Budd, Esq., of the *Lady Flora*, to Miss M. Lynch. *Feb. 1.*—At Madras, A. J. Johannes, Esq., to Miss M. D. Cherriman. At Madras, J. Shaw, Esq., assist.-surg., to Governor's body guard, to Anne, daughter of J. Hay, Esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

DEATH.—*Dec. 28.*—At Tranquebar, Sarah, infant child of T. G. Gaynor, Esq., assist. rev. surveyor.

Bombay.

LADY GRANT.—*Lady Grant* was to leave Bombay early in March, to proceed to the Hills. Her Ladyship had caused notice to be given that she could not receive visitors after the 26th February.

CONVEYANCE FROM BOMBAY TO THE HILLS.—A new coach called "the Victoria," was to be started on the 1st March, from Nagotana to the Mahabuleshwar Hills. It was to leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 6 p. m., returning the alternate days. Fares, either way, for a single passenger, Rs. 35, or for a family engaging the whole conveyance, Rs. 95.

NAUTICAL MEETING.—A meeting of merchants, ship owners, masters and mates of vessels, was to be held in the Town Hall of Bombay on the 24th February, to take into consideration the defective state of discipline throughout the Merchant Service. Sir Charles Malcolm had promised to preside. The discussion of this subject may be attributed to the indefatigable Capt. Christopher Biden.

CADET REGULATIONS.—We are glad to state, says the *Gazette*, that orders have come out for posting all the cadets, some of whom are named Lieutenants.

SURRENDER OF ADEN FOR A COAL DEPÔT.—Aden, which is considered the very best Port in the Red Sea, has been surrendered to the British by the Sultan of that place, for the purpose of a coal depôt on an annual compensation, to be paid him by the Company. We must hail it as a valuable acquisition considering the purposes it will serve in protecting and supplying our steamers. The Turks have been very anxious to secure this possession, and would shortly have effected their object, had not the Sultan of the place entered into the treaty by which it is to become British territory. We have but little doubt it will eclipse and cause the decline of Mocha.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief would, it was stated, shortly proceed to the Mahabuleshwar Hills, and remain a few weeks. The health of his Excellency, which sustained so rude a shock some time since, has rendered this absence necessary.

China.

LATEST CHINA NEWS.—Accounts from Canton to the 2d January, have arrived. Another edict had been issued by the Governor respecting the opium receiving ships, threatening the stoppage of the legitimate trade, occasioned by the practices of the opium smugglers, who are menaced to be made examples of. Business was said to be proceeding very slowly. The American brig, Theodore, Captain Farrington, from Singapore, was lost off the coast of Luconia on the 25th November. All on board were saved, and had arrived at Manila.

New South Wales.

SYDNEY.—EXTRACTS FROM LATE SYDNEY LETTERS.—“The Felonry” fell among us like a grenade, but I marvel that our friend, the *Major*, should have felt so total an indifference to his own future personal comfort. He has excited an enmity which nothing but time will overcome. We expect great results from the labours of the Committee of the House of Commons on Transportation, which, if they involve the discontinuance of transportation to this Country, will be productive of no little derangement for a season, however brilliant, the ultimate consequences may be.” — “We are in a state of great uncertainty respecting the wool market on your side, and which will of course depend upon the state of your money market. I know not what this Colony will come to, unless we can procure Labourers, for in fact its *very prosperity* will ruin it, without we can obtain sufficient assistance in the case of the vast increase of stock of all kind.”

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—At the moment of going to press, we received Van Diemen's Land Papers to the middle of December. The *Andromeda*, *Susan*, *Juliet*, and *Auriga*, had arrived from London at Hobart Town. — The *Cygnat*, sailed from Launceston, on the 16th November, for London, with 388 casks of black oil, 7 ditto sperm, 341 bundles of whalebone, 89 bales of wool, and 65 tons of bark.—The severity of Sir John Franklin, in countenancing the execution of a man named John Hudson, who suffered on the 8th November, for the offence of striking his Overseer, at Perth, has been much commented upon.—The complaints of the extreme scarcity of money had become so prevalent, (middle of November) that the press were discussing the subject at great length, and the public appeared to be deeply interested as to what might be the result. A general charge had been made in various quarters against the public banks for reducing the discounts.—A lamentable dilapidation, lately caused by the fire at Government House, had been severely felt by Sir John. Portions of the premises had been, by latest accounts, rebuilt.—It was thought that Mr. Alfred Stephen would by the next arrival be appointed to an Indian Judgeship. —A new banking establishment may be shortly expected, says the *Colonial Times*, Dec. 5. A large capital had been subscribed in London; several programmes of the Bank were in the Colony.—**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.** (Nov. 20.) Petition, signed by the Archdeacon, &c., presented, praying that the Church Extension Bill might not pass. Various bills were laid on the Table by his Excellency the Lieut.-Governor. 21st, Second reading of the Confirmation Act proposed, but adjourned. The Council then resolved themselves into a Committee on the Bill for regulating the practice of medicine. The bill decided to be read a third time, 23d November. Sheep and Cattle Act, to be redrawn.—At a public meeting held at Sorrell, (10th Nov.) Moved, that a petition be presented to the Lieut.-Governor, praying the establishment of a Steam Carriage conveyance between Sorrell and the Bluff Ferry

NEW ZEALAND.

Accounts have arrived to 20th December. No less than forty sail of French Whalers were on the coast with a French man-of-war to protect them.

ST. HELENA.

The following homeward bound vessels have arrived at St. Helena, viz. *Advocate* from Mauritius, and *H. M. S. Pylades*, from the Cape, on 20th Feb.; *Kitty*, from Whaling, on 21st; *Francis*, from Bombay; *Slains Castle*, *Francis Anne*, and *Richard Bell*, from China; *Perthshire*, from Calcutta, and *Cygnat*, from Launceston, on the 24th; *Ann*, from Singapore, on 25th; *Ariel*, from Whaling on 26th; *Penyard Park*, from Mauritius, on 1st March; *Hober*, from Batavia, on 3rd; *Orissa*, from Singapore, on 4th; and *Emily*, from Calcutta, on 5th.

L O N D O N

I N D I G O S A L E S.

The following is the result of the Public Sales of Indigo, which commenced on 18th, and closed 26th April.

The quantity declared for sale was 6425 chests, which presented the following assortment :—

150 Chests very fine shippers ; 800 chests good to fine ditto ; 1597 chests middling to good ditto ; 1440 chests ordinary*to middling shippers and fine consumers ; 900 chests middling to fine consumers ; 670 chests low and ordinary ditto ; 555 chests Madras ; 72 chests Kurpah ; 190 chests Oude ; 19 chests Java ; 21 chests Manila ; 11 chests Pondicherry—6425 chests.

During the progress of the Sales, 594 chests were withdrawn by the proprietors. From the opening of the sale, importers having shown a general desire to realize, buyers of the good and fine qualities for shipping, came forward very freely, and the prices of these sorts were soon established at a discount of 4d. to 6d on the prices of the January sale ; those rates were supported, except in one or two instances when the proprietors giving no support to their marks, the discount reached 6d. to 9d.

There was a great want of orders for home consumption, the consequence was that the ordinary and low qualities were neglected and chiefly bought in at 6d. to 9d. under the January sale, and when sold, only brought 9d. to 10d. discount.

Madras and *Kurpah* sold very irregularly, the good and fine sorts being scarce, realized last sale's prices, but the middling and ordinary sold at 4d. to 6d. discount.

The quantity bought in is about 1600 chests, leaving 4200 chests disposed of, of which about three-fourths is estimated for export.

ANNEXED ARE THE PRICES

BENGAL.

Fine blue, 7s. 6d. a 7s. 11d. ; fine purple, 7s. 3d. a 7s. 6d. ; fine red violet, 6s. 10d. a 7s. 3d. ; fine violet ; 6s. 9d. a 7s. 0d. ; good and middling ditto, 6s. 3d. a 6s. 9d. ; good red violet, 6s. 6d. a 6s. 10d. ; middling ditto, 6s. 3d. a 6s. 6d. ; good violet and copper, 6s. 0d. a 6s. 3d. ; middling and ordinary ditto, 5s. 3d. a 6s. 0d. ; low consuming ditto, 4s. 9d. a 5s. 3d. ; trash and low dust, 2s. 7d. a 4s. 6d.

MADRAS.

On Bengal principle (*Kurpah*) good and fine, 5s. 0d. a 5s. 8d. ; middling, 4s. 3d. a 4s. 9d. ; ordinary, 3s. 9d. a 4s. 3d. ; low, 3s. 6d. a 3s. 9d. ; regular Madras fine 5s. 0d. a 5s. 8d. ; good, 4s. 6d. a 5s. 0d. ; middling, 4s. 0d. a 4s. 6d. ; ordinary and low, 3s. 2d. a 3s. 9d.

OUDE.

Very low, 2s. 7d. a 3s. 0d. ; low to middling, 3s. 0d. a 4s. 0d. ; middling to good, 4s. 0d. a 4s. 6d. ; good to fine, 4s. 6d. a 4s. 9d.

MANILA. ^u

Low to fine, 3s. 4d. a 5s. 7d.

JAVA.

Fine, 6s. 8d. a 7s. 0d.

PATRY AND PASTEUR, BROKERS.
38, Mincing Lane.

PARBURY'S

ORIENTAL HERALD.

THE EAST INDIA VOYAGER.

BY MISS EMMA ROBERTS.

No. VI.—ADVICE TO OUTWARD BOUND CADETS.—PART 3.

There are numerous persons who, if living in any part of Europe, would manage to find occupation for their time, who are in India utterly unable to discover a method of employing many hours of leisure, and therefore become a prey to ennui: military men have frequently a considerable quantity of spare time upon their hands, and should they accustom themselves to bestow it wholly upon the billiard room, they will suffer proportionately when that resource fails them, as it often must, since there are numerous stations in the country unprovided with such a refuge for the destitute. It is therefore of infinite importance to the youth who has obtained a cadetship, that he should cultivate and encourage some useful pursuit, and so great now is the spread of intelligence, and the facilities of acquiring knowledge are so many, that few need go out to India wholly dependent upon society for the means of beguiling time. Those who have a taste for drawing will find in it an inexhaustible source of amusement, and should lose no opportunity whatever in obtaining proficiency in sketching from nature. The study of architecture will likewise be found exceedingly useful, buildings being continually required in India: officers, in many places, having to construct their own bungalows, stables, or outhouses of various kinds. A competent knowledge of the art of surveying and making maps will frequently advance a young officer, who can make himself useful to Government when taking possession of new territory, and civil as well as military engineering may be studied with great advantage by officers not belonging to that particular branch of the service. Instances frequently occur when it is of consequence that some person should be found upon the spot adequate to the undertaking of works of importance, which otherwise must be postponed until the arrival of an officer of Engineers. The principles of road making should always be understood, together with the construction of temporary bridges, rafts, and, in fact, an acquaintance with mechanics of every kind may be turned to good

account in India; where Europeans are continually thrown amongst expert workmen, who are perfectly ignorant of science, and who, though following with great precision the instructions which they receive, can originate nothing. Many officers in India superintend the building of their own carriages, turning out very handsome equipages in remote stations where a vehicle of the kind had never been seen before; others make up articles of furniture in the same way in their own houses, for labour being cheap, and the greater part of the materials required at hand, there is no difficulty whatsoever in procuring any thing after a given pattern. The armourer of a native regiment made some excellent Italian irons from a model cut in paper, while a common carpenter constructed very beautiful bird cages, though he had never seen any thing of the kind before, from a pattern cut in pasteboard, and strung with cotton threads. The advantage afforded by an acquaintance with horticultural science has been already mentioned, but it is of such great importance, that no apology need be made for recurring to it again. A piece of garden ground is usually attached to every European residence in India, and excepting in large stations, where experienced gardeners are attainable, its productiveness, particularly with respect to European vegetables, must in a very great measure depend upon the owner of the mansion. The Mallee, or gardener, is, in India, generally stationary, an appendage to the garden, and coming into the service of the new tenant, instead of following the fortunes of the late resident. These men, if left to themselves, will fill the ground with tobacco plants and other things convertible to their own use, either for family consumption, or for sale. It will be necessary to supply them with the seeds for exotics of every kind, and slips of pot herbs, which may easily be conveyed from station to station, in mould. To an early riser the care and culture of a garden affords delightful occupation, it will also give employment to the hour which marks the sun's decline, and, likewise, during many days in the rainy season, as well as the cold weather, the period in which it is most interesting, European vegetables being planted immediately after the rains have ceased. Some persons refuse to take any pains in the cultivation of their gardens upon the plea that they may often sow that which they cannot reap. By the regulations of the service, regiments are removed at the end of every three years, and numerous contingencies occur to shorten this period to many individuals of the corps, but to neglect any improvement in their gardens merely because they may be spending their time for the benefit of others, is a very selfish and a very shortsighted consideration, since they, in turn, may experience all the advantages of the labours of their predecessors, while, if their own principles were generally acted upon, they must depend solely upon themselves. A philanthropic mind will take pleasure in spreading useful knowledge amongst the natives, whom he is serving very essentially in introducing any new production or improved method of cultivation, and every individual belonging to the Anglo-Indian community, must, at some time or other, be indebted to those persons who have interested themselves in horticultural experiments, since, excepting in very remote places, European vegetables may now be purchased in the native bazaars. Indian gardeners have found their account in cultivating potatoes, peas, cauliflowers, lettuces, &c.; and in travelling particularly, it is of great importance to be able to procure such useful and agreeable additions to the table. A knowledge of agriculture will enable the owner of

cattle to supply his animals with excellent fodder, there being several grasses neglected in India, which will grow in almost the worst situations, while waste ground, generally speaking, is abundant, and green food so scarce, that the grass cutters are frequently compelled to seek the roots of dried-up grass at the distance of several miles from the place of residence. There are many noble examples in India of the perseverance with which British gentlemen have devoted themselves to the improvement of native cultivation; amid numerous meritorious instances, the exertions of Major Sleeman, in the introduction of a superior sugar cane, will doubtless prove a stimulant to all who entertain a desire to render themselves useful to the community at large. Dr. Spry, of the Bengal army, has given a very interesting account of the methods pursued by Major Sleeman, in the furtherance of his philanthropic views, in his valuable work, entitled "Modern India,"* which those who wish to study the resources and capabilities of the country, will do well to peruse. To his, Dr. Spry's exertions, the station of Saugor in central India was indebted for the pine apple, which, previously to his attempts, could only be made to grow in particular situations, and his account of the method he employed, will shew the great public benefit to be derived from those who turn their acquaintance with science to useful purposes. "At Jubbulpore, which is about 136 miles distant from Saugor, pine-apple plants thrive in the greatest luxuriance, but they never could be made to grow in Saugor. All the plants which came over from the former place became in a few months sickly. As they had hitherto been planted in the ordinary garden soil, which is a rich black mould, it struck me that the introduction of a third part of silicious earth would have the effect of keeping the soil loose, by allowing the roots to shoot more easily through it: I desired the gardener, therefore, to make a mixture of one third garden earth, one third manure, and one third red sandstone earth, and having mixed them well together, to transplant the three plants then in the garden to this new soil. The benefit was immediate. The plants which had only been existing during three preceding years, for vegetation is too strong an expression, soon began to recover from their sickly condition. The leaves, instead of being tipped with the marks of decay, became green throughout, and clearly indicated the restoration of the plant to vigorous vegetation. The plan was adopted about the same time by another gentleman, whose garden lay contiguous to mine, and whose plants were in a more forward state; and the following season, 1833, he had the gratification of cutting a large pine apple of most exquisite flavour, which was the first that had been produced at Saugor." Ill health obliged Dr. Spry to leave Saugor before he could enjoy the luxury which he had taken so much pains to procure; but it was a source of great satisfaction to him that he had put other persons in the way of bringing to perfection a delicious fruit which is rarely seen in the Upper Provinces of India. The transplantation and successful culture of the Lichi, a Chinese fruit which flourishes in great luxuriance in Bengal, would be highly beneficial in the Upper Provinces of India, where at present it is not known, while there are many native vegetables which would be improved into great delicacies, were persons to take pains in suiting the soil and method of rearing to their peculiar tendencies. A love of natural history opens endless fields of pleasurable

* Two Vols., Whittaker and Co.

research to those who have encouraged a taste for it; but at the same time, it must be said, that the enthusiastic pursuit of any one of its branches may prove fatal to the party thus ardently engaged in it. India, unfortunately, can show a list of victims who have lost their lives from exposure to the climate in their unwearied desire to extend their acquaintance with the wild tribes of the jungle, and to enrich their collections of specimens. Geology cannot always be followed up without peril, since it too often leads men who are devoted to this interesting branch of science, to remain out under a burning sun much longer than is consistent with safety; pursued with moderation, and a due regard to health, however, it forms a delightful resource, every day revealing new and valuable products in a country, of which hitherto, comparatively speaking, little or nothing has been known. In a volume of the Asiatic Annual Register for 1808, there is a very useful paper entitled "Memoranda, by Dr. Walker, Professor of Natural History, Edinburgh, to a young gentleman going out to India," and the directions given are so applicable to the present time, that it is deemed advisable to republish the greater number for the benefit of those who may not be able to consult the work in which they originally appeared. "To be provided with a good Fahrenheit's thermometer, enclosed in a glass tube, that can be laid in water, for taking the heat of the sea in different latitudes, and especially for taking the heat of springs in India, whenever you may meet with them. To be careful to pick up at sea, all sea-weeds and marine animals that come within reach of the ship, and to dry and preserve them in paper or otherwise. To be attentive to all birds that are seen from the ship, to mark the English or other names, by which they are known among the sailors, and the latitudes when they first appear and disappear. To keep a regular journal from day to day, including the above, and all other observations in natural history that may occur, particularly any remarkable appearances in the weather, respecting the winds, rains, thunder and lightning, calms, tornadoes, whirlwinds, or waterspouts. To notice the alterations in the colour of the sea,* and, if possible, the causes from whence they proceed; especially the colours proceeding from minute animals, with a description of these animals. On approaching the Cape of Good Hope, the Cape pigeons or Pinto birds are numerous: it would be worth while, if opportunity offers, to preserve one or two of them by stuffing their skins, and to mark what distance from the Cape they are first seen, and when they first disappear. The head, jaws, or teeth of the different species of sharks,* that may be caught upon the voyage, to be preserved. Also the different flying fishes. It is much to be wished that one of the small fishes which always accompany the blue shark, called the pilot fish, might be caught and preserved. Wherever the cable or sounding line is used, it should be carefully examined, when hove into the ship, as there are frequently found curious animals adhering to both. Between the Cape and Madagascar, and other parts of the India voyage, various sea animals can be easily taken on board, such as what the sailors call Portuguese men-of-war, and others, to be preserved, if possible, in paper

* In one species of shark there is usually found a small fish which burrows in the body of the larger animal, either sucking its blood or feeding on its substance, and which must prove an endless source of torment to the ferocious monster thus assailed. This creature might be easily preserved, and would form an interesting addition to the Museum.

or in spirits. If the ship touches either at Madagascar or the island of Johanne, there are many curious plants, fossils, and animals which may be preserved. At Bombay, many interesting articles may be obtained, which are there articles of commerce from Surat and the Gulf of Persia. Drugs, the different gums and resins, the largest pearl oysters, or mother-of-pearl and tortoise-shells, the sandalum album or white sandal wood and ebony: the fine red Persian ochre, called at Bombay, Indian red. The skins of the zebra, Persian lambskins, jackall, leopard, panthers, and other Asiatic quadrupeds; also the horns, and if possible, the heads of the different antelopes and gazelles. At Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, to collect specimens of every fossil, even of the most common that come within reach. To visit often the shops of the lapidaries, where all the finest lethidia, chalcedony, cornelia, onyx, sardonyx, agate, mocho, are cut in great quantities, and sold very cheap. To enquire at Madras concerning the cochineal discovered by Dr. Anderson, and to preserve and send home the species of grass on which it feeds. At Calcutta, to preserve good specimens with the flower of all the important plants of the country, and as much of their history as possible. To be attentive, especially to all the productions of China which may be brought there whether fossil, vegetable, or animal. To collect at Calcutta, shells, corals, corallines, sponges and other fine marine productions, which are brought there from all parts of India. To collect all the fine insects wherever they occur, some collections are to be purchased at an easy rate. I should particularly recommend preserving them in paper books, in preference to preserving them loose or upon pins. The fresh insects may be placed in folds of paper and pressed for a day or two, with a sufficient weight, when they will be dry and sufficiently prepared, even those which have been preserved on pins, when put for two minutes in spirits, may then be pressed and dried in the same manner. To pick up as often as you can find them, skins of all quadrupeds, especially those noted for any peculiar quality; being very careful to mark down as many particulars respecting their natural history as you can learn, and the uses that are made of them in the economy of arts. These skins, if dried and laid back to back with some ground pepper between them, and a few small grains of camphor may be easily brought safe to Europe. To enquire particularly at Calcutta concerning the great quadrupeds called by the English a buffalo, but by the natives the Arnee. It does not come down lower upon the Ganges than about the plain of Plassey. It is said to be about fourteen hands high, and is a superb animal, whose history is yet unknown in Europe. As also every particular that can be learned respecting the Chittagong cows, (the Gah) whose tails are used as fly-flaps in India." Since the period mentioned by Dr. Walker, 1808, the zoology of India has been much studied, and the history of many interesting animals previously little known, rendered familiar to every reader. There is still, however, a wide field for research. By the accounts offered by intelligent writers to that very useful and entertaining miscellany the "Bengal Sporting Magazine," we learn that there are very considerable variations found in the shape of the horns of the buffalo, in different districts, and therefore it is expedient that every person having the opportunity of visiting remote places, should note down the peculiarities falling under his observation. To sportsmen, the scientific world owe many useful discoveries; the existence of one or two varieties of wild dog, has been

ascertained by these means. They were the first to prove the lion to be a denizen of Asia, and to the exertions of Capt. Smee, of the Bombay army, we are indebted for the settlement of a long disputed question regarding the maneless lion. The examination of the skin and skeleton of this animal killed by him in Guzerat, has established the claims of England to the nobler beast as a supporter to the arms, a gratifying circumstance not only to antiquaries, but to all who glory in the British lion, and who felt indignant at the attempt to degrade it into a leopard. There is a comparatively lately discovered animal in India, constituting a new type of the bovida, and an intermediate form between the bos and the bison. The construction, natural history, and habits of the Gauri Gau, or Gaour, have been stated at great length in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal; and previously to the publication of Mr. B. H. Hodgson's scientific paper, it had been mentioned by other writers; Dr. Spry in particular attracting the attention of the English reader, by an account which he has published in his work, "Modern India." The domestication of this superb creature is now a desideratum, and it is noticed here for the purpose of stimulating the youth who go out to the country where it is to be found, to exert themselves in the accomplishment of this object. Much may be done by those who are in the habit of petting animals, and of attending to the minute points so necessary to preserve them when removed from the parent during the early stages of existence. Beautiful and interesting collections of birds may be made in India at a small cost of trouble or expense, their skins, as well as those of other animals may be kept unstuffed till after their arrival in England, with very little disadvantage to their capability of being set up in all their pristine beauty. It is advisable not to remove the skull bone, as that materially assists in preserving the shape of the head. The following receipt for a solution which has been found very effectual, is given for the purpose of enabling the traveller either at sea or on shore, to enrich his collection with whatever interesting animal may fall in his way. Take of common soap, or shavings, four drachms; gum Arabic in powder, two ditto; white oxide of arsenic in powder, six grains; boil these ingredients in four ounces of water, for about twenty minutes, taking care to stir it well during the time, and label the bottle which contains it, with the word "Poison." This solution is to be laid on sparingly on the inside of the skin with a brush or feather, two or three applications will in general suffice for the purpose. A deal box lined with lead foil, similar to that which guards the interior of a tea chest, is recommended as the best depository for a traveller's museum, and when the skins are perfectly dried, they may be placed between layers of cotton, well peppered, or impregnated with camphor. In all the bazaars of India a seed is sold which is very effectual in keeping off the attacks of insects, and will always be supplied by native servants for the purpose. The presence of a naturalist as a passenger on board ship is exceedingly desirable, since nothing can contribute more agreeably to the amusements and the employments of a voyage, than scientific researches directed towards objects of general interest. A taste is hereby diffused among persons who never troubled themselves before about natural philosophy, and those who may have found the study to be dry and unproductive, perceive its great utility, and find their enjoyments materially increased in looking at common objects with a view to ascertain their peculiar properties, the manner of their formation, and the uses to which

they may be turned. Although it may be desirable to attain the very highest degree of science in every department undertaken by the student, slight observations upon any thing new or striking which meets the eye of a traveller, are of importance in directing the attention of more experienced persons to the subject. The periodicals of India afford great facilities to those who desire to make the fruits of their researches known. Vast quantities of the most useful information are to be found in these valuable productions, as yet almost wholly supported by amateur contributors, who neither writing for money, nor ambitious of shining by their style, communicate the results of their experience in an easy unaffected manner, very much to the purpose. While colonial politics, parties, and factions, are, with the exception of very few interesting instances, looked upon in England as complete travesties of the grand game of life, the mighty warfare which decides the destinies of the world; the great value of the services performed by those who employ their pens in the development of the natural resources of the country, are universally acknowledged.

Sporting in India opens so many avenues for amusement, that although not unaccompanied by danger of various kinds, it is scarcely possible to withhold encouragement to a pursuit which is at once so exciting and so absorbing in its nature. Notwithstanding the deleterious description of the atmosphere to which the pursuers of the savage game of an Indian jungle are frequently exposed, the malaria, which sometimes renders the air so thick and so strongly impregnated with disagreeable odours, as to be scarcely respirable, the excitement often suffices to preserve the party thus situated from any injurious effect. Many persons of course break down, and retire from the field with the seeds of a fatal disease, or a constitution which never can recover the shock; but others escape, and it need hardly be said, that after undergoing so severe a process of acclimatization, the worst dangers of the climate may be braved with impunity. Fishing is a far more perilous amusement than hunting, it must be carried on at seasons of the year when frequent changes of temperature occur, to which the exposure is very injurious. Long intervals may elapse without producing the pleasing agitation of the mind which renders the body insensible to external sensations, and it is almost impossible to avoid the contact of wet clothing, since it is necessary to wade through pools, and to stand perhaps knee deep in the water. The rod has not so many votaries in India as the rifle, still the angler pursues his sport in many of the streams; delighting more particularly in the capture of the Mahasseer, a splendid fish which is said to afford as much excitement as the capture of salmon in the rivers of Scotland or Ireland. As nothing in India can be so detrimental as idleness, and as an amusing pursuit is not always incompatible with the highest scientific attainments, those who have any talent for the stage will do well to cultivate it. There is no record in India to shew that the slightest disadvantage has ever resulted to those gentlemen who have taken up the sock or the buskin. In fact, some of the most distinguished names in the country might be adduced to prove that success upon the boards has not been prejudicial to the morals, or injurious to the prospects of the votaries of Thalia, or her more sombre sister. A clever actor is a personage of infinite importance all over India; and one Governor-General was said to have given an appointment in Calcutta, for the purpose of retaining the Keeley of the Chowringhee Theatre, at

the Presidency. It was well bestowed in other respects, and no individual has had reason to regret the motive should it in reality have been the one assigned. In the Upper Provinces it is sometimes found to be impossible to get up a play without the assistance of some neighbouring star, who travels perhaps seventy or a hundred miles without fee or reward, save that which is conferred by the applause bestowed upon him for the purpose of exhibiting for a single night. The female characters in India, being with the exception of Calcutta, where two or three actresses are engaged, personated by the most ladylike looking youths of the station, nearly all the objections urged against amateur acting are removed. It brings the parties engaging in it into female society, which is always desirable in India, for youths who feel, or fancy that they have few qualities to recommend them to the companionship of the ladies, are apt to indulge their shyness, until it degenerates into rusticity. They begin to be afraid of encountering the respectable portion of the sex, and gradually acquire pernicious habits, or enter into connexions which prove destructive to them through life. Some young men there are who never mix with European ladies at all, others may be seen in clusters in remote corners of ball-rooms, anxious, but not daring, to approach them; these shy youths should always be encouraged, since in no part of the world can female influence be more beneficially exercised. While advocating rational employment of every kind to the cadet, he should not in other pursuits forget those strictly belonging to his profession. The study of military jurisprudence is one especially to be recommended; a high degree of attainment will qualify the party for the office of judge advocate, while no individual liable to be called upon to sit upon a Court-martial, should be ignorant of its leading principles, an ignorance which in many instances has led to the most flagrant acts of injustice.

ON THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S RATES OF EXCHANGE.

By a late Parliamentary Paper it appears, that in the year 1836-7 the Court of Directors drew bills on the several Governments of India, to the extent of £2,042,232, which is about one-half the amount of the annual supply from India, and that the rates of exchange on these bills were from 2s. per sicca rupee to 1s. 11½d. per Company's rupee, the latter being equal to 2s. 1d. per sicca rupee. At this time the Indian Governments took bills on London at six months' sight, at from 2s. 2d. per sicca rupee, to the same for the Company's rupee, which is equal to about 2s. 3¼d. per sicca rupee, at which rates above one million sterling was remitted to the Court of Directors. The rate of exchange in London, varying from 2s. to 2s. 1d., averages 2s. 0½d. per sicca rupee, and if to this we add the interest for the difference of time, it will be equal to a rate of exchange in Calcutta of 2s. 2½d. per sicca rupee; and the India rates of exchange varying from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3¼d. the average thereof is nearly 2s. 3d. per sicca rupee; the result of the whole is that the Company's remittances from India, for above three millions sterling, have been made at rates averaging 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 3d. per sicca rupee.

While the East India Company are receiving this high rate on remittances it is not a little surprising that they give only 1s. 11d. for the sicca rupee on bills drawn by the Bengal Government for interest on public loans, and the consequence is, that many of the proprietors of the loan paper who reside in Europe, are compelled to employ agents in Calcutta to receive their interest in cash, and then remit the amount in private bills; it is also a very great hardship on the few persons who still continue to take Company's bills, to get only 1s. 11d. for the rupee, when others are receiving 2s. 3d. or 2s. 4d., and when the Company themselves are receiving on their large amount of remittances nearly as high a rate. The Company's estimate of all bills to be drawn from India on the Court of Directors for 1837-8 is only £240,000, and it is presumed that only a small part of this amount can be interest bills at the exchange of 1s. 11d. so that there cannot be many persons who are injured by this low rate of exchange, but it must be borne in mind that those few are probably the most helpless and most in want of protection, widows, or others unacquainted with matters of business, or otherwise unable to employ an agent to receive and remit the amount of their interest. But besides the injury done to these persons, the inconvenience is great to the more numerous class who by the present regulations are forced to employ agents, and who would prefer taking Company's bills at anything like a fair rate of exchange. By forcing all these persons to take private bills the Directors increase the competition for such bills, and so far it keeps down the rate of exchange and injures themselves; whereas if they would consent to grant their own bills at *one penny in the rupee under the rate they themselves receive*, for all interest due to persons residing in Europe, there would not only be a certain profit to that extent on all such bills, but they would moreover diminish the competition for private bills, which would tend to keep up the rate of exchange. The proprietors of the Indian loans who reside in Europe have a right to expect that every facility will be given to them in the way of remittance, which is not prejudicial to the interests of the Company, and in this case, so far from being prejudicial the measure recommended would be advantageous in a two-fold degree. On former occasions the Court of Directors have consulted the convenience of the Loan proprietors, one proof of which may be given as it is connected with this subject, and refers to the origin of the rate of 1s. 11d. at which the interest bills are still drawn. At that time the current rate of exchange in Calcutta, was from 1s. 10d. to 2s. per sicca rupee, and when the Directors gave orders that the interest bills should be drawn at the exchange of 1s. 11d. it was intended to be, and was in reality, a benefit to the Loan proprietors, inasmuch as they received Company's bills at the same rates as were current for private bills; it was also deemed necessary to provide that the bills should be granted only to those Loan proprietors who were actually residing in Europe, a convincing proof that it was considered to be for their advantage, but neither were they compelled to take the bills, nor were the Directors bound to grant them after a certain period should they think proper to discontinue them. The arrangement was of a temporary nature, for the convenience of the Loan proprietors who resided in Europe, and although circumstances have so greatly altered since then, no alteration has been made in the rate of exchange, the subject seems to have escaped attention, and the benefit originally conferred has long ceased to exist. When the rate of exchange for

the rate of bills was fixed at 1s. 11d. it was a very fair rate, and the Company do not appear to have contemplated any profits to the Company on these transactions, but only to accommodate the Loan proprietors who resided in Europe; that rate is now a very unfair one and it is submitted to, only by a few unfortunates, who, from ignorance or inability have no other means of obtaining their interest, while all those who are placed in more fortunate circumstances are enabled to get 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d. for the rupee—a difference of 17 to 20 per cent. on the year's income. Be it remembered also that some of these unfortunates have lately suffered a reduction in the rate of their interest, which is now only 4 per cent. on a good part of the loans; under these circumstances, it is peculiarly requisite that every facility should be granted for remitting the interest at a fair rate of exchange, and as this may be effected, not only without injury to the Company but with positive advantage, it is to be hoped that the principle of the former regulation will be carried out, and brought to meet the altered state of the case.

ON THE TRADE OF THE UPPER INDUS, OR DERAJAT.

BY CAPTAIN BURNES.

The country on the right bank of the Indus, below the salt range, till that river is joined by the waters of the Punjab, is known by the name of Derajat. It is so designated from the two principal towns in the tract, Dera Ghazee Khan, and Dera Ismael Khan. Derajat being the Arabic plural of the word Dera. The lower part of the tract bears the local name of Smde, and the upper that of Damun (or border), from its bordering on the mountain of Sooleeman. The country itself is flat, and in many places fertile, particularly in the vicinity of the two Deras; but to the westward of the river, even at a distance of a few miles, there are no wells, and the soil is entirely dependent on rain, and water from the hills, without which there is no crop. On the opposite bank of the river in Leia, the Indus overflows to the east, and the land, which is exceedingly rich, yields heavy crops, and is known by the name of "Cuchec." From Leia, the great ferry of Kaheeree conducts the merchant beyond the Indus into Derajat; and as the mountains are crossed by the caravan route that leads to Cabool and Candahar, and as it is here that the greatest of the Indian caravans assemble before passing to the west, the Derajat is invested with a high degree of commercial importance.

From Calcutta, by Lucknow, Delhi, Hansee, and Bhawalpoor: from Bombay by Palee, Becaneer, Bhawalpoor and Multan: from Umrutsir by Jung and Leia, and from Dhera Ghazee Khan itself on the south, by Bhawalpoor; all these routes join at the small town of Drabund, about thirty miles west of Dera Ismael Khan. At this point commences the well known road by the Goomul river, to the pass of Goolairee, which is always traversed by the Lohance Afghans, some of them enter the mountains higher up west of Tak, and also by an inferior Pass named "Cheeree," lower down; but all eventually join, about

forty-five miles from Drabund. These people are pastoral and migratory, and many of them proceed annually into India to purchase merchandize, and all assemble here in the end of April, their families having wintered on the banks of the Indus, to pass into Khorassan for the summer. They effect this in fixed order by three divisions or "Kirees," which, I believe, simply mean migrations, and these bear the names of Nasseer, Kharoutee, and Meeankhy, which is that of the branches of the tribes conducting them. The first is the most numerous, and, with it, go from 50 to 60,000 head of sheep, but it is with the last that Hindoo merchants and foreigners generally travel. The extensive nature of the traffic will be best explained by observing, that the Custom House books shew, that 5,140 camels laden with merchandize passed up this year, exclusive of those carrying the tents and baggage of the people, these are rated at the enormous number of 24,000 camels, the Nasseers having 17,000 the Meeankhy 14,000, and the Kharoutee 3,000. The tract which they pass leads, by broken rugged roads, or rather water courses of the Goornul, through the wild and mountainous country of the Wuzerees, but the Lohanees have arms and numbers to protect their property, and that of strangers. They all reach Cabool and Candahar by the middle of June, in sufficient time to despatch their investments to Bokhara and Herat, and in the end of October as winter approaches, they descend with the same arrangements into the plain of the Indus, bringing, horses, dyes, fruits, and productions of Cabool, in return for the goods of India and Britain. The channel of trade is ancient, for in the year A.D. 1505, we find the Emperor Baber campaigning in the Derajat, and stating that he had fallen in with Lohanee merchants, and plundered them of "a great quantity of white cloth, aromatic drugs, sugar (both caudied and in powder), and horses," which are the very articles of trade in these days, though 332 years have since elapsed. It is due to the Emperor to state that, if he then plundered, in his own difficulties, he afterwards clothed the Lohanee merchants in dresses of honor, when firmly established on the throne of Cabool.

In a neighbourhood so advantageously situated, merchants export the native productions of the soil with profit, and the manufacturer converts them, and the imports from other countries into cloth, which accompanies these and the foreign goods that pass through it in transit. Dera Ghazee Khan itself, is a manufacturing town, but it is surpassed by Multan, and Bhawalpoor, which are in its neighbourhood; on these two marts I shall be silent, as their commerce has engaged the attention of Lieutenant Leech, whose reports will convey every, and the fullest information of Dera Ghazee Khan: I need only say that at one time, its trade with the west, and even with the east, was brisk, and though it does not now exhibit its former prosperity, from the great influx of British goods, its native manufactures are yet healthy and thriving. It is celebrated for its goolbuddens and duriaees, or, striped and plain silken cloths, which being sought for, and admired, are yet annually exported to Lahore, and to Sinde, and considered to surpass those of every other country. To the east it sends its silks, deriving the raw material from Bokhara, and the west. To the west it sends its cotton, and the greatest of its exported manufactures is coarse white cloth, which is sent to Khorassan, and yet stands its ground with English cloth, as far as demand goes, though far its inferior in quality. The demand for British calicoes has decreased by one half this year, on this

account last year the sales effected amounted to 50,000 rupees, and for this, it is under 24,000. Chintzes of different descriptions, with soosee, bafta, and some coarse loongees, complete the list. There are no woollen manufactures. The value of all these may amount to about one and a half, or two lacs of rupees, and the greater part is exported. A coarse kind of cutlery, swords, scissors, knives (such as are used by sailors) is made at Dera Ghazee Khan, and exported. The bazaar consists of about 1,600 shops; 530 of which are engaged in weaving and selling cloth. The town has a prosperous appearance, which is altogether attributed to the protection of Monsieur Ventura, who was lately in charge of this district. It may have a population of 25,000 people. It is said to have been built by a Belooch about 300 years since, and its name, long fluctuated between "Ghazee Khan" and "Hajee Khan." It was completely subject to the crown of Cabool, and fell into the hands of the Sheiks, about twenty-five years ago. They farmed it to Bhawul Khan, who had no interest in protecting it, and his officers were guilty of gross extortion; but since it was resumed in 1832, it has greatly recovered itself.

The country around Dera Ghazee Khan is very rich; the town is pleasantly situated in a flat country, about four miles from the Indus, and surrounded by gardens and lofty trees, among which the date predominates. It is said indeed, that there are 80,000 date trees around Dera. By far the most valuable production of the place is indigo, 2,000 maunds of which were this year exported to the west. I am informed that this is the full resource of the district. The best sort now sells for sixty-five rupees per maund, the next for fifty, and the most inferior for thirty-two, so that this export alone amounts to about one lac of rupees in value. The dye is inferior to that procured in Bhawul Khan's country, but it is cheaper, and has a ready sale in Cabool, and Bokhara, besides being nearer at hand. The cotton of Dera Ghazee Khan being soft in staple, 25,000 maunds are procurable, it is at present exported. Sugar is cultivated, but in small quantities, and only of late years. The place is rich in grain, the wheat and barley are superior, but the rice is red and indifferent. The price of grain in June, 1837, was as follows, the currency being that of Shooja Ool Moolk, and much the same as the Company's rupee, and the maund as that of Shikarpoor already described:—Rice per maund of 40 seers, 80 rupees to a seer, 3 rupees; Rice, 2nd sort $1\frac{1}{2}$ maund, 2 to $1\frac{3}{4}$ ditto; Wheat $1\frac{1}{2}$ maund, 1 ditto; Gram 70 seers, 1 ditto; Dal, or mohree, 2 maunds, 1 ditto; Moong, or mash, 50 seers, 1 ditto; Ghee per maund, $8\frac{1}{2}$ ditto; Oil per ditto, 4 ditto; Salt per ruja, or piece of 1 maund 25, $3\frac{3}{4}$ ditto; Native Salt 2 maunds, 1 ditto; Goor or Molasses, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ditto; Sugar Candy per maund, 16 ditto.

Under Cabool, Dera Ghazee Khan yielded a yearly revenue of about 12 lacs of rupees, it now produces $8\frac{1}{2}$ or 9 lacs, and that only within these two or three years. The country which gives this, includes the district of Sungur on the north, and Hunand Dajel on the south, also Bachee across the Indus. It is farmed to the same person who is now Governor of Multan, and it is improving daily. The number of villages around Dera Ghazee Khan is exceedingly numerous; they are nearly all peopled by Mahomedans, and in the town of Dera Ghazee Khan the two tribes are about equal, there being in it, 125 Hindoo temples, and 110 mosques, great and small, every description inclusive.

The duties leviable in Dera Ghazee on all sales of cloth are 1 pice per rupee, which is paid at the Custom House (Chubootra) immediately after the transaction. This is called the old tax (*Mohsool qudeemee*) and paid by citizens; foreigners pay double.

Dera Ghazee Khan communicates with all the countries around it by good roads, except those to the west, where it is necessary to qualify that term; a list of the marts or places of note may not be useless, and I may prefix to it that goods of every description, quitting Dera Ghazee Khan, pay an ad valorem duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. viz., to Asnee, Hunund, Cutco Gaudava, Mitthen, Shikarpoor, Bhawulpoor, Khyrpoor, Ullah Yar, Hyderabad, Multan, Lahore, and Umritsir, all merchandize, whether cloth or groceries, taxed in this manner. But since the most important route in this line is that of the great caravans to Cabool, I shall particularize the duties there leviable. At the outset, the first charge is as above. Ad valorem, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; at Sungur, per maul, 13 annas; at Kot Tuga, per camel, 2 rupees; at Drabund, ditto, 2 ditto; at Tuk Sewaree Khan, ditto, 2 ditto; at Sooleeman Khuel ditto, 1 ditto; at Ghuznee, per camel, 8 ditto; at the Gate of Cabool "Gooshie" or ear tax, per camel, 2 ditto. Landed at the caravansaries of Cabool, one in forty is taken in pieces of cloth; indigo and groceries are compounded for at 20 rupees per camel load. This is the whole duty of the road. In effecting sales, a brokerage of 1 per cent. is paid, and another rupee is expended in caravansary hire and portorage. On returning from Cabool, the duties are as follow:—on quitting the city, Ad valorem, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; at Drabund per mun of every kind (if to any but a Shikarporee, the charge is 10 rupees), 6 rupees; at Dera Ghazee Khan per mun if advanced from this, 10 annas; at Bhawul Khan's frontier per camel, 3 rupees; at Bhawulpoor (though the usual route here is via Multan,) 3 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Nothing therefore is more complicated in appearance, than these duties; and one is surprised at the novel mode of weighing cloth and levying duties accordingly. The Hindoo merchant of Shikarpore, it will be seen, has a great advantage over the Mahomedan, which arises from its being advisable to give encouragement to a great dealer. The duties in conveying goods to Khorassan are heavier than in returning, probably from the greater value of the articles; the expenses of an investment to and from Dera Ghazee Khan to Cabool and Candahar, are rated at 35 per cent., the profit in excess is calculated at 25 per cent, and this is generally realized. From Dera Ghazee Khan to Drabund, 90 coss, the hire of a camel is 30 rupees; from that to Cabool, it depends upon the supply, varying from 20 to 30 rupees per head.

Dera Ismael Khan is in these parts next in importance to Dera Ghazee, but it is only a third of its size, and labours under disadvantages from its position. About 12 years ago, the town was washed into the Indus, and on a new site, about three miles from the river, the inhabitants have again fixed themselves. Till lately the place was held by a Mahomedan Chief, who laid out the new town with order and regularity, having wide streets and a good bazaar, but the Sheiks possessed themselves of Dera Ismael a year ago, and are not likely to work out his plans of improvement; as yet the houses are built of sun-burned brick, and the town has a deserted look, but it is said to be a place of much stir and bustle in the winter, when the Afghans return from Khorassan to its neighbourhood. There is a large caravansary in it,

where they transact their business and dispose of much of their goods, for Dera Ismael is their bazaar town. It contains 518 shops, but there are no native manufactures here, as in the Lower Dera. The wool of the Lohanee sheep is not sold here, but in Cabool, where an agent, if despatched, might procure the article in abundance, and, at the same time, the means of transporting it. The transit of coarse white cloth from the Punjab through Dera Ismael to Drabund, is great, amounting to no less than 3,000 camel loads a year. Each package contains about 500 yards of cloth, the guz and English yard being the same, so that we have an export of 1,800,000 yards of this fabric. It is manufactured at Meengana, Jung, &c., also at Rohan, and might be made in Britain. Most of these goods are crossed at the ferry opposite Dera Ismael, and pay much heavier duties than lower down; $2\frac{1}{4}$ rupees being exacted on every maund of weight, while 7 to 10 annas is the demand at Kaheeree, which readily accounts for the caravans crossing at that ferry. The revenues of Dera Ismael Khan amount to $4\frac{1}{2}$ lacs of rupees per annum, of this 2 lacs and 8,000 are derived from the taxes and town duties from Kcheeree South to Eesa Khyi North, and the rest from the lands subject to Dera Ismael Khan. Grain and the necessaries of life are more expensive than in the Lower Dera, though supplies are also received by the river from Murwut, which is a grain country.

THE EAST INDIA SLAVE TRADE.

(*Second Article.*)

It is the work of the "experimentalists," not of us, to excite and fix the public mind with this most inauspicious of subjects. Why so many efforts to rescue themselves from odium? Why such arduous exercise of all the faculties of invention to free themselves from reproach? If the project indeed be nothing more than "an importation of *free* labourers," is it necessary to bore public attention with such lengthened details, so often repeated, of "contracts," and "wages," and "permits," and "special acts of Government?" Is it necessary to put contrivance itself out of joint by way of bringing forward arguments in its favour? If the speculation were like other speculations, just in its object, allowable and unexceptionable in a moral view in its consequences, would its patrons toil with such unrelaxed energy to prove that all was so fair and so honourable, so *very* honest? Will the least suspecting judgment be able to resist the influences of suspicion, at such proceeding as this? or the most ingenuous forbear the exclamation, "why such ostentatious display of motives which you say imputation cannot reach?" For ourselves, we have but one opinion on the subject. From the first we were startled at the very sound of the speculation—a speculation, be it remembered, devised by Slave Owners in the Colonies to augment the number of labourers on their Plantations—and whatever our earlier impression, all subsequent data that have come to our knowledge have come only to confirm that earlier impression, and to force us to perceive yet more undeniably, the unjustifiableness of the project in itself and the wild mischief with which

it is identified in its consequences. We entered upon its discussion, likewise, with no party-prejudices; without the least clue to the discovery whether it originated with Whig or Tory. We interpreted it according to its acceptation in a moral and political point of view; and we arrived at the conclusion, under the most calm and unbiassed course of reasoning, that it was the Slave Trade revived—the Slave Trade under new appearances—the Slave Trade in regions whither its accursed influence had not before extended—the Slave Trade under the most specious of cloaks, viz. commercial enterprise. And we find that in that conclusion we were not peculiar; that the Government itself had arrived at the same conclusion, in asseveration of which is the despatch of the Head of the Colonial Department to Sir J. Carmichael Smyth, under date of the 31st October, 1836. In that despatch occurs the following surprising paragraph—surprising as coupled with the recollection of the sanction given by the Government to the measure, and yet more surprising still, from the wilful contradiction, confusion, or misconstruction afforded by the Minister to his own sentiments. “It should be an essential part of such a law,” says this despatch, “to except from its operation any person brought as an apprentice from Africa. If, under that name, labourers should be recruited on any part of the African Coast, *the consequence would inevitably be a direct encouragement to the Slave Trade!!*” This, from the Minister’s own lips, that, in Africa it would be the Slave Trade; although, we grant, that what it is, or would become, in Asia, he disdains to remember. But it is impossible that we, or rather the public, should forget. If, in Africa, says the Government, it will *inevitably* result in the Slave Trade, and here we pause for an answer to the question, “what else is it in the East?—what are the circumstances which shall convert a Slave Trade in Africa from exhibiting the same horrific features in the East?” We pause for a reply. It is preposterous to urge, as if in anticipation of this question, that in Asia the tribes, from amongst whom the deportations are made, are at war with the Anglo-Indian Government. This is a strange argument wherewith to bolster up the character of the project. Yet, stranger still is it that as an argument in its favour it proceeds from a section of the press valued throughout Europe for its mines of Oriental lore, and respected by every class of writers for at least the mildness of its tone, whatever may be the fixedness of its dogmas. The Asiatic Journal has enlisted itself a partizan in this question, and without for a moment impugning the sincerity of its advocacy, or flinging back the stigma which with less than its usual courtesy it assails the adversaries of the scheme, we venture to express a regret, that it should have been prevailed upon to sacrifice so much valuable space to so derogatory and weak, and sinister a purpose. True is it, as the writer attests, that “the general notion here is, that this scheme is a species of kidnapping.” This without a doubt is the impression throughout the country; an impression on every Englishman’s mind who has thought about it; and it is the very universality of the “notion” that forms one of the strongest presumptions of its accuracy. But it was a strange method of self-convicting it in error, to test the merits of the scheme by the facts adduced in the sequel. “These Dhangars,” says the encomiast, “are a race of Kholes, of those men who six or seven years back were at open war with the Indian Government, whose atrocities in the Ranghur and Chota Nagpore district called down upon them the

severe vengeance of our Government?" This is the statement made by the writer in question, and from which he deduces an opinion of the beneficiality of the importation project, and moreover with which he seeks to disabuse the public mind in this country of the notion that the scheme is one of kidnapping: but could an argument more hostile to the purpose have been resorted to? If these Dhangars are foes to the Indian Government, is this a ground of inference that their interests had a chance of enhanced protection from the Government? On the contrary, will not the Government grasp at the occasion of ridding itself of a class of subjects difficult to govern, and in fact too turbulent to be kept in awe? and this, in fairness, is the true exposition of the case. An insurrection breaks out in the Hill Districts, a ship arrives at Calcutta in demand of "free labourers"—to quell, or we should say, to starve the insurrection, what so politic in the Government as to issue its "permits," without limit, for the embarkation of these self same "free labourers." It cannot be said there is anything in the least strained in this hypothesis. It is obviously the natural and instantaneous inference. More to the purpose of the experimentalists would it have been to shew, that these Dhangars were under the especial protection of the authorities. As it is, a new argument against the project presents itself; except, indeed, in the sense that the preliminary argument against it being invincible, an array of minor arguments are like supernumeraries on the national lists—as well done without. The preliminary argument against it is, that exposed as the far-stretching coasts of Asia are to every attempt of crimping and fraud, it is impossible to assign limits to the cruel designs really capable of being reduced to practice. It is easy to *talk* of special acts of Government and police supervision, but while the necessary precautions may in one part be acted up to with rigorous precision, at the next, a ship may have weighed anchor, freighted with a cargo of unhappy wretches, to whom no Government protection had reached, nor, owing to the difficulties of meeting the several circumstances of the contingency, could by any human practicability have been made to reach. It is sufficient that the scheme is liable to a single abuse of the kind to expose it to the loudest reprobation. Commercial enterprise, the love of gain, even the desires of avarice, may be deserving of encouragement within certain bounds, but to transgress those bounds, to place at their mercy the destiny of a single human being, in the question of his freedom or its converse, is as clearly beyond legitimate ends as that there is a moral, and an immoral, in human actions. In our foregoing paper, a paper compiled with infinite attention to the verification of facts, we demonstrated, not only the possibility, but actuality of the nefarious proceedings which had already taken place. We cited evidence of undoubted authority to prove, that not only were innumerable wretches decoyed from their homes and put on ship board, some in a state of stupor from intoxication, others with their senses deadened by narcotics administered by crimps, but we also shewed that others who had gone apparently with their own consent, bewailed the calamities which beset them on the foreign shore, whither they were carried, and from whence at any risks they were ready to rescue themselves. But we have been assailed, as was so natural we should be, under the pretence that we had magnified minor circumstances, and distorted fair ones. We deny the charge; calmly and without passion we repel the charge; and doing so, challenge the assailant to produce

one instance wherein our statements were not substantiated by documents of official derivation, or a single position we did not maintain by reference to averments made by eye-witnesses of the events or scenes, for whose reality their honour is pledged. But of all things there is nothing like the inveteracy of prejudice when incited to the rescue by rapacity and sordid endeavours. For the pleaders on the opposite side, it is obvious they have nothing to gain by the triumph or defeat of their cause—at the same time nothing to lose. *Their* word may be taken, for, at least, it can have nothing of self-interest: but it is not so with the champions of the question; a subject of personal concern is embarked in the failure or success of the plan; and while the opponent of the importation scheme stands unsustained, save by the abstract force of right against wrong, the advocate for the measure comes forward stimulated by whatever the prospect of individual loss or aggrandisement may inspire. We confess that in so far we are an interested party as the rights of India are concerned. We avow ourselves the assertors of those rights; and at a glance we discovered that the scheme in question had for its consequences an invasion of those rights, balanced by whatever of profit to the invaders. We have no wish to go over ground formerly traversed; there exists not here the least necessity of shewing that a contract-system it is not; that measures provident against the abuses with which it is fraught are not practicable unless at a cost which would anticipate and out-weigh the objects of its undertaking; that in its first intention it is a fraud against the act of the twenty millions advanced towards a specific object by the public of this country; that it is a gross injustice to the Negro; or, that in reference to India, that it is an injury virtually meditated against the whole of its population, in the sense that its population is redundant to the extent of the non-application of capital to the development of its industry, but with capital to such object applied, not only that it is not redundant, but that its reduction would become to her a decided grievance. Neither would it now be necessary to recal to the reader's attention, the innumerable disadvantages arising in the matter of that deterioration of character the Hindoo inevitably must undergo under the new circumstances of his condition; the moral restraints over stepped in the unavoidable neglect of many of his religious duties—the social ties and obligations superseded by pernicious irregularities of feeling and affection; besides the unhappiness and misery he is the victim of on the score of severity of servitude, disparity of language between himself and master, and hence, the constantly recurring source of misunderstandings and animosities. We see no reason for recapitulating the crowd of adverse fortuities with which the fate of the Indian, it is so easy to foresee, will in every shape be assailed; his state of helplessness and exposure, comparatively with the combined means of power and domination possessed by the capitalist; the inefficiency of any tribunals of justice to adjust his claims in all instances by a standard of equity; and more conspicuously the danger that through casualties he is so likely to be led into, and so unable to counteract, he may become involved in a term of servitude from which, from the effects of his poverty, his alienship, his want of protection in so many ways combined, he shall never be extricated. We say, it would be useless to enter upon a recapitulation of these points of consideration, because they are evident to the mind on the first survey, and which being evi-

dent in themselves are beyond the power of any force of sophistry to countervail or annul.

There is an argument broached by the supporters of the question, to the effect of shewing, that the planters resort to the measure in their self-defence against the rise of wages certain to be insisted upon, at the date of emancipation, by the negro. We reply, why not test the point by its own rules? why not allow events to adjust themselves through their own natural process? If all were fair in the latent motives of the planters, they surely would not expose themselves to risks, which at the best were the most superfluous of endeavours. They would argue naturally that wages, like other instances in the sphere of political economy, must inevitably be controlled by their own circumstances; and that when once they rose to a certain elevation, they will have only attained to their just elevation, or must instantly fall to their just level. This would be the view of the planter, if his motives were controlled by reasonable prospects of gain; but from his not confining himself to these prospects—his soaring beyond them—it is deducible his calculations of profit have their foundation in sources of inordinate thirst of gain, and are therefore liable to be denounced by every champion of the more enlarged principles of human justice.

We abstain from advancing another argument on the subject. We perceive that without a further exposition of the character of the speculation, it *must* fail from the very want of inherent force to sustain itself. Justice will avenge herself. The planter will soon be taught that that stage in the social principle is gone past, when *individual* aggrandisement could base itself on the detriment of the collective body. In future, in commerce, as in politics, the interests of the greater number must be paramount to the over balanced accumulations of wealth of the few. Hence, we derive the assurance, that although flourishing for a moment, although supported by the countenance of Government, and aided by all the machinations of prejudice, in league with avarice, yet that as a speculation of profit to its projectors, the heinous design must become effete—the Slave Trade in the East unavoidably become a dead letter.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

To the Editor of the Oriental Herald.

SIR,

In the April number of your Journal there was printed a Correspondence that had passed between Captain Grindlay and myself. By the last India mail I have received the following letter from C. B. Greenlaw, Esq., (the "Secretary to the New Bengal Steam Fund,") accompanied by a request that I would cause the same to be circulated; as it bears so directly upon the question that occasioned the Correspondence alluded to, I hope you will allow it to occupy the same position in your forthcoming number, as that did in April last.

I need only further observe, Captain Grindlay accepted his appoint-

ment, that of London Agent to the "New Bengal Steam Fund Committee;" and also received his instructions from Mr. Greenlaw, the writer of the letter here sent: it will now be seen in what manner the New Bengal Steam Fund Committee appreciated the services of Captain Grindlay, who had been specially employed as their paid advocate, to promote the *Calcutta Plan* for a Comprehensive Steam Communication.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES BARBER.

(To the Editor of the Englishman.)

STEAM COMMUNICATION.—Dear Sir,—You have published in your paper of this morning two sets of correspondence of Lord William Bentinck, and the Home Steam Committee, with Captain Grindlay, which you say are worthy of attention.

With the former I desire to have nothing to do; for the latter I had purposed to take no notice of it, till the receipt of the promised communication from the home committee, which I presume is delayed owing to the non-production by Captain Grindlay, of the accounts, as required in the concluding paragraph of the Committee's letter. As, however, you tell your readers that it is worthy of attention, I will bestow a little on it.

You will perceive that the Home Committee do not venture to impugn the grounds on which the Calcutta Committee withdrew their confidence from Captain Grindlay. Those grounds were, that he had not, up to that time, advocated the extension of the communication to the three presidencies, which, *and which alone*, he was engaged (and undertook) to do. On the contrary they merely refer to information and personal knowledge as to his services in the cause, which the Calcutta Committee are anxious to promote, *beyond what was or could be possessed by them at the date of their letter of the 1st May*, withdrawing their confidence from Captain Grindlay; and again they express their opinion that, when the Calcutta Committee shall become thoroughly aware, as they are, of the zeal and ability with which he has endeavoured to promote the adoption and success of the comprehensive plan of Steam Communication with each presidency, they will be anxious to do full justice to him. I have put Captain Grindlay's case as stated by the Home Committee fairly. I have indeed quoted their very words; and I will now observe that the "information and personal knowledge" of the services rendered by Captain Grindlay, and their "acquaintance" with the "zeal and ability with which he has endeavoured to promote the adoption and success of the comprehensive plan" would seem, each and all, to have arisen subsequently to that conduct of Captain Grindlay, for which the Calcutta Committee withdrew their confidence from him; that—*above all—the acts, out of which the Home Committee acquired this information, personal knowledge, and acquaintance, were done and performed by Captain Grindlay in the capacity of their executive agent, or secretary, following out their views, not his own.* If indeed they can shew that Captain Grindlay, *prior to their taking the matter in hand, and employing him as their executive agent and secretary*, has independently, on his *direct* responsibility to the Calcutta Committee, endeavoured, with zeal and ability, to promote the cause of the com-

prehensive scheme, then they may fairly charge the Calcutta Committee with having trifled with the interests of that scheme by withdrawing their confidence from him. BUT THIS THEY CANNOT DO. It follows therefore that, since the home committee took the independent advocacy of the cause out of Captain Grindlay's hands, and employed him as their secretary to carry out their views, he may have so acted as to merit the commendations bestowed on him by them; while he may, previously, in his *direct* relations with the Calcutta Committee, acting on his own judgment, feelings, and views, have advocated a course directly opposed to those of the Calcutta Committee,—views which he undertook to advocate and insist on—as well as to those which, since has been under the surveillance of Lord William Bentinck and the Home Committee, he has, as their executive agent, promoted; in short, that, while acting independent of control at home, and directly responsible to the Calcutta Committee, he may have *entirely failed in his duty*, and more than merited the withdrawal of their confidence; yet, subsequently, when acting under the above influence, and in the position of a subordinate executive agent, he may in that capacity have acted to the satisfaction of his immediate principals; and *this I contend is the actual state of the case.*

I have not the smallest desire to interfere with the commendations of the Home Committee in respect to his conduct as *their* subordinate agent. I am quite willing to allow that in his relations with the Home Committee, *since they have taken the matter up*, he has entitled himself to their praises; but I must observe that, in this case, he could not by possibility have done otherwise. With such men as Lord William Bentinck and Mr. Turton, united in advocating the comprehensive scheme, and employing Captain Grindlay as their secretary, agent, or even colleague, he could not possibly have acted otherwise. His actions in this case are but the reflection of theirs. But I would ask them to point out where, *abstracted from them*, he has independently used the means at his disposal, with zeal and ability, to advocate the comprehensive scheme. Unless they can do this, and shew that he has done so up to the period when the Calcutta Committee withdrew their confidence from him,—which they cannot do,—*they are themselves unjust in inferring injustice towards him in that withdrawal of confidence!*

I now proceed to shew that, while acting independent of the control of Lord William Bentinck and the Home Committee, and directly responsible to the Calcutta Committee, *he did entirely fail in his duty*, in a degree more than sufficient to warrant their withdrawal of confidence; that not only did he fail in his duty as regards the advocacy of the comprehensive scheme, but that, he actually took on himself to publicly reprehend the conduct of those who employed him.

In July, 1834, a select committee of the House of Commons came to the following resolutions:—

“That a regular and expeditious communication with India by means of steam-vessels is an object of great importance both to Great Britain and to India. That it is expedient that measures should be immediately taken for the regular establishment of steam communication from India by the Red Sea. That it be left to His Majesty's Government in conjunction with the East India Company, to consider whether the communication should be in the first instance from Bombay, or from Calcutta, or according to the combined plan suggested by the Bengal Steam

Committee; and that by whatever line the communication be established, the net charge should be divided equally between His Majesty's Government and the East India Company."

On these resolutions a petition was prepared to the House of Commons, with memorials to the Board of Control and the Court of Directors praying for the establishment of a Steam Communication by way of the Red Sea "between England and the principal ports of India;" and an appeal was drawn up to the people of England urging the establishment of "Steam Communication between England and ALL PARTS OF INDIA," "on those principles alone which have been in like cases found to answer, namely, speed, regularity, security, and the junction of all places of importance interested in the mutual intercourse." The advocacy of these, the views of the Calcutta Steam Committee, based on the plan suggested by them, which plan had, as shewn above, received the concurrence of a Select Committee of the House of Commons as one worthy of consideration for immediate adoption, was entrusted, by the Calcutta Committee, to Captain Grindlay, as their *direct* agent, restrained alone as to the general expenditure of funds, by three gentlemen, viz. Sir Charles Cockerell, Mr. James McKillop, and Mr. Fletcher. Captain Grindlay accepted this agency. In a demi official communication to me under date 27th September, 1836, he says:—

"You shall have better proof than my promises of my anxiety and determination to meet the wishes of your community, and the expectations that are entertained of me. I shall advocate and insist on whole measures, and Mr. Peacock's position shall be repeated until it is indelibly impressed on the conviction of all concerned."

In his official letter, dated 13th September, after acknowledging the receipt of the petition, &c. praying for the immediate establishment of a Steam Communication by way of the Red Sea "*between the principal ports of India and England*," he says:—

"I beg you will assure the committee that I undertake with alacrity the office which they have done me the honour to call on me to perform, of communicating with Lord William Bentinck on this subject, and of acting in general as their agent in promoting the accomplishment of this great national object, and finally, I beg you will assure the committee, as representing the inhabitants of Calcutta, that I shall labour incessantly to carry into effect their wishes."

Now the wishes of the inhabitants of Calcutta were expressly for the immediate establishment of the communication with the three presidencies. In a word, the "WHOLE MEASURES OF CAPTAIN GRINDLAY!!" Let us now see how he fulfilled the above pledges.

Owing to his not sending duplicates round the Cape, and to the detention of the mails in Egypt, with exception of two letters, no communication was received from him till the 14th of April, 1837, and then four consecutive months' reports, viz. from November to February inclusive—were received, together with a pamphlet said to have been written by himself; for which, at all events, his name being appended as its author, he is responsible.

In the pamphlet there is the following paragraph at page 11.

"It is now certain that the only course by which a steady and rapid Steam Communication with India is to be expected, is by the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. There is some difference of opinion as to the point to which it should be at the first directed in India, some thinking

that it should be confined to Bombay, whence letters might be distributed by ~~dawk~~, to the rest of India, others that a more extended system of communication by sea should be established, by forwarding the mail from the Red Sea to some central point, whence steamers should proceed to the three presidencies. In the event of the latter plan being adopted, Point de Galle, in Ceylon, has sometimes been named as the rendezvous—at others, Socotra. The questions opened by the differences on this head are too numerous, and involve too much discussion to be here even adverted to. But it is satisfactory to know that their decision, whatever may be the result, will in no way affect the great principle of the plan, which is to increase the facilities of intercourse with India, by the establishment of Steam Communication by way of the Red Sea."

Now I wish your readers to bear in mind that the plan included in the words—"at other Socotra" is the "combined plan of the Bengal Steam Committee," recognized by the Select Committee of the House of Commons as one worthy of consideration for immediate adoption; it is the plan which Captain Grindlay undertook, as the direct paid agent of the Bengal Steam Committee, to advocate and maintain; in a word, it is synonymous with the "WHOLE MEASURES," which he voluntarily pledged himself to "ADVOCATE AND INSIST UPON;" yet he here declares it to be a matter of indifference "*whatever may be the result*;" that is, whether the communication be restricted to Bombay—or whether it be extended to the three presidencies from Socotra—it will "*in no way* affect the great principle of the plan!!!"

I would now ask what confidence the Calcutta Committee could repose in Captain Grindlay after this; having undertaken to act for them in England as they would act for themselves, and voluntarily pledged himself to "advocate and insist on whole measures," as opposed to a restricted communication, he here declares that "the differences opened on this head are too numerous, and involve too much discussion to be here *even adverted to*!" and that it is a matter of indifference which is selected; and this in the face of a paragraph of his own at page 6, to the following effect:—

"Neither the advantages of Steam Navigation generally, nor the propriety of its permanent establishment, as a medium of communication with India, are matters now to be discussed. In favour of both the question has been decided by the most irrefragable evidence. A considerable period of experiment and observation has prepared the way for acting decidedly and beneficially,—a variety of routes and plans have been suggested, and the only task remaining is to make a judicious choice.

Instead, however, of entering on this the only remaining task, the task he undertook to execute—for which he was engaged and paid—he not merely throws the plan of his principals overboard, but, with monies placed at his disposal to advocate their views, advocates a course of proceeding altogether opposed to them.

Will the Home Committee say that this is proof of "services" to the cause of "comprehensive communication?" That it evinces "zeal and ability" in endeavouring "to promote the adoption and success of the comprehensive plan of Steam Communication direct to each presidency;" or that it entitled him to a continuance of confidence.

Again further on at page 14 referring still to the variety of plans, which after all are reducible to Bombay alone or the three presidencies, he says:—

“As might be expected, where so much interest has been felt a variety of plans have been proposed; and in some cases, their respective advocates appear to have been disposed to regard each other with some degree of hostile feeling. This is to be lamented.

“Where all have a common end and the only difference is as to the means of attaining it, a candid construction of the motives and views of every one who is stirring in the cause, may fairly be looked for. The readiest as well as the most effectual way to put a stop to any opposite feelings, will, however, be the selection and establishment of some one plan. The benefits of Steam Communication once within the reach of those who so anxiously desire them they will no longer dispute about the means through which they are obtained.”

Now I would again ask the Home Committee whether this evinces any zeal or ability in favour of, or particular desire for, the establishment of the communication to the three presidencies? They cannot say that it does; they must admit that it *also* places the restriction to Bombay and the extension to the three presidencies on a level; and declares that the readiest as well as *most effectual* way to put a stop to any opposite feelings in the parties advocating each, (his employers being one of those parties, and the “whole measures” he engaged to “advocate and insist upon” one of the matters at issue,) will be the selection and establishment of *any* one plan; and then he infers that, “either being selected, say that to Bombay, the parties who require it to come to the three presidencies, namely, his employers, will have within their reach the benefits of Steam Communication, and will no longer dispute about the means through which they are obtained!!”

In a subsequent part of his pamphlet, where, for the information of the British public, he enumerates the various plans from time to time suggested, *he expressly omits all mention of the plan* of those (the Calcutta Committee) from whose means the pamphlet emanated, which plan he engaged himself to advocate, although it was the ORIGINAL comprehensive plan, and necessarily claimed primary notice in the enumeration; and this notwithstanding he was furnished with the letter of the Calcutta Committee proposing the plan to the Governor General in Council (in which the advantages of the comprehensive scheme over the restricted were most fully gone into), and with his Lordship's minute in council in reply approving of and recommending it.

He acknowledged the receipt of these documents on the 28th September, three months before the publication of his pamphlet, in these words:—

“I have just received your's of the 22d (April) with the correspondence of Lord William Bentinck, which will form a very proper subject, for publication. I must however husband my resources and be prudent in the expenditure of my ammunition, &c.”

So prudent has he been that he has reserved it to this time. And why? Solely because he was determined *to avoid all notice or mention* not only of the plan itself but of the Committee, who specially engaged him to support it alone. Nay, so *minutely* careful is he on this point, that even when in the course of his argument he cannot avoid referring

to the resolution of the Select Committee of the House of Commons in which that plan is recommended for consideration as "the combined plan suggested by the Bengal Steam Committee," he calls it "the combined plan of Bengal!" purposely excluding the Calcutta Committee—his employers—and their plan from the credit to which both were justly entitled from its recognition by a Select Committee of the House of Commons as one worthy of consideration *for immediate adoption*. I would ask the Home Committee whether this is proper conduct in an agent, *especially in a paid agent*? Nay I will ask them now to say on which side lies the injustice!!? Why here, it is as clear as the sun at noon day, as was declared at the last half yearly meeting of the subscribers to the Steam Fund, ~~that~~—"it is nonsense to talk of the Committee having discarded their agent, it is the agent who has discarded the Committee!"

I have said more than enough to show that, when acting on his own bottom, when unrestrained by the control of Lord William Bentinck and the Home Committee, and especially of Mr. Turton, not only did he not endeavour to promote the adoption and success of the comprehensive plan but that he positively stifled it. *This must be conceded to me*. It is proved out of his own pamphlet. Now let us see under what circumstances all this became known to the Calcutta Committee. Although, as I said before, when the committee received his pamphlet, which was forwarded with his letter of the 7th January, 1837, they received at the same time his monthly communications from November to February inclusive, yet they received no communication whatever from Lord William Bentinck, or the Home Committee, nor is there in the whole of Captain Grindlay's letters, *public* or *private*, one single word relative to the comprehensive scheme, not one word bearing on "whole measures," not the smallest notice of it even as a measure to be worked out after the restricted measure should have been obtained, not *one word on Mr. Peacock's position!!!*

So much for Captain Grindlay's "zeal and ability, in the promotion of the comprehensive scheme up to the time of the withdrawal of the confidence of the Calcutta Committee."

But I have said that, besides thus failing in his duty in respect to the comprehensive scheme, he took it on himself publicly to reprehend the proceedings of his principals. I allude to the last quoted paragraph, to which I beg reference may be made. He there takes occasion to declare that the respective advocates of the plans in some cases appear to have been disposed to regard each other with some degree of hostile feeling, and—mild, amiable creature, as he is, he declares, "This is to be lamented." He then goes on to read a lecture on *Candour!* to such advocates; and implies that they have been attaching any thing but "candid construction" to each other's motives.

On receiving his pamphlet I wrote him a letter expressive of my sentiments on it. On this paragraph I said as follows:—

"Now it is no use beating about the bush. You can only mean this and the Bombay Committees, and the advocates of the proposals of both."

"This is really as pretty a specimen of using weapons bought with our own money to break our heads as I ever met;—and really your cool way of disposing of our case, our wishes, and our prayer, is beyond all things most admirable."

"The readiest as well as most effectual way to put a stop to any opposite feeling will, however, be the selection and establishment of some one plan; the benefits of Steam Communication once within the reach of those who so anxiously desired them, they will no longer dispute about the means through which they are obtained."

This in other words is, the Bombay people wish the communication to go to Bombay alone. The Calcutta people also wish it to go there, but they likewise wish it to go to Ceylon, to Madras, and Calcutta. I am employed by the latter to advocate ~~this~~ their earnest wish, and their urgent prayer; but in mercy to both parties determine; put a stop to these differences by selecting either. This is the real meaning of your language, and whether that 'either' shall be the plan you are engaged to support seems not only to be a matter of indifference to you, but the whole tenor of your arguments and reasonings goes the contrary way. Your conclusion here is worthy of your general tone, you say—

"The benefits of Steam Communication once within the reach of those who so anxiously desired them, they will no longer dispute about the means through which they are obtained."

"But pardon me if I say the benefits of Steam Communication if restricted to Bombay will not be within the reach of those who so anxiously desire them, except the people of Bombay. One benefit will, certainly, extend beyond Bombay, viz. that of the earlier receipt of letters; but all the other benefits are sealed from all *your constituents* whose particular interests you were engaged to support."

In replying to this, the following is all that bears on my taxing him with applying his censure to the Calcutta Committee.

"To pass without notice the divisions which existed was impossible; to magnify their importance, and to aggravate the ill feeling existing in consequence would have been most unwise, because it was giving to the hostile or the indifferent, ground for saying 'settle the differences among yourselves, Gentlemen, and then we will consider your proposals.' Such a mode of answer has invariably been resorted to whenever differences of opinion among persons agreeing to a certain extent have been pressed on pertinaciously."

Now this amounts to a clear admission that he did mean the paragraph I quoted to apply to the Calcutta Committee—and what follows? why this,—that Capt. Grindlay, having been engaged by the Calcutta Committee to advocate, *as their paid agent*, the establishment of a Steam Communication TO BOMBAY, to Ceylon, Madras and Calcutta, in opposition to its restriction to Bombay, as desired by the Bombay Committee, instead of so doing, with money entrusted to him for this purpose *alone*, publishes a pamphlet in which he declares that these two committees, *one of them his employers*, are seeking one common end, yet regard each other with hostile feelings—and he calls on the authorities at home to put a stop to this by adopting the wishes of *either*! WELL KNOWING AT THE TIME that those authorities were decidedly *opposed to the views of the parties who had employed him*! thus, as I have stated, publicly taking his principals to task, and abandoning their cause. Now in this case, admitting for the sake of argument that the Calcutta Committee had entertained the most determined hostility towards the Bombay Committee *which they never did*, but admitting that that hostility went to say,—*Instead of the communication going to Bombay let it go to Calcutta only*; and had maintained

that plan as pertinaciously as I admit they have its going equally to ALL; still if Capt. Grindlay was engaged, and paid, to advocate these views of the Calcutta Committee, he ought to have done it. He might have refused to undertake such advocacy; but if he took the fee he ought to have pleaded. But when, being only called upon to say to the authorities at home and to the people of England—the Bombay people desire to keep the communication confined to themselves, while my clients wish it also to reach them, without infringement of the wishes of the people of Bombay, pray comply; he rather takes his clients to task, and, considering the temper of the judges, says more in favor of their adversaries than of those whose cause he had undertaken, I just ask what the world would think of such clients if they continued to employ such an agent?

In his *direct* relations, therefore, with the Calcutta Committee, it was impossible, whether as regards the duty they owed to the cause of comprehensive communication, or that which they owed to their own characters, they could continue their confidence in him; they therefore withdrew it, and severed their connection with him; leaving it to the Home Committee to select, not such a *direct* agent with the Calcutta Committee, but a paid secretary to themselves.

I claim to have made my case good; to have shewn that Captain Grindlay not only failed in his duty in not advocating the comprehensive scheme, up to the time the Committee withdrew their confidence from him; but that he took on himself publicly to reprehend the parties who employed him to do so.

Captain Grindlay has attempted to defend himself against the proved charge of not having in his uncontrolled character of direct agent to the Calcutta Committee advocated the comprehensive scheme, viz. the extension of the communication to all the presidencies—on the ground that it would have been imprudent to do so, with reference to the opposition to be expected from an influential quarter, in which such advocacy would be calculated to foster a feeling inimical to any communication at all.

The reply is easy. His pamphlet appeared in December, 1836. Under date, 1st October of that year, he forwarded an article published in the *Asiatic Journal*, which, on more than one occasion, he has attributed to the pen of the all but highest individual home authority in the Government of India. That article expressly declared as follows: “*It is obvious that Steam Communication will be established in some way; of this no one acquainted with India can possibly be ignorant.*”

This, coming from such authority, settled at once the general question. The writer then propounds the plan he would recommend; he expressly objects to its confinement to Bombay, and advocates the extension to the three presidencies. Now, I ask whether, in the face of this open advocacy, in October, 1836, of the extension of the communication to the three presidencies by, as he believed, the all but highest individual home authority connected with the Government of India, Captain Grindlay was warranted in throwing overboard the similar views of his principals, on the plea that their advocacy would be imprudent? Surely the writer of the article in the *Asiatic Journal*, if really the high authority imagined by Captain Grindlay, was a much more competent judge of what was the proper course to pursue to attain this great measure; and Captain Grindlay's defence falls to the ground. He appears,

independent of his dereliction of *duty*, as the worse than needless advocate of the general question of any communication at all, not only by his own shewing in one of the paragraphs which I have quoted from his pamphlet, but by the far more to-be-depended upon course of advocacy taken by the writer in the *Asiatic Journal*. I say worse than needless, because he has needlessly expended, on what was sure of being attained without it, money entrusted to him for the attainment of ulterior objects.

I have now to observe, that however Captain Grindlay may have acted up to the wishes of the Home Committee, as their executive agent, since they took the matter up, I cannot perceive, up to this date, in the *Atlas*, nor in any other place, indications of independent, voluntary *systematic* advocacy of the comprehensive scheme. On the 1st June last, he forwarded to India Dr. Lardner's pamphlet, and, in the following month, the third edition of his own!! Thus still giving to the world, up to that period, while the Select Committee of the House of Commons was sitting, the sentiments and views I have above pointed out as those entertained and advocated by him. Of Dr. Lardner's pamphlet, in his letter to the Calcutta Committee, he says:—

“I trust that this publication will do us service, emanating as it does from a well-known member of the scientific world, taking up the right side of the question, and advocating the principle in its fullest extent.”

Yet never, even in the *Atlas*, whose pages are at his command, has he once noticed it. In an article in the *Times*, introducing the Calcutta appeal to the British public on the day when he expected the petition would be presented, it is spoken of in disparaging terms.

This is my case; and I lay it before the Indian public, desirous on the one hand that it should receive attention and judgment abstracted from any consideration which may be deemed due to myself personally; and on the other, free from any deference which belongs to the names of the Home Committee, and to their being on the spot.

I desire the case to be considered alone with reference to the *facts*: repeating that the Home Committee do not venture to impugn the ground on which the Calcutta Committee withdrew their confidence from Captain Grindlay. I desire it to be pronounced whether the Calcutta Committee could, without a betrayal of the trust reposed in them, and without the sacrifice of their characters, have continued to place confidence in Captain Grindlay, after the publication of views so entirely at variance with theirs, and with his own pledges—and after reprehensions of their proceedings, such as I have quoted from his pamphlet. Could the Calcutta Committee leave the cause uncontrolled in Captain Grindlay's hands after such a course of advocacy?

This is the point. The Home Committee may have reason to be satisfied with Captain Grindlay *after they came forward* and placed him in the subordinate situation of their secretary or agent; and the Calcutta Committee may, and, I contend, they had and have just grounds to be as entirely dissatisfied with his uncontrolled independent proceedings, and to withdraw their confidence from him.

It is scarcely necessary for me to say, that I must literally be taken as conveying my own sentiments alone. I am actuated solely by a desire to defend public proceedings to which I have been a party, which have, as I think, been unjustly impugned. I have avoided all reflection

on Captain Grindlay, that was not absolutely necessary for that purpose; and I feel assured that no indifferent person can read the extracts I have given from Captain Grindlay's pamphlet, without being satisfied that the Calcutta Committee would have betrayed their trust if they had not withdrawn the advocacy of the cause of their constituents from his hands.

I am, dear Sir,

Your's faithfully,

C. B. GREENLAW

Calcutta, Feb. 6, 183

The following Address to the Right Honorable Lord Auckland, voted at the late Steam Meeting, and his Lordship's reply, are published for general information:—

ADDRESS OF THE INHABITANTS OF CALCUTTA AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD IN TOWN HALL ASSEMBLED.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE GEORGE, LORD AUCKLAND, G. C. B.
Governor General of India.

My Lord,

The inhabitants of Calcutta and its neighbourhood, duly assembled at the Town Hall, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present state of the question of Steam Communication with England, having prepared a petition to the Honorable the House of Commons, and memorials to the Right Honorable the Board of Control, and the Honorable the Court of Directors of the East India Company, praying that Steam Communication from England may forthwith be extended to the three principal presidencies, venture to address your lordship, confident that their prayer will receive from your lordship all the attention and support which its importance merits.

They refrain from entering into any details of that importance, satisfied that your lordship cannot for any period have presided over the councils of this vast empire without being fully sensible how much its moral, political, and commercial welfare must be promoted by an efficient steam intercourse between England and all parts of India.

They, therefore, content themselves with soliciting your lordship, to afford them the benefit of your support in such manner as may to your lordship seem best calculated to attain the object in view in its most efficient form.

On behalf of the meeting,

EDWARD RYAN, Chairman.

TO THE HONORABLE SIR EDWARD RYAN, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of an address signed by you on the part of the inhabitants of Calcutta and its neighbourhood, soliciting my support to a petition and to memorials, in favour of the immediate extension to the three presidencies, of Steam Communication with England. In answer, I willingly promise you that cordial support, which I am bound to give, as well by the feelings which would lead every Englishman in India to bring himself nearer to his country, as by the duty which is imposed upon me of endeavouring to promote whatever may tend to the general welfare; and I need not add any thing on my part in confirmation of the evidence given by Lord William Bentinck and others, before the committee of the House of Commons, to prove how deeply involved are the interests of our native as well as of British fellow-subjects in the success of your representations. I am ready to acknowledge with gratitude the liberality with which increased means of communication have within the last year been supplied to us, the advantage of which, though not without occasional disappointment, we have all experienced. But I strongly feel how insufficient for many of the great purposes to be contemplated in the extension and acceleration of intercourse with our country, those means must yet be considered; and for their further improvement, I rejoice that the Government and the community may rely upon the continued exertions of those who, with you, have long and strenuously applied themselves to the accomplishment of this most important public object. I cannot doubt, that the manifestations of the general and intense interest with which this question is regarded in India, will be received with all the attention which they so justly merit by the high authorities to which they are addressed.

On my part, no opportunity will be neglected of aiding, by all means in my power, the renewed representations which will now be submitted. I am confident that the willing co-operation of the President in Council will be afforded to us; and I am looking with impatience for the power of putting to the test of actual experiment the facility of overcoming those obstacles, to which, it may yet by some be apprehended, that a steam voyage from Calcutta to the Red Sea during the unfavourable season will be exposed.

I am, your faithful servant,

AUCKLAND.

Camp Futteygunge, 17th January, 1838.

• (True copies.)

C. B. GREENLAW,

Secy. Com. N. B. S. Fund.

FUNERAL OF A HONG MERCHANT.

After the decease of a Chinese, his relatives are, by means of astrology, led to fix on a propitious day for his funeral, and the body is frequently kept above the ground many months, before it is consigned to its last rest. The Hong-merchant Kingqua died about two months ago, and last Monday was by his friends fixed upon for the burial. The body having to be embarked on the river, a temporary gateway had been erected of bamboo on the water's edge. This gate was a building of considerable size, containing, besides the passage, four large-sized rooms. A smaller building, of one apartment only, had also been erected in front of the American Hong, containing the portrait of the deceased, and seats to accommodate his friends. At seven o'clock in the morning the procession was seen to issue from old China street, and moving towards the gate already described. A large concourse of people had assembled to see the sight, and they as well as a double row of tables covered with sweetmeats formed a lane through which the procession passed. The order of the procession was as follows: First came, each carried in a kind of open sedan-chair, borne by two coolies, fifty roasted pigs, with shining lackered-like-looking hides, sentimentally adorned with flowers; these were followed by a number of similar chairs with other eatables all equally embellished. Following these was a number of mourners whom we supposed to be the defunct's domestic servants. After these came a sedan chair containing the portrait of the dead, and following this another containing a board with the titles in which Kingqua rejoiced while living. This chair was immediately followed by the deceased's friends, amongst whom we recognised several Hong merchants and outside dealers, as well as mandarins of no high rank. Last came the coffin, under a very handsome canopy of party-colored silk, and following close behind it the chief-mourner and other members of the family, dressed in sack-cloth, unshaven and barefooted, or having at least no covering to the feet but straw sandals, such as are worn by the meanest Chinese, it being assumed that their grief ought to be so intense as to render them totally regardless of their personal appearance. The chief mourner appeared, according to the customary etiquette, so much weighed down by grief, that two servants had to support his tottering steps, and even with this aid he seemed ready to sink to the ground at almost every step. Within the apartment of the gate refreshments were offered to the friends of the deceased, who dispersed after the body had, under a salute of cannon, been deposited in a boat. After burial, and after their being offered to the deities, the fifty pigs and other eatables before mentioned were distributed among the poor.

We have in this sketch of the procession, omitted to mention its ornamental parts, such as a number of urchins beating cymbals, and playing on wind instruments, dressed in cloaks, once magnificent no doubt, but now faded from frequent use; and of men clad in scarlet jackets, bearing the insignia of the magistracy and judicial offices, such as axes, swords, whips and rattans, all of whose personal appearance betrayed that they looked forward to the distribution of the eatables with no small degree of impatience.

It is indeed impossible to see a more wretched, ragged, famished set of grown up people, as well as children, as those employed in funeral and marriage processions in China; from which we suppose that their services on these occasions are no otherwise rewarded, than by the, on these days, never failing distribution of food.—*Canton Press*, 23rd December, 1837.

HOT SPRINGS NEAR MOULMEIN.

We have been favoured by Dr. Helfer, with the following description of the Hot Springs, situated about two miles from the site of the old, and now deserted town, of Athan.

“To reach the hot springs, it was necessary to send some men in advance to cut a road through the high tiger-grass which grows here with unexampled luxuriance. The ground is strongly impregnated with iron, and the water which runs over the red ochre has a very styptic taste. The temperature of the water, at a quarter of a mile from the springs, was raised more than ten degrees, and near the springs it was almost too hot for the barefooted coolies to bear. The vegetation became more luxuriant as I approached the springs, and was one uninterrupted mass of verdure. As the place was once inhabited, the high jungle must have been cut down, and a herbaceous vegetation now occupies the place of trees. There are some fine old cocoa-nut and palm trees round the springs, but it would appear that the inhabitants cultivated not only the useful, but ornamental plants, judging from some beautiful cassia acata, which, finding a congenial soil in this elevated temperature, bear splendid flowers; and especially some Pandanus trees, one with his bare roots standing just above a spring. It would be difficult to account for their being there, as it seems improbable the good people of Athan were ever so much advanced as to cultivate mere botanical rarities. There are ten springs, or rather hot water ponds, of which I could only examine one, as the access to the others was through too deep water of 130°. Farht. This one was a semicircular pond about 50 feet in circumference. In one place it was thirty-five feet deep, but I could only measure round the borders. It was perfectly calm, except in one or two places, where a slight ebullition takes place, like that of evolved carbonic acid. Small thin patches of a silicious incrustation swim on the surface. The air above the springs was 97½, and the water itself 146°. Farht. Notwithstanding this high temperature, the borders are deeply covered with vegetation, and a species of fig-tree have actually their roots in the water. The account, however, of fishes being found in the water, seems to border on the fabulous. That this water possesses medical properties there can be no doubt, and it seems to approach, in its composition, to the celebrated waters of Toepritz. Should Amherst, hereafter, become a resort for invalids from India, the neighbourhood of these springs may be of great importance, chiefly for those suffering under cutaneous diseases.”—*Moulmein Chronicle*, December 16.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Indian Tables, for the conversion of Indian Mun into Factory and Bazar maunds, Madras and Bombay commercial weight, troy and avoirdupois weight, and the different maunds in use in the Bengal Presidency: for the conversion also of Factory into Bazar maunds, troy weight into Tola, and Sicca Rupees into Company's, and vice versa; containing, likewise, a table of exchange between London and British India: a table of the assay produce of silver bullion, also tables of the minimum legal weight of the Company's Rupee and the old and new standard Calcutta and Furruckabad Rupees, together with an appendix containing a variety of useful information. By John Muller, Accountant, Calcutta Mint. 8vo., Calcutta, 1836.

This work was published in Calcutta some eighteen months since, under the patronage of the Supreme Government, though we believe no copies have been imported into England, until within this last month or two. The title, long as it is, scarcely conveys a just idea of the variety of important details which the volume contains, and we conscientiously believe there is not one of our mercantile readers connected with India, but will heartily thank us for calling attention to it. The late material alterations in the currency, weights, and measures of the Peninsula of Hindoostan, so totally subversing the long established order of things in those respects, renders such a publication as the present not only highly useful, but absolutely necessary.

China: its state and prospects, with especial reference to the spread of the Gospel; containing allusions to the antiquity, extent, population, civilization, literature, and religion of the Chinese. By W. H. Medhurst. 8vo., Snow, 1838.

Our present limits of time and space do not permit of our more than hastily noticing this remarkably cheap and interesting publication. We trust, however, very shortly to recur to it. The situation of Mr. Medhurst, as an emissary from the London Missionary Society, gave him opportunities for collecting information relative to the extraordinary countries of his visitation, which few others could obtain, and that the information imparted in the volume before us, is accurate, we have not the least doubt. We heartily recommend the work to our readers; the humility of Mr. M.'s pretensions, and his deprecatory observations with regard to his labours, we think our readers will agree with us, to have been hardly called for. The volume is adorned with a map and many illustrations.

The Palmer's Last Lesson, and other short Poems. By Calder Campbell. 12mo., Houlston, 1838.

There are but few of our readers lately returned from Calcutta, who have not been gratified by the perusal, in the periodicals of that city, of various elegant poetical effusions, bearing the signature of R. C. C. They will be pleased to find that there is now an opportunity of their possessing many of them, with various original ones in addition, in a collected form; and their thanks are due to Major Campbell for this pleasing addition to their libraries.

Six years in Biscay, comprising a personal Narrative of the Sieges of Bilbao, in June 1835, and Oct. to Dec. 1836, and of the principal events which occurred in that City, and the Basque Provinces, during the years 1830 to 1837. By John Francis Bacon. 8vo., Smith Elder and Co., 1838.

Of all the events to which the lamentable and apparently interminable civil war in Spain has given rise, there are perhaps none more interesting to the general reader, than the sieges of Bilbao, whether it be from the importance of the city itself, the vigour of the struggle for its possession, or the great consequence of such possession to both the contending parties. Upon this momentous subject, Mr. Bacon seems to have given every detail, and so far as we are able to judge, with much fairness. The volume cannot, therefore, be otherwise than appreciated by the public. Much useful information upon the state of Spain previously to the breaking out of the war is contained in the introduction, and the embellishments ably assist the reader to comprehend in the fullest degree the statements of the writer.

SYNOPSIS OF INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

UNION BANK SHARES.—The *Englishman*, (Feb. 17,) says, "Of the 800 New Union Bank Shares of Rs. 1000 each, 48 (exclusive of reserved shares for absent proprietors), remained not taken off by the proprietors; and these were put up at par yesterday at the Bank, and sold by auction amongst the shareholders. The bidding commenced at Rs. 1,300, and 3 shares went at 1,310, one brought 1,315. The fifth share brought 1,315. Thenceforward there was much native competition, and the 9 following shares fetched 1,325 to 30; eight following shares fetched 1,335 Rs. The thirtieth share fetched Rs. 1,340. Other shares were bought, at from 1,345 to 1,350—1,355, and 1,360 Rs. The 46th and 47th shares were sold at Rs. 1,360 each. The 48th was bid for at 1,365 Rs.; this was the final number; it fell to an officer of the Supreme Court for Rs. 1,370.

ACCOMMODATIONS TO TRAVELLERS.—The Union Bank was giving a helping hand to travellers in the same way that has long been practised by the London Bankers. Persons visiting New South Wales, the Cape, Mauritius, and other places in the Eastern Seas, were offered accommodation on very good terms. They will have to pay into the Bank any sum they may think requisite for their journey, which will remain at interest, till withdrawn. Against this, the Bank will furnish them with its promissory notes in convenient sums, which they may use or not, at pleasure. The great advantage of this arrangement to travellers, is the facility it will give them of obtaining money in any place they may unexpectedly visit. The promissory notes of a public institution like the Union Bank, will be negotiable wherever merchants are to be found.

BRETT'S HOSPITAL.—It was stated, (Feb.) that the operations of this hospital were suspended, in consequence of a gentleman connected with the commercial community having failed, who was its principal supporter.

REV. MR. MACDONALD.—The *Marion*, (says the *Calcutta Courier*, Jan. 31st), brings out among other passengers, the Rev. Mr. Macdonald, a member of the Scots Church, who gave up the Church at Islington for the situation he is about to fill in the General Assembly's School.

CALCUTTA RACES.—On the 13th January, the first day of the Calcutta Races, *Gondolier* won Shaik Ibrahim's purse of 400 rupees, beating *Pilgrim* and *Sultan*, round the course in 3 m. 38 s. *Jim Crow* won a purse of 800 rs., beating *Telegraph* in a two-mile race in 4 m. 16 s. *Star* won a plate value 800 rs., beating *Remnant*. *Gem* won a purse of 1600 rs., beating *Mishap*, *Hetman*, and *Minstrel*, in a race round the course in 3 m. 43 s. *Triptolemus* won a plate of 300 rs., beating *Jew's Trump*. *Pirate* won a sweepstakes of 22 gold mohurs, one mile, beating *Absentee*, *Gondolier*, *Rolica*, and *Magnet*, in 1 m. 56 s. *Polyphema*, *Jim Crow*, *Stoic*, *Comet*, *Ploughboy*, *Gondolier*, *Gem*, *Pirate*, *Gazelle*, *Lieutenant*, and *Roostum*, won valuable stakes by excellent racing. The Tagore cup was won on the fourth day's races, by *Absentee*, in two-mile heats, beating the best horses in contention. One of the horses in this race, *Roostum*, ran against a post, threw his jockey, and dislocated his own shoulder.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The horrid cruelties practised by the Hindoos towards their domestic animals, must have struck every resident in India. How frequently, says the *Calcutta Christian Observer*, do we see the poor beasts of burthen groaning under the influence of oppressive burdens, in the mid-day sun, with loathsome wounds exposed to the action of the atmosphere, the attacks of insects, and to the lash, of the rude driver. This is a subject demanding the attention of the Legislature, and one which might certainly come within the scope of their labour without interfering with the religious prejudices of the people. A slight fine imposed on persons convicted of maltreating dumb animals would be a sufficient check to the practice.

CALCUTTA PUBLIC LIBRARY.—Proceedings of the Annual Meeting, held 10th February, H. M. Parker, Esq., in the chair. The report stated that 1631 books had been added to the Library during the last year. 1166 of which were bought, 168 were presented. Readers had very considerably increased. Since the last annual

meeting, eleven new proprietors and fifty-nine new subscribers had joined. Forty-one subscribers had been, from various causes, struck off the list. In addition to 1000 rs., which Mr. Manuk had liberally contributed, 2,113 rs. had been since subscribed to the "Vested Fund," which consisted of 3,313 rs. Various slight alterations in the management of the institution were resolved upon, and the meeting closed.

FINES IN CALCUTTA DURING 1837.—By the report of the Committee in aid of the sufferers by the Fires of 1837, we perceive that out of a subscription of 46,027 rs., actually realized, 31,906 rs. have been disbursed in the performance of good offices to the houseless and the destitute. 2,532 persons, or families, have been assisted. Tiles, to the number of 93,06,575, have been distributed to those disposed to tile their own huts; 817 tiled huts have been built entire by the Committee; 876 tiled only; 160 in progress of tiling. The balance in the hands of the Committee was 14,713 rs., (Feb. 17th); and there was a sum still to receive from the subscribers of 1,913 rs.

EXECUTION OF DECREES AT SERAMPORE.—Ever since the enactment of the Insolvent Act in India, the Danish Authorities have refused to give protection to debtors who abscond to that place to avoid an enforced payment of the debts due by them. Lately a person proceeded from Calcutta to that Town with copies of three Decrees of the Court of Requests against a party who had absconded to that Settlement, and after having rebutted the defendant's allegations of his having paid the amount of these decrees, he obtained an order for the immediate payment of their amount, and it was only on consideration of the defendant having placed in the custody of the Danish Court some furniture, &c., sufficient to cover the amount of those decrees that he had fifteen days time allowed him to pay the money and redeem the pledged articles, at the expiration of which period, if not redeemed, they would be sold to satisfy these decrees.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.—At a Meeting of the Asiatic Society, in February, a letter was read from Professor Wilson, suggesting that Chantry's proposal to furnish a copy of the bust of Mr. Colebrooke (now in the East India House,) be accepted. It appears that the work will only cost £60. It was resolved that a private subscription should be raised for the purpose. The receipt of numerous stuffed birds from Capt. Pemberton (obtained during his march to Bootan) was announced at this Meeting of the Society.

BENGALIE CLASSICS.—One of our correspondents, says the *Calcutta Christian Observer*, (February,) has offered to undertake the collating and revision of a uniform edition of Bengalee Standard Works, so much a desideratum; should subscribers be found to defray expenses of printing, &c. It is supposed that the whole may be comprised in eight or ten volumes, at from 1 to 2 rupees per vol.

LIEUT. JAMES.—A sad accident occurred in the Royal Barracks of the Fort, January 20th. Lieut. James, the son of the Lieut.-Colonel commanding the Cameronians, fell over the balustrades of the staircase and fractured his skull. He lingered for two days and expired on the 22d.

SIR J. W. ADAMS.—The subscription for a monument to Sir J. W. Adams, has closed, and it now only remains to fix on a spot for its erection.

DWARKANATH TAGORE.—The boundless liberality of Dwarkanath Tagore has lately been manifested (February 5th) in his bestowal upon the District Charitable Society of the magnificent sum of *One Lac of Rupees*, (£10,000,) to be secured to the Society on good mortgages, and placed out at interest for the benefit of the numerous poor who are maintained from the funds of that excellent institution. The donation is to form a separate fund, and to be called the Dwarkanath Fund. "We thought (says the *Englishman*) it would have been impossible for Dwarkanath Tagore to have done anything which could have increased our admiration of his character. He has already fulfilled the duties of a citizen in a manner so highly honorable that had we been asked what was wanting to complete his title to the love of all good men, we should have emphatically answered—Nothing!"

ALTERED AND FORGED BANK NOTES.—There were stated to be many altered and forged Bank Notes in circulation in Calcutta during January.

ALLAHABAD ADDRESS TO SIR C. METCALFE.—On the 17th January the Resident at Allahabad presented an Address to the Ex. Lieut.-Governor, North-Western Provinces. Sir Charles replied in terms as complimentary as those in which this Address was, (like all others to him,) concluded.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.—A letter from Allahabad informs the *Englishman*, (February 7th,) that when the Sudder Board of Revenue proposed to Government to confer the offices of Collectors of Customs upon uncovenanted servants, Lord

Auckland, though agreeing in opinion with the Board as to the utility of the measure, felt himself precluded from sanctioning it under the peculiar constitution of the civil service.

INVITATIONS TO SIR CHARLES METCALFE.—Mr. Bird, of the Revenue Board, Delhi, entertained Sir C. Metcalfe and party at dinner on the 16th January, and Mr. Colvin gave them a farewell ball and supper on the following evening.

AGRA RACES.—At the Agra Race Meeting (January) Botanist became the favourite and the winner of the Ladies' Purse.

INSOLVENT ESTATE OF ALEXANDER & Co.

Abstract of Accounts of the Estate of Alexander & Co., from 1st November, 1837, to 31st January, 1838.

DISBURSEMENTS.		RECEIPTS.	
To advances for manufacture of Indigo	Co.'s Rs. 22,106	By balance of account of 31st Oct. 1837	Co.'s Rs. 4,323
Dividends paid into Insolvent Court	91,477	Indigo factories sold	3,21,723
To creditors	6,827	Realized from debtors	31,065
Law Charges	3,408	Drawn from the Union Bank, 2,68,971	
Money borrowed re-paid	1,29,879	Less deposited, 2,54,951	
Office establishment	980		14,023
Repairs, assessment, ground-rent, durwan's wages, &c.	133	Landed property sold	1,922
Advertisements, postages, and incidental charges	112	Rents realized	25
Paid amount realized on account of a party not indebted to estate	231	Postages refunded	0
Balance as per account	1,17,967		
			Co.'s Rs. .. 3,73,090
	Co.'s Rs. ... 3,73,090		

INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MACKINTOSH & Co.

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements appertaining to the Estate of Mackintosh & Co., from 1st November, 1837, to 31st January, 1838.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
By balance of account of 31st Oct 1837	Co.'s Rs. 25,194	To advances for manufacture of indigo	Co.'s Rs. 7,642
Sale of landed property	4,450	Life Insurance premium	6,691
Remittances from debtors	70,173	Assessment, durwan's wages, ground-rent, &c.	256
Miscellaneous recoveries	103	Law charges	561
Surplus proceeds of Company's paper pledged by late firm to Bank of Bengal	19,245	Office establishment	928
Money lent repaid	1,11,105	Miscellaneous charges	215
		Deposited in the Union Bank, 1,89,105	
		Less drawn, 1,83,452	
	Co.'s Rs. ... 2,30,270		
		Money borrowed repaid	77,411
		Dividends paid to creditors	4,644
		Ditto to Insolvent Court	95,409
		Balance	30,541
			Co.'s Rs. ... 2,30,270

INSOLVENT ESTATE OF CRUTTENDEN, MACKILLOP, & Co.

Abstract of Accounts of the Estate of Cruttenden, Mackillop, & Co., from 1st November, 1837, to 31st January, 1838.

DISBURSEMENTS.	RECEIPTS.
<p>To advances for manufacture of indigo.....Co.'s Rs. 65,592</p> <p>Dividends paid to creditors..... 7,057</p> <p>Ditto to Insolvent Court 25,114</p> <p>Life insurance premium 29,249</p> <p>Deposited in Union Bank, 3,48,823</p> <p>Less drawn, 2,96,367</p> <hr/> <p>52,455</p> <p>Money borrowed re-paid..... 1,14,151</p> <p>Annuities secured by mortgage 5,653</p> <p>Law charges 75</p> <p>Advertisements. 261</p> <p>Repairs, assessment, ground-rent, durwan's wages, &c. 792</p> <p>Payments in anticipation of dividends..... 102</p> <p>Postages and Petty charges 42</p> <p>Balance as per account..... 37,458</p> <hr/> <p>Co.'s Rs. ... 3,38,004</p>	<p>By balance of 31st Oct.Co.'s Rs. 31,227</p> <p>Indigo factories sold 29,238</p> <p>Realized from debtors 42,447</p> <p>Indigo sold 1,42,660</p> <p>Money lent re-paid 39,508</p> <p>Rents realized 9,921</p> <hr/> <p>Co.'s Rs. .. 3,38,004</p>

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**COLE INSURRECTION.**—An insurrection of the Coles has taken place, caused partly by a number of prisoners having been killed at Kishenpoor Jail, while attempting to escape, which their relatives determined to revenge. The leaders were certain chiefs of Khunbund. The project was to kill all the *Sahib Logue*, expel the Sepoys, and plunder the villages. On the 17th November, these insurgents were met, near Siringseea, by four hundred men of the Ranghur Light Infantry, with a brigade of six pounders, and sixty men of the 5th Local Horse, who had no idea of being attacked in Siringseea. Its pass, where operations commenced, is a rocky ascent, winding through the hills, with jungles, rocks, and ravines on either side. By the time the column had got about half way through, the advance guard picked up a bow-string and two arrows crossed in the middle of the road (probably a challenge), and had scarcely gone ten paces further, when a flight of arrows came among them from the right, followed by screams like a herd of jackalls. The Coles were well positioned. An arrow from a Cole bow will at a hundred yards do as much mischief as a bullet. In the skirmish that took place in the pass, some dozen of our force were wounded, but none dangerously. The detachment having cleared the pass, marched due south to Juggernatpore, thence to Jypore, east. Both places were deserted. A Tantee reported that the whole country to the east and south had risen, and that there were 2000 armed men stationed somewhere about Koela Booroo under their chiefs. The detachment marched thither, but not a man was to be seen. From the watchfires still burning, it was evident, however, that they were assembled in large numbers. The work of devastation commenced. Nazim Dohur and Rooin were burnt to the ground, and a large quantity of grain carried off. The troops then proceeded to, and encamped at Rooin, remaining until the 11th December, during which time, Poto, and others, the heads of the insurgents, together with eighty or ninety persons at Siringseea, were captured. Six hundred heads of cattle, much grain, &c. were carried off; Khunbund and the surrounding places were burnt to the ground. Capt. W., the Governor-General's Agent, joined on the 18th December, and tried and condemned to death the five ringleaders,—Poto, Burrai, and Narra, were hung near Juggernatpore, on 1st January; Borah and Poondooa next day, before thousands of Coles. The troops then formed, and pursued their route back to Chyebassa, where they arrived on 22d January. The Coles are an extremely indolent race. They go about, women and men, almost in a state of nature; one



yard of cloth would literally furnish *trousseaux* for a dozen *Cole Belles*.—*Englishman*, February 13.

OPERATIONS AT SHEKHAWATTEE.—A letter from this quarter (27th Jan.), gives details of Major Forster's further operations. Since last accounts, the Kuzzaks had made head on the Jodepoor Frontier and attacked the Town of Luchmunghur with 800 men, taking advantage of Major F.'s absence from that quarter. However, six horsemen only, with the Seekur tag-rags, actually managed to repulse the enemy. After this affair, the Thakoor of Goora, who occupies one of the strongest holds in Toorwuttee, collected followers, and having entered the village of Kekrana, under Major F.'s protection, he there killed the principal Zemindar, plundered the village, and carried off the Thakooranee. Major F. demanded the aid of Sree Bulluh, the Amil of Toorwuttee, to apprehend the offender; but he sided with the latter's cause, thinking it much the strongest and most likely to *pay him*. The Major then dispatched fifty horse, &c. to Belas Sing (the offender) demanding his presence to answer for the serious charges preferred against him. The horsemen were received roughly, and hundreds of matchlocks levelled at them, and a volley fired which killed one Suwar. The Major's men dismounted, charged sword in hand, and cut down eight; then necessarily fell back out of shot reach and encamped. Major Forster soon after sent four companies, two guns, and a hundred horse, to assist the detachment. This little force had to oppose a strongly fortified place, and 4000 troops. A serious engagement took place on the 24th January. Having reached the Town without the loss of a man, the Major determined to storm the Town Fort forthwith; with this view he brought up his guns; however, the enemy got frightened at this array, and quitted the fort as the detachment advanced to the attack, and retired up to a stockade about mid-way up the peak hill, which commanded the lower fort, so that the detachment began to feel the jingal balls telling in. A party of men assisted by the horsemen on foot, gallantly bore down upon the natives, encased as they were behind large rocks, where the large guns could not bear on them, and in a few minutes the stockade was taken. The following morning Major F.'s force was strengthened to about 500 men, by the joining of about eighty tag-rags of Khetree. On the 25th, the Major resolved upon escalading the place, if possible. Nothing could exceed the ardour of the troops. On they scrambled, the advance under the Major's son, William, who led them in a manner that called forth the admiration of all. Nor did Major Forster himself remain behind; under the cover of the two guns which he planted in the battery, the insurgents were driven step by step till they reached the fort; from thence bullets and huge stones and rocks were hurled down upon the European force. Having arrived within half-pistol shot of the place, a halt was called by the Major, to take breath, and after a quarter of an hour's rest, the bugle sounded the assault; a loud shout and determined bearing in the advance had the desired effect; the enemy were seen to fly from the walls, and Major Forster's party, mounting on one another's backs, gained the walls, where the British flag was soon seen flying in triumph. The fugitives were pursued in all directions. About 150 insurgents were killed in this affair. The Major's loss was five killed, and twenty-seven wounded.

THE MISSES EDEN—LORD AUCKLAND—SIR CHARLES METCALFE.—Sir Charles Metcalfe expected to reach Allahabad in fifteen or sixteen days, where a steamer awaits him. It is said the young Prince of Orange will be his companion en voyage to Calcutta. Sir Charles parted with Major Sutherland and others of his party at this station. He was strongly affected at bidding adieu to Major S., with whom he had for years maintained the closest friendship. The unaffected grief shown by Sir Charles in parting with his old and attached friends shows incontrovertibly a naturally kind nature and affectionate heart, which neither high station nor a long public career have been able to change. The society here was very attentive to his Honour. The station ball given to him was a *grande affaire*. The room was very fine, and the supper was laid out with more taste, and in better keeping than those of Agra show; but the fashionables of Cawnpore display much less of the grace, credit and perseverance in dancing, that the elegant and accomplished society of the latter is so distinguished for; the station is represented as exhibiting a new plague—that of dust. The residents eat dust and drink dust, see dust and inhale dust, sleep upon dust and are clothed with dust—in fact there never was anything like Cawnpore dust but Boniface's Ale. The Governor-General had several long conversations with Sir Charles. His Lordship appears a plain sensible man, with little of the Court about him, but wanting the brusquerie of Lord William Bentinck. He is not over cool or imperturbable in his manner, which sometimes displays the embarrass of a want of self-possession. The Misses Eden, though of a "certain

age," are lively, voluble, intelligent and accomplished; sketching is their *granda passion*, and they draw divinely and untiringly. Every thing striking is transferred to their portfolios, and they will have India by and bye in them.—*Agra Ukhbar*. January 20.

**AGRA TREASURY.**—The Treasury has been unable for some time to answer the demands on it, but supplies are expected to arrive immediately from the neighbouring collectorates.—*Ibid*.

**CALCUTTA DOCKING COMPANY.**—A meeting of this Company took place on the 16th February, when a report was read which gave entire satisfaction. The positive results of the year show a total of profits after paying all arrears for labour, of Rs. 84,000; or 20 per cent. upon the contributions paid up, or 14 per cent. of the whole capital as yet subscribed for, comprising 500 shares. The Company have decided on the purchase of the Lower Howrah Docks, for Rs. 2,18,000. The Company have now on the stocks a large steamer for Government, to be completed in June next; two small steamers for the tagging association, and other jobs of less consequence.

**GUNPOWDER MANUFACTORY.**—Messrs. Edam and Co., foreigners, were about to establish a gunpowder manufactory in the 24 Purgunnahs with the sanction of Government.

**MUNNIPORE LEVY.**—Orders were given for the Munnipore Levy, belonging to Rajah Gumbheer Sing, being equipped anew with Ordnance stores and small arms. The Levy was first raised in 1827, and then consisted of 1,200 muskets, and four field-pieces. It now counts 2000 men-at-arms.

**NATIVE GAMBLING.**—The gambling at the Rass Festival at Khurda has been put a stop to by the magistrates. Laes of rupees are annually lost at this shrine of vice, and hundreds of native families ruined.

**CHINESE AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY.**—The Indian Government has granted Rs. 1,500 for the printing of a vocabulary in the CochinChinese, and English Languages.

**EXPORTATION OF NATIVES.**—A vessel sailed during the past month (observes the *Daily News*, Feb. 8th), laden with Coolies for Demerara. Another is now equipping for that purpose, and will sail shortly. We understand the Agent for shipping these poor unfortunate people has stated that he is authorised to ship 10,000. They are to supply the place of those negroes who will not work under the blessings of the apprenticeship act. We advise the friend of the natives to read the horrifying details of the working of that system. (See No. V. of the *Oriental Herald*). And then, we would ask, whether it is probable that Bengali labourers will be more able to bear up either under the influence of the climate or the oppression of the slave driver? . . . . . We have been informed by an eye-witness (adds the *Calcutta Courier*, same date) of certain abuses of those chokedars who were put on guard over the Coolies shipped for Demerara on board the *Hesperus*, Capt. Baxter, which vessel dropped down the river a few days ago. One of the Coolies died; and it is alleged, from the man having been refused permission, by the chokedars on guard, to come upon deck. The Coolie in question was, it appears, against his will, kept down below during several hours of the night, notwithstanding repeated applications by him to be permitted to breathe the fresh air; and within a few hours after he was (by the exertions and orders of our informant) brought on deck, the poor creature died.

**THE PILGRIM TAX.**—It is generally understood, remarks a number of the *Gyannaneshun*, that the Government, in consequence of orders from the Court of Directors, is about to take measures for the abolition of all taxes on pilgrims. The Journal, in the course of a short history of the pilgrim tax, states that the gross collections of the tax at Juggernanth, from 1810-11 to 1830-31, were Rs. 24,37,570. Annual average, 1,16,074. Total charges, 11,54,440. Annual average, 54,973. Net receipts, 12,87,790. Collections at Allahabad, from 1810-12 to 1830-1. Gross collections, Rs. 16,16,657. Net receipts, 15,05,869. Statement of duties on pilgrims at Gyah, from 1803-4 to 1830-31. Gross collections, Rs. 63,16,762. Net receipts, 53,49,573. The *Gyannaneshun* asserts that Government makes nothing by the tax except in so far as the tax makes the idolaters defray the expense of their own idolatry, which Government have otherwise to make good from other sources. The paper recommends Government not to abolish, but still to collect the tax, and to pay over to the priests of the temple the sum of Rs. 36,000 yearly, allowing them to do what they pleased with that sum. The net receipts might be handed over to the education Committee, with a view to their establishing a school or col-

lege, in which English should be the sole *language* taught, either at Pooree or Calcutta.

LIEUT. KITTOE.—By the recommendation of the commander-in-chief, Lieut. M. Kittoe, who was lately dismissed the service for libelling his commanding officer, has been promised reinstatement, and was expected to return to his duty shortly.

COURT-MARTIAL.—A Court-Martial has been sitting in the Fort, on an officer of the 3d Dragoons. It is said to be owing to a trivial dispute which occurred on board the ship *Thomas Grenville*.

CAVALRY RETIRING FUND.—A proposition for a Cavalry retiring Fund, has been started, and was well received.

SALE OF COMMISSIONS.—A private letter from Captain Grindlay, apprizes the *Englishman*, (Feb. 6,) that the Court of Directors have resolved not to enforce the restrictions against the sale of commissions, though entreated to do so in the memorial of Lieut.-Colonel Powell.

THE FREE SCHOOL CHURCH.—In consequence of certain alarming fissures in the wall of the Free School Church, or St. Thomas's Church, the Governors called upon Lieut. Abercrombie, engineers, to examine and report upon the edifice. He has given it as his opinion that the whole of the western face would long ago have come down in a crash, if it were not for the belfrey, which acts as an abutment in support of that portion of the building. The Governors consequently met on the 11th January, to look into the extent and nature of that injury, and having satisfied themselves that some measures should be immediately adopted, have called upon Mr. Parker, the original builder, to take down that part of the church, and have the necessary repairs effected; the whole to be conducted under the superintendence of Major Hutchinson of Engineers.

DECADENCE OF THE CHOWRINGHEE CORPS DRAMATIQUE.—A paragraph in a January number of the *Englishman* shows symptoms of a certain breaking up of the Chowringhee Corps Dramatique, for, says this Journal, "*Our Kean* is sick and on the river. *Our Proteus* gone to the Sandheads. *Count Almamon* gone to the North-Western Provinces. *Our Bob* on his back. The *Monster*, going to Cawnpore. *Master Stephens* going to Simla. *Master Modus* mauling his huts (his *duty* is probably meant). Mrs. Atkinson died lately whilst as ladies wish to be, &c." Mrs. Chester, not dead, but as ladies, &c., too. Mrs. Leach going home." If substitutes cannot be found for these secessions, and we know there will be much difficulty in finding them, the Calcutta Theatre, like the City Theatre, situated in Milton Street, Fore Street, London, (where Edmund Kean has often acted,) will be turned into a Methodist Chapel, or something of the kind, and a new actor will spring up in a Dr. Cantwell; to witness whose performances quite as large audiences will "gather together" at Chowringhee as heretofore, for Temperance Societies, we understand have been lately established in India; and water-drinking, or tee-tallism, quite a mania.

SIGNORA SCHIERONI.—Signora Schieroni, the Prima Donna of Calcutta, was about to depart for her native land, (France,) in consequence of ill health.—(January 26th.)

MRS. LEACH.—The Managers Amateurs and Proprietors of the Chowringhee Theatre had presented Mrs. Leach with a jewel, on her taking leave of the Theatre, in consideration of the services she had done the Drama there.

LOCUST FLIGHT.—A Correspondent of the *Calcutta Courier*, from Benares, (Nov. 28,) writes, that a remarkable flight of locusts had just passed over that district, and left behind a scene of desolation. The flight resembled a thick column of smoke, and came from the East, but it does not appear that the locusts had committed any great devastation, not having settled any where previous to the above date. They ate up, says the above authority, (who by the way, we are inclined to disbelieve in a measure,) not only vegetables, but every *living thing*, sheep, fowls, kids; nothing about Benares has escaped. A mournful silence prevails over the land.

THE RIVER GANGES. (Jan. 7.)—There was stated to be less water in the River at this date, than has been known, for many years. The Jumna was hardly practicable for heavily laden boats.

THE MIRZAPORE COURT.—Increase of business in the Judges Court here, has led, it is stated, to the appointment of a second judge. Such an arrangement has long been wanted.

MURDER.—A Dhangur woman, aged about 22 years, was murdered on the 23rd January, in Fenwick's Bazaar. Her throat was cut by one of eight men, it was



supposed, who slept in a room next to that where she and her husband lay. About three o'clock in the morning the husband cried out that his wife had been murdered, and the police soon after coming in, found her with her throat cut dreadfully, and life entirely extinct. A knife besmeared with blood was discovered near the head of the deceased, which was stated to have been in her possession before. The husband was also suspected to be the perpetrator of the murder.

**A LEOPARD.**—Last week, says the *Daily News*, Feb. 5, a woman was carried off by a Leopard from a garden at Chitpore. The animal was a tame one, and kept in the Menagerie of the Baboo, but had become exasperated and escaped. The poor woman had died from the injuries she had received.

**INDIGO PLANTERS IN JESSORE.**—There are, says assistant-surgeon Jacob, in a short account of the district of Jessore, between two and three hundred indigo planters in the district; these consist of English, French, and Spanish, with an intermixture of anglo-Indians; they are all extremely kind to the natives; and this remark I make, because I had heard an opposite character of them. What a different aspect does this district present, since even so late a period as the conclusion of the eighteenth century, when its immediate vicinity was infested with pirates: such a change has been wrought by the indigo planters.

**BHAUGULPORE MURDER.**—A petty Rajah of a place called Muhawar has been convicted before the Sessions Judge of the wilful and unprovoked murder of an elephant-driver, whom he had tied to a post in a tent and *there deliberately cut his body in pieces with a sword!* The Judge had condemned the Rajah to suffer capitally, and referred the sentence to the Nizamut Adawlut for confirmation.

**DELHI.**—Starvation and misery prevailed to an unexampled extent, (February,) and it was feared no mitigation of the existing horrors would take place for many months to come.

**CAWNPORE.**—Famine was raging here, (February,) relief is imperatively required at the hands of Christians.

**NUSSEERABAD.** (February.)—Small-pox was raging very virulently. Five or six officers had been attacked. The natives were dropping off like rotten sheep. The 74th had lately arrived. Grain was cheaper and the crop looking well. The Adjutant of the 52nd was under arrest by orders of Capt. Bell; the late business of an officer of the 22nd was stated to be quashed.

**SIMLAH.** (February.)—Bitterly cold. A famine expected. Ottah was selling at 11 seers, and gram 13 for a rupee.

**SAUGOR.** (Feb.)—All doing well.

**NATIVE STATES—Oude.**—His Majesty was fully expected to be quickly poisoned, but the royal victim was "looking sharp" about him, so that no edible or liquid should be consumed or drank by him, in a poisoned state. *The Punjab.*—The merchants had discovered a new route between Cabool and the Company's territories. *Cashmere.*—Here rice was selling at one maund and thirty puckha seers for the rupee; other grain in proportion (Jan.) The shawl weavers were in great distress; and they regretted having left Loodianah. *Cabul.*—The Nawab was (Jan.) at Bokhara, in the employ of the Ameer of that city, and is raising 5000 infantry. The command of the 1st regiment fell on Col. Rattray (now Fidah Mahomed Khan Bahadoor); the command of the 2nd on Mr. Harlan (temporary), Mr. East had lately left Cabul, not accepting employ there. Dr. Lord and Lieut. Wool of the navy, attached to the British Mission at Cabul, had proceeded to Koondun to Meer Morad Beg, the Chief having invited them over to examine the illness he is suffering from. *These are the first Europeans that ever went openly to this country.* Capt. Burnes and Lieut. Lecch of the Bombay service were at Cabul, quite well. *Jeypoor.*—The Ruwal Beree Sal stated to be very ill; his death expected. *Gunduck.*—(Translated from the *Loodianah Ukhbar*, of 27th Jan.) Morad Beg, the Hakim, has been very ill for some time, and but little hopes entertained of his recovery. He sent a letter to Capt. A. Burnes, requesting the attendance of a European doctor. The doctor was sent, and the Hakim recovered. He complimented the English by saying, that he wished that nation would come and instruct his people. *Candahar.*—Travellers from this country report that the Nazim had an intention of sending one of his sons to Iran, in order if possible to effect a peace with its ruler; but having received a friendly letter from the English, promising to aid him against that power, he had postponed the embassy. *Nepaul.*—Bheem Sein Thappa, late Dewan of the Ruler, has been released from imprisonment, and the Ruler has granted him a salary of 3000 Rs. per month.

**CAPT. WADE.**—Capt. Wade political agent, residing at Loodianah, has received instructions to join the camp of the Governor-General by Dawk, (Jan. 7.)



**A WORD FROM SYLHET—LIEUT. ALLARDYCE.**—Lieut. Allardyce arrived at Sylhet on the 23d January, with a detachment of sappers and miners on his way to Dootputly. The latter part of his trip appears to have been any thing but pleasant to himself, as a number of his men mutinied, one of them a Havildar. One evening taking a stroll on the bank of the river, Lieut. A. met this Havildar, who said, "you had better not pass that way or you will be shot," and made use of much disrespectful language. The number of mutineers was six. Lieut. A. placed them all in arrest, and very properly so. A Court-Martial had not to enquire into the affair.

**THE MUNIPORE RAJA.**—A company of the 70th, under command of Lieut. Hennessey, and Ensign Mercer, were ordered out in search of this old offender, who lately absconded from Sylhet. *He was on his parole.* He is now collecting together a force. He is a notoriously troublesome character.

**SIMLA—THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.** (19th Jan.)—One of the chimneys in the Commander-in-Chief's house caught fire lately, and caused some bustle and a pretty good expenditure of ~~ice~~ in the extinguishing; water not being plentiful.—The weather, very fine.

**THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.**—The Governor-General and his establishment were expected at Simla about the beginning of March.

**THE BISHOP.**—The Bishop was so ill on the 21st January as to be unable to preach a charity sermon of some consequence which he had promised to do on that date.

**THE BISHOP AND THE AGRA SCHOOL BOOK SOCIETY.**—"The Bishop of Calcutta, ever foremost to promote useful public objects, has added his name to the list of subscribers to the Agra School Book Society for 300 rupees per annum."—*Agra Ukhbar*, January 27th.

**CIVIL FUND PROCEEDINGS.**—At a Meeting of the Civil Fund, (Jan. 29,) Mr. Bird in the Chair; the leading question was regarding an application on behalf of the children of the late Mr. Tilghman. On his death, the net proceeds of his estate amounted to Sic. Rs. 64,800, of which Rs. 19,900 were found invested in the second and third 5 per cent loans, and the remainder (Rs. 44,900) in the third 4 per cents. The children, however, having been sent to England, and the executors being about to proceed there, it was deemed advisable to remit (with the exception of Rs. 10,300 left in the third 4 per cent loan, to meet any demand against the estate,) the whole of the proceeds to England, where they were invested in the 3 per cent consols, as the Court of Chancery directs in such cases. The question for the consideration of the meeting was, whether the interest should be computed at what it actually is in England, or what it would have been had the principal remained invested in India Funds. It was resolved that the income be calculated at the rate of interest the principal would have afforded as invested, or as it might have been invested, in India Funds.

**THE HON. MRS. SHORE.**—The next case before the above meeting of the Civil Fund, was that of the Hon. Mrs. Shore, whose marriage settlement, £210 per annum, was invested in English Three per Cent. Consols previously to the death of her husband. The question was, whether this is legally disposable property according to a rule of the Fund. The meeting considered it was not.

**MRS. JENNINGS.**—An application from Mrs. W. R. Jennings came under consideration. It appears, by this lady's schedule of property, that her late husband's estate amounts to Rs. 68,000, but Rs. 38,000 of that sum being the proceeds of the sale of a Stamp Darogah's property, for whose embezzlement Mr. Jennings was held responsible by Government, is held in suspense pending a reference to Government. Resolved, that Mrs. Jennings' income for the present be fixed with reference to the assets of the estate in the position in which they were at the time of her application, subject to future adjustment.

**UNCOVENANTED SERVANTS' FAMILY PENSION FUND.**—The majority of the directors of the Uncovenanted Servants' Family Pension Fund, have, we hear, granted Mr. D. Clarke, the secretary, a salary of one hundred rupees per mensem, and thirty rupees for office expenses. If the Funds of the Society admitted of such an expense being incurred, we, on the principle that every labourer is worthy of his hire, would make no objection to the arrangement, but when we take into consideration, that the capital of the Society does not exceed 15,000 Rs., yielding just now at six per cent., 900 Rs. per annum, we conceive it injudicious to grant this allowance to Mr. Clarke, however well he may merit it. We have been told that the dissenting members of the direction have entered a strong protest against the allowance granted to the secretary, under the present state of the Fund, and have recom-

mended the same for the consideration and sanction of subscribers, which we conceive the most legitimate course to pursue.—*Englishman*, Jan. 29.

**DISTRICT CHARITABLE SOCIETY.**—The Funds of the District Charitable Society were stated to be in a declining state at a January meeting of the members.

**OPIUM RELIEF.**—The answers of the Bengal Government to the petition of the Penang and Singapore merchants have been published, and certainly give as miserable and lame an excuse as could be expected, for the partiality of the measure of relief, which has caused so much ink-shed. The answers state, that it was not because the opium being purchased at high prices was re-sold at a loss, that the remission of the price was granted, *but because the Government deemed it necessary to take measures aimed to effect a reduction of prices in the China and other markets for opium*, and “there were known to be holders, whose fair market would be affected by these measures.”—*Englishman*.

**THE WELLINGTON TESTIMONIAL.**—The officers of the 70th N. I., had subscribed munificently to the Wellington Testimonial, the subscriptions to which were running up to a large amount already. Lord Auckland's subscription was 1,000 Rs. The Bishop's 300. Various gentlemen high in the civil service, gave amounts varying between 250 and 100 Rs. each.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION EXTENSION.**—Lord Auckland's reply to the Address of the inhabitants of Calcutta, voted to him at the late Steam Meeting, (end of Jan.) was looked upon as a document of the first importance in reference to Lord A.'s declaration, that no opportunity should be neglected on his part of aiding by all means in his power the renewed representations (on the Steam Communication subject,) about to be submitted to the authorities at home. His Lordship's patronage loses nothing of its weight in, that it comes from him rather in his private capacity, than as the supreme head of the Indian Government. It is wholly impossible that the authorities at home, (says the *Englishman*,) can withstand the accumulating testimony to the value of the fullest extension of Steam Communication thus unequivocally declared by those who are most capable of appreciating its importance. None can forget Lord William Bentinck's memorable declaration that he held the advantages of Steam direct, and indirect, to be so great, that they would be cheaply bought at any price.

**MR. MACAULAY AND THE PRESS.**—The *Englishman* avers with reference to Mr. Macaulay's apparent contempt for the Indian Press, “that Mr. Macaulay *did* to several persons of our acquaintance *speak* contemptuously of the Indian press, and that he never read the papers at all.”

**CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS.**—The *Englishman*, and other Calcutta papers, take notice of a rumoured censorship of the Press which is expected to be established at the instigation of “the Sage who is now on his way home; we allude to the great and sapient Mr. Macaulay.”

**CAPTAIN WOOD'S HORSE ARTILLERY TROOP.**—Capt. H. J. Wood's troop of Horse Artillery arrived at Dum-Dum, (Jan. 22), from Kurnaul, after a march of eighty-two days, not including halts, with only two men in hospital.

**BRIG ON FIRE.**—An outward-bound Laccadive brig was totally burnt off Budge-Budge about the middle of January. She had 8000 Rs. in cash on board; half of which, however, has been recovered.

**FAILURE OF TARRACHUND DAY AND CO.**—The late extensive failure of the native House, Tarrachund Day and Co., has caused great anxiety amongst the opium speculators, and there was a corresponding excitement in the bazaar on account of their engagements. Their liabilities are to the amount of ten lacs, against which they can only bring four lacs.

**LAUDABLE SOCIETY.**—The half-yearly Meeting of the Laudable Society took place, Jan. 26th. The funds of the Society up to 31st December, 1837, amount to Sa. Rs. 9,53,126 9 6, from which, deduct the eventual dividend at the rate of Sa. Rs. 2,000 per share to complete Rs. 6,000 on each share, on 148½ shares on fifty lives already lapsed, leaving a surplus of Sa. Rs. 6,56,626 9 6. The lapses adjusted between July and December, 1837, amount to 20¼ shares held on twelve lives, to which being added 127½ shares on twenty-eight lives lapsed between January 1835 and June 1837, makes a total of 148½ shares in fifty lives. Mr. Greenlaw submitted to the meeting his plan for the application of the surplus fund of the Society at the end of the present term. Counsel's opinion was to be taken on Mr. Greenlaw's propositions.

**THE TAGORE RACE CUP.**—The Tagore Cup of this year, 1838, is round and shallow, having the rim surmounted by a vine in high-relief, of which the fruit, leaves and tendrils are nature's self. It is supported on a pillar, the sides of which

are also beautifully chased with vine leaves, and from the base of it are springing three chariots, each with a pair of fiery coursers, in eager start for the Olympic Goal. Each charioteer has his device or crest on the head of the poll of his chariot; and each has a provoking smile of success on his countenance, as he strains his gazing eye towards the distant object of his ambition; but the fierce and haughty air of the victorious Cerebus is easily distinguishable. The horses are superb.—*Hurkaru*.

**RATES OF POSTAGE.**—By the notice from the General Department, to which we alluded on Saturday, observes the *Hurkaru*, January 22d, we find there is an alteration in the rates of postage to be henceforth levied on letters to and from England by the overland mail, in consequence of the Act 1st Victoria, chapter 76, and which supersedes clause 31, of Rules for the management of the Post-Office Department. As far as we understand the Act, for it must be acknowledged there is the usual *quantum* of obscurity, and we are not satisfied that we have arrived at its true meaning, it would seem that letters sent through any other channels than the "East India mail from the United Kingdom, by Her Majesty's Mediterranean packets" and the Post Offices of the United Kingdom superscribed "via Marseilles," will be liable here in addition to the inland postage to a charge of 8 annas for a single, 1 rupee for a double, and 1 rupee 8 annas for a treble letter; and 8 annas for every  $\frac{3}{4}$  tola weight beyond—the respective weights of the above being 1 tola— $1\frac{1}{2}$  tola—and  $2\frac{1}{4}$  tola. But letters coming and going through these channels will be subject to no charge in this country, beyond the inland postage. Newspapers, pamphlets, and unscaled packets of printed papers will, as hitherto, be charged only the inland postage, come from where and how they may.

**WANT OF CLEANLINESS IN CALCUTTA.**—The *Hurkaru*, Jan. 26, remarks,— "We recently alluded to the organization of a Committee of the inhabitants of Entally for conservancy purposes, and the good effects likely to follow in other suburban districts by the establishment of similar institutions; but it was not our intention to intimate that we were at all satisfied with the state of things within the Mahratta ditch connected with this subject; or that we were not eagerly looking out for the Municipal worthies, to whom the future cleanliness and salubrity of Calcutta is to be intrusted, and by whom "our ways are to be mended." Indeed nuisances of all descriptions crowd so thick and fast upon us that it is difficult to say where to begin; and what perhaps renders the notice of them as fruitless as it would be endless, is the difficulty thrown in the face of all attempts at summary remedy under the orders of the Magistrates in many of the worst cases, as they seem to be of opinion that their powers do not extend to remove a nuisance committed on private property; and that an indictment in the Supreme Court and the verdict of a Jury are necessary for that purpose. We hope the Lord Mayor, *not* is to be, will stand upon no ceremony, when he comes into contact with the various abominations which salute our olfactory and visual organs throughout the City of Palaces.

Should we have the good fortune to be appointed to the office of mace bearer, we shall in the first instance certainly guide His Lordship's steps to Penwick's bazaar, where a colony of mehturs have established themselves to the disgust and danger of the whole neighbourhood.

There, taties and cess-pools fall into the drains of Jann bazaar and Free School street; and as about 200 feet of the former are not pukka, the filth from these pools becomes stationery, and infects the air so much as to cause serious apprehensions of the health of the children at the Free School, should the drains continue in this state much longer. It is true, we have high authority, that although "such smells may be unpleasant, they are not unhealthy;" but we confess we are sceptical on this point.

In other parts of the town there are similar "horrors" to that of the Penwick bazaar, and we understand the gentlemen employed on the "Fire Committee" to superintend the erection of new huts, so as to preserve as much space and regularity as possible for the purpose of ventilation and cleanliness have experienced the greatest difficulty from the proprietors of the taties and cess-pools, in effecting their object.

**22D NATIVE INFANTRY—NUSSEERABAD.**—The 22nd regiment, N. I., under the command of Lieut.-Col. Rich, were inspected at Nusseerabad, on the 22d Jan., by Brigadier Burgh, Commanding the Field Force, who was pleased to express himself highly gratified with the very soldier-like appearance of the corps, and the steady manner in which it went through its manœuvres.

**CURIOUS ACCIDENTS—MEERUT.**—On the 29th January, some serious accidents occurred at Meerut, in the second brigade of Horse Artillery, when at field exercise. A non-commissioned officer was thrown completely forward from his horse, which falling over him, occasioned his being carried off the plain in a very senseless state.



One gunner had, while in the act of loading, the extremities of his right arm entirely carried away, and the right side of his face shockingly disfigured—he was conveyed to the hospital in a very pitiable state; this accident was, at first, attributed to the injudicious management of the gunner serving the vent, but the wounded appearance of his thumb, must, however, exonerate him from much of the censure justly attached to neglect of duty at his very responsible station.

**THE NONEVA.**—The Noneva was celebrated at the Roman Catholic Church at Howrah, by Fré Paul do Gradoly. The church was brilliantly illuminated on the occasion, and after service fireworks were exhibited.

**MAJOR PEW.**—Letters from the westward to the *Delhi Gazette*, Jan. 24th, mention the arrival of Major Pew, at Nusseerabad, with a nine pounder drawn by camels, on the 30th Dec., having reached Delhi in fifteen marches, without distressing the camels.

**ASSAM.**—We gather from the labours of Dr. McCosh, who has drawn up a full account of this country, from official documents and which has been printed at the cost of Government, that the revenue derived from the population of Assam may be fairly estimated at the grand total of 799,519 rupees.

**BANK OF BENGAL.**—There had been a very full Meeting of Proprietors of the Bank of Bengal, and the question referred to them by the Directors, was: whether the claim of interest against Baboo Rogorám Cossain, upon certain notes of Palmer and Co., bearing the Baboo's endorsement, and unpaid at the failure of that firm, should be remitted; he having discharged the principal—and upon the motion of Mr. Pattle, it was agreed that inasmuch as subsequently to the order of the Privy Council reversing the decree of the Supreme Court, in the case of the Bank of Bengal, v. the Assignees of Palmer and Co., which was a cause, respecting certain surplus funds retained by the Bank, the principal had been paid by the Baboo, that the interest on the heavy debt in question should be remitted to the Baboo.

**MISMANAGEMENT OF THE COURT OF REQUESTS.**—The Commissioners of the Court of Requests are everlastingly making the most absurd blunders, both against Law and common sense—and what is worse, the present Commissioners appear to be endowed with a forty-horse power of obstinacy. They have taken it upon themselves lately to lay it down as Petty Court Law, that a contract with one man gives a liability on another—and that if an Indigo Planter, engage with a Sarang, for the services of himself and crew, and that the said Sarang like a rogue, cheat his men out of their pay, that then the men may come upon the owner of the boat, who never made any contract with them; and to whom the men themselves never dreamt of looking for their wages, until the Petty Court Commissioners, by a decision worthy of Midas himself, about six months ago put this nonsense into people's heads. How this mode of decision will affect the harbour shipping is a question not unworthy of consideration. The Sarangs of the steamers also, will now have a beautiful example to follow—and owners of ships and boats, and all house-builders, coachmakers, and other individuals who hire their workmen in gangs, making the contract with the headman, are now totally at the mercy of their workmen and the Commissioners, universal consternation is the natural consequence, and thus in the words of the play:—Doth Conscience (Petty Court Conscience) make cowards of us all!!!—*Calcutta Courier*, February 3d.

**MR TURTON'S LAST LETTER TO INDIA.**—The *Englishman*, (Feb. 7.) publishes the following copy of Mr. Turton's last letter to the Secretary to the Black Act Committee:—

My Dear Dickens,—Things as to the Black Act remain precisely in the state they were three months ago, but I am preparing for my parliamentary campaign, and hope by next month to have something to communicate. I fear it will not be favourable. I am most anxious, as you may suppose, to hear what you and the committee think of my attempt to get into parliament. I am now going to endeavour to open the return at Worcester, a very radical place, and think I should be nearly certain of being returned for it, if the present election is set aside. Crawford, you know, has lost his return for Proston. We, the Indians, have been exceedingly unlucky on this occasion. Crawford's return would have been a great thing for us, for he is well acquainted with Indian matters, has taken up the Black Act business *con amore*, and has helped me without any apparent jealousy and dissatisfaction. I have written to Dwarkanauth, and in it stated rather more fully what I am about at Worcester. But I have been so interrupted, that I have not time to write to you as I had intended. I am much better in health than I was.

Always my dear Dickens, sincerely your's,

Temple, November, 1, 1837.

THOS. E. M. TURTON.



**GOVERNMENT ADVANCES ON GOONS—FALSE REPORT.**—With reference to a report prevalent that the Chamber of Commerce, had lately sent in an application to Government for further advances on goods; and that Government in answer had refused to make any increase upon the advances already made—"upon enquiry we understand," says the *Calcutta Courier*, (Feb. 10th,) "that a meeting was held by the Chamber of Commerce, on the requisition of some of the mercantile body, but that the Chamber decided against applying to Government for any renewal of their advances, and left individuals in want, to make their own applications. Official letters from Mr. Secretary Prinsep have been received by a house or two here, since the determination of the Chamber of Commerce. We presume they have applied, and have been met by a refusal; and hence the rumour, that has been current for a day or two past."

**AGRA.**—The *Ukhbar*, Feb 3, says, the weather continues dry, with not a sign of the rain so anxiously and hopelessly looked for by every one: should this month pass without any falling, the mortality amongst cattle must be considerable, and seriously affect the Rubboe crops. The accounts from all quarters represent the country as labouring under a severe famine.

**ALLYGURH RACES.**—The races commence on the 5th February, and are expected to be good, though the attendance will be slight. The report in the *Delhee Gazette*, that rain had fallen lately in this district, is unfortunately unfounded.

**REMARKABLE GOVERNMENT ORDER—LIEUT. M. KITTOE.**—The following General Order has been published by Sir Henry Fane to the Bengal army. That army may well feel proud of such a tribute from such a quarter; as it holds them out to their country and the world, in colours of the most honourable hue, and emanated from one, who himself proclaims the deep interest he feels in their character and welfare, while all acknowledge his own peculiar fitness to stand forth as a judge on the occasion.

"*Head Quarters, Simla*, 12th January, 1838.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief feels the highest pleasure in making the following communication to the Bengal army, which he trusts will be as gratifying to them to read, as it is to His Excellency to publish.

On the 1st of January, 1838, the number of European commissioned officers, belonging to the Bengal army, was two thousand four hundred and thirty-nine. The number of native commissioned officers was one thousand seven hundred and nine. During the past year, 1837, of this large body of officers, but five European, and four native officers have been charged with such conduct as has rendered court-martial necessary. Of the cases of European officers, one was most honourably acquitted of all moral crime, the crime of another arose from accident, and two of the remaining three, were cases of breach of discipline, chiefly from errors of judgment.

There was but one conviction, comprising any serious turpitude, amongst either class of officers. His Excellency deems such an absence of crime or misconduct, to be most highly honourable to the officers of the Bengal army, European and Native; and he offers them the tribute of his warmest approbation in consequence. He feels that the circumstances detailed, will fully justify his soliciting, as a boon to himself, the full pardon of Lieutenant M. Kittoc, of the 6th native infantry, recently dismissed by sentence of a general court-martial: and he will immediately make an application through the Supreme Government, to the Honorable the Court of Directors, to this effect.

By order, &c., J. LUMLEY, Major General, Adj.-General of the Army.

**MR. HODGSON—BUDDHIST LITERATURE.**—The Asiatic Society of Paris has caused to be struck, and to be presented to Mr. Hodgson, resident Minister at the Court of Khatmandho, a gold medal, with appropriate inscription, designed to testify the Society's admiration of those exertions on the part of Mr. Hodgson to which we owe the discovery and diffusion throughout Europe of the Sanscrit Literature of the Buddhists. Mr. Hodgson, it was expected, would early receive from the French Government the insignia of the Legion of Honour.

**TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.**—By a report of a Quarterly Meeting of the Temperance Society at Calcutta, held Jan. 20th, Lieut.-Colonel James, in the Chair, we find the funds of the Society in a bad state, and their labours of little or no utility. Many soldiers had enrolled themselves members, but had shamefully fallen off from the rules of the Society. Archdeacon Dealtry, in a speech delivered at the above meeting regretted this fact, but enjoined the Society to persevere in their laudable efforts to superinduce temperate habits. The Rev. Mr. Proby spoke at the Meeting. He thought temperance societies were increasing in India.

## Madras.

**STEAM PETITION.**—The Committee had published (Feb. 16th) the draft of the Petition which it is proposed to lay before Parliament, it is nearly a counterpart of that adopted at Bengal. The *Conservative* fears the Madras public will never emulate the unity and activity displayed by the City of Palaces, and rival their 6,019 signatures.

**STEAM COMMITTEE AND CAPT. GRINDLAY.**—We are happy to observe, (says the *U. S. Gazette*, Feb. 10,) by the report of the Madras Steam Committee, that the discussion regarding the conduct of their agent Capt. Grindlay, has terminated satisfactorily to all parties. Captain Grindlay is exonerated from all blame, and the sincerity of his advocacy of the Comprehensive Scheme most fully established.

**MR. WAGHORN.**—The Committee have very properly expressed a hope that the Madras public will afford Mr. Waghorn their support in the registration of their letters through his Agency.

**THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.**—The Commander-in-Chief purposed quitting the Presidency on a tour about the 5th March.

**THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF CARDIGAN.**—The Earl and Countess of Cardigan are expected to arrive in a few days at Madras, whence they will proceed across the Peninsula to Mangalore, and from thence to Bombay, to catch if possible the *Atalanta* Steamer.—*Spectator*, Feb. 7.

**DEATH OF CAPTAIN MOORE.**—Letters from Moultmein received in Madras, Feb. 14th, reported the death of Capt. Moore, H. M.'s 62d regiment.

**MR. ANDERSON.**—Mr. Anderson, late of the Law Commission, and Member of Council (elect) for Bombay, had arrived in the *Charles Grant* from Calcutta, and landed under the usual salute. Lord Elphinstone's state-carriage, was waiting Mr. Anderson's landing, when the horses took fright and broke away, dashing the carriage against the flag staff with such violence, that the pole and splinter bar were shattered to pieces. Mr. Anderson re-embarked the same evening, and the *Charles Grant* proceeded on her voyage.

**MILITARY RUMOURS.**—It was bruited, (Feb. 7,) that Capt. Alexander, Fort Adj't., had been relieved by the Court of Directors, from the heavy pecuniary responsibility for which he was held liable. That Capt. Sprye was to receive £500 as a compensation for his loss of allowances, and that Major Rorison was to return to his duty.

**FULL BATTAL.**—It was reported that the troops stationed at Hyderabad, Nagpore, and Jaulnah, were to participate in the benefits of *full batta*.

**VACANCIES.** Jan. 20.—Two lucrative appointments of 4,000 and 3,400 Rs. a month, become vacant by the retirement of Mr. McDonell, late senior Member of Board of Revenue, and the expected transference of Mr. D. Elliott to the Law Commission. Mr. Dent is spoken of as likely to be the new senior Member, and Mr. Maclean as second.

**DINNER TO THE HON. G. E. RUSSELL.**—The dinner given to the Hon. G. E. Russell, at the Banqueting room, (middle of January,) was of a most enthusiastic character. About 150 gentlemen assembled, amongst whom were Lord Elphinstone, (who presided,) Sir R. Comyn; the Hon. Mr. Sullivan; Major-General Doveton; Sir E. Gambier; the Hon. Mr. Lushington; Major-General Vigoureux; and the heads of all departments, Civil, Military, and Medical. A spacious tent was erected in front of the Banqueting room, and a transparency was placed over the entrance to the Hall, displaying Mr. Russell's arms, supported on the one side by the insignia of civil occupation, and on the other by military trophies, amidst which the names of Kimerly and Goomsur were intermingled, and the whole surmounted by the words "Russell, Farewell." Several very neat and effective speeches were delivered in the course of the evening. Mr. Russell's services were commented upon in a manner that could not fail to produce in him a feeling of the proudest gratification.

**PRESENTATION OF A PIECE OF PLATE TO MR. McDONELL.**—A grand *Nautch* was given (February) by the native friends of Mr. McDonell, on the occasion of their presenting that gentleman with a superb vase as a token of their esteem and regard.

**FAREWELL ADDRESS TO MR. McDONELL FROM THE BEACH DEPARTMENT.**—

An address was presented (Feb. 6) to Mr. McDonell by a deputation from the managers, clerks, and other persons employed in the Beach Departments, expressive of their concern at his departure. To C. Ramasawmy Braminy's speech, delivered on the occasion, Mr. McDonell returned an appropriate reply.

**THE NEW LIGHT-HOUSE.**—The authorities having it in view to erect a new Light-House in some situation better adapted to accommodate mariners than that of the old light-house, a number of commanders of vessels had addressed the authorities, proposing that the site of the new building should be nearly opposite the present place of anchorage. It was deemed very probable their recommendation would be adopted.

**THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY.**—Dr. O'Connor (of the Roman Catholic persuasion) had published (February) an address to the Roman Catholics of Miliapore who are charged with schism for not obeying the Pope's bull, although it appears that the original constitution of the see of Miliapore was founded jointly by the Crown of Portugal and the Pope in 1606, and that it contained a clause that the Pope was not to exercise his claimed plenary power in dispensing with the constitution without the consent of the Crown of Portugal. Notwithstanding the clause in the constitution of 1606, the Pope has now interfered (for the second time) contrary to the constitution. The Portuguese Clergy insist (as they have done before, in 1763) that it is an unlawful interference and decline to pay respect to the Pope's mandate. For this they are denounced by Dr. O'Connor as schismatics, and the thunders of the Papedom are threatened. The line of argument in the above case taken by Dr. O'Connor and the British Press is that the Queen of Portugal can have no subjects within the British dominions, and that no foreign Potentate can exercise authority therein. Neither has the Pontiff of Rome, says the *Conservative*, "any plenary power, which an Englishman can allow, to supersede and cancel an agreement of his predecessors. The Miliapore Clergy are doing right in resisting the undue assumptions of the Pope."

**MADRAS HORTICULTURAL AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—Amongst the resolutions of the Meeting of this Society, held 7th February, was one to the effect, that as the present state of the funds will not admit of a greater monthly expenditure in the Experimental Garden than 120 Rs., the Garden Committee be requested to reduce it to that sum. It was also resolved, that certain subscribers be applied to for the amount of outstanding subscriptions to the amount of 1,503 Rs.

The *Spectator* and *Herald* allude to the funds of this Society as being in a decidedly low condition, and the system of management pursued by the Committee open to much censure; "The funds have been mainly exhausted upon the experimental garden, and this, inclusive of a late grant of money (2000 Rs.) from Government, which the repeated applications of the Madras Council Board, could alone induce the supreme authorities to confer." With reference to the Society's mismanagement, where, asks the above journals, has ever been the invitation to the members at large to visit and inspect its condition and products? where is the report of the Committee specially named for its superintendence, communicating all the experiments tried in it, and their issue, upon which people generally calculated as promising to form a manual of instruction to Horticulturists? where is even the annual shew of vegetables so fully expected at the late meeting of the Society? The Society is evidently drooping, and if improvements do not take place, will assuredly disgust the subscribers, and sink into nothingness.

**MADRAS RACES.**—The Races this year have gone off with great spirit, and the expectations of right good sport been fully realized. A greater number of first-rate horses have seldom been brought out on any course in India, and the glove of sportsman-like defiance may be thrown down to our neighbours of Bengal and Bombay to rival the time recorded for Maiden, Match, and cup. A series of sweepstakes was announced for the Madras Spring Meeting of 1839. It was deemed an earnest of good sport in prospect, that would keep alive the spirit and character of the Madras Race Course. Independent of the sport promised, there will be of course the usual cups and plates, and Lord Elphinstone has bestowed his encouraging patronage by the gift of a cup to be run for next year. Fortune partially hid her face from one to whom she has been prodigal of favours, during the present Season's races, "but," says the *Spectator*, (February 17th) "we expect to see the veteran Mr. Fox at the meeting of 1839, adding fresh laurels to his general career of victory."

**THE FAVOURITE HORSES AT THE RACES.**—Colonel Lonne's *Sannite* won the Chanier Cup this season. This horse was the favourite throughout the races. Mr. Smollett's *Spanker* won a first-rate race against Mr. Fox's *Zebie* and *Xerion*. The



Commodore's *Fearnought* won the sweepstakes against Mr. Smollett's *Siley*, and Mr. Fox's *Wenlock*. Mr. Fox has not, it is believed, come off a winner this time, although generally very fortunate.

GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.—The sale of Tickets in the Government Lottery has (as usual of late) remarks the *Spectator*, excited great dissatisfaction. Though there were more speculators than ever, the prizes, particularly the higher ones, strangely shunned the light. It was averred that the competition of the native community for tickets had brought the latter to a high premium. Five thousand is the number of first class tickets for the scheme of the present lottery (Feb.) and their cost-price 150,000 rs., while the whole value of prizes remaining to be drawn in the class is only 63,360; yielding 96 per cent. to Government above the profit desired from the whole lottery.

INQUESTS.—In a single week half a dozen inquests had been held (Feb.) on as many natives, who had died either dead drunk, from drowning, or other natural causes.

DISTRICT SELDOM VISITED—RAMNAD.—A correspondent of the *Conservative* states that he recently (previously to Feb. 14th) passed through Ramnad. He describes the district as healthy, and the country around pleasing. The situation of the Commandant he thought very lonely, as there is no other European resident within many miles; and the necessaries of tea, coffee, and bread, are not even there procurable. The country was wearing a flourishing appearance, and from the copious rains that had fallen, there was every reason to expect cheapness and plenty. A missionary who had quitted Ramnad a little before the above authority's visit, was stated to be held in great esteem by the Rajah and his people; so much so, indeed, that a farewell dinner was given to the rev. gentleman (whoever he may be) and his family by the Zemindar (there styled Rajah) as a mark of respect on their leaving his country. The missionary's departure was very much regretted by the inhabitants of Ramnad generally.

TRICHINOPOLY.—Although it was stated that the troops of this cantonment were in a healthy state, a correspondent informs the *United Service Gazette*, Feb. 10, that the military in the fort were in a sickly state, and which he attributed to want of ventilation owing to the fort being choked up with buildings, many of which ought (he says) to be pulled down so as to promote a free circulation of air in all directions. He further states, that in the last six or eight months, eleven conductors and staff sergeants had been admitted into hospital at Trichinopoly; six of whom had died. "We think, (observes the *United Service Gazette*,) it would be very conducive to the health of the troops, were committees ordered to inspect and report upon every fort in the country. We can instance a spot near an old mosque in the Fort of Bellary, notorious for the vilest odours, especially at night, and surely it must be injurious to the health of troops to inhale such a tainted atmosphere.

REV. MR. DEANE.—The departure of the Rev. Mr. Deane on sick certificate, appears to have caused very general regret at Trichinopoly.

BANGALORE FANCY BALL.—Preparations were making (Feb.) for a fancy ball on an unusually grand scale, in honour of Lady Gough, to take place on the 19th Feb. Theatrical amusements were prosecuted with much gusto.

The Fancy Ball, given by Her Majesty's 54th, on 8th January, is stated to have gone off admirably; another entertainment of the same kind took place on the 16th, at the public rooms.

BANGALORE—MILITARY NEWS.—A letter from Bangalore of the 20th January, mentions, that the 20th N. I., marched on that morning for Secunderabad. The detachment 49th regt. escorting Lieut. Hill, had got beyond Oodoghorry in Khoudistan, by latest accounts, all well.

CAPT. CAMPBELL—HUMAN SACRIFICES.—Capt. Campbell was also above the Ghauts, and had rescued no less than eighteen children destined victims for this season's sacrifice.

GENERAL WELSH.—General Welsh and staff arrived at Berhampore on the 13th January, and the inspection of the 49th was to commence on the 15th; the 43d was expected to arrive by the 20th January.

MADRAS ROADS.—The appointment of Dr. Sanderson with six assistants to the medical superintendence of the 1,600 convicts who have been assigned for the repair of the roads, was looked upon as a pretty strong indication of Government's intentions on this subject. The Royal Asiatic Society too had begun to interest themselves in road improvements. It is therefore probable, says the *Conservative*, that the senate of Leadenhall-street will follow their example.



**POST OFFICE RULES.**—We united with our contemporaries, says the *Herald*, Jan. 31, in pointing out the great hardship which the public suffered on the first introduction of the New Post Office Act, by a mistaken interpretation of the clauses respecting the delivery of letters. We have much pleasure in being now able to say, that the inconvenience which we complained of, no longer exists. We receive our letters at two miles distance from the Post Office almost always before ten o'clock. Small change can now, we are glad to learn, be procured at the Post Office. This does away with another inconvenience which has caused the censure of the press.

**NATIVE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.**—Government has replied (January 23d) to the memorial of Native Gentlemen desiring to be enrolled as Justices of the Peace with or without emolument. The Governor in Council states that he will be happy to avail himself of the aid of the native community in the mode pointed out, as the exigencies of the case may require it.

**UNCLAIMED LOTTERY PRIZE (January 27).**—By a notice in the *Gazette* from the Government Bank we learn that with two or three others of small amount, there is one prize ticket (No. 1041) remaining unclaimed of the sum of Rs. 30,000.

**CHOLERA IN ARNEE.**—The Cholera was raging in the Town of Arnee, about the beginning of January. 11 deaths had occurred in H. M.'s 63d regiment, and about 80 men were in hospital. The malady was confined to the Town.

**THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR OF INSPECTION.**—The Commander-in-Chief's Tour of inspection and review would comprise the Centre, Mysore, and Southern divisions of the Army. The head-quarters were expected to be established at Bangalore about the 10th April.

**PRESENTATIONS TO THE MADRAS AGRICULTURAL-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—At the Meeting of 7th February, the Honourable the President, in the Chair, an abstract of lectures and presentations received since December last, was read. Mr. Waghorn had presented the Society gratuitously with a chest filled with the best and latest Maco Cotton-seed in Egypt. From T. Blanco, Esq., dated Bellary, November 8, presenting four loads of Sugar Cane in course of cutting, and despatching to Madras. The following presentations were also made; from Messrs. Kerr and Co., of Singapore, six boxes of Pine-apple plants, of the yellow, green, chandelier, and variegated descriptions, grown on the Island. From P. H. Smollett, Esq., of the Board of Revenue, ten ploughs (to be paid for). From the Hon. the President, samples of Cape Wheat, Barley-seed, and a very fine kind of Clover. (The wheat and barley were thriving well, but the clover had not vegetated in the Society's garden on the 1st February.) From Mr. Hogg, of Madras, two plants of the Sautghur Orange, which, after many years trial without any success, had at length sprung up and were in a healthy state. From Major Wallace, samples of Sea Island Cotton-seed of a valuable kind. Lieutenant Munro had tried some seeds in a hot-bed prepared in the Society's garden in January. Seeds from Captain Dalrymple, of Scotland, had been sent, many of them from plants which had been tried at Bangalore without success. Lieutenant Munro put them into the hot-bed and some of every packet vegetated in seven days. He had never before observed such magical effects worked by a hot-bed. A letter from E. Norris, Esq., Secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society was read, requesting that the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Madras would favour the Society in London with any information procurable with respect to different breeds of Indian cattle (oxen) known for their efficiency in the operations of Agriculture. Mr. Chamier, secretary of the Revenue Department, Madras, had forwarded to the Society certain original papers from the Governor of Bombay, conveying information respecting the measures adopted for the improvement of the breed of sheep on that side of India. The papers to be returned with all convenient dispatch after use. By the quarterly estimate of the state of the Society's funds, we perceive they are by no means in a flourishing state.

**ERECTION OF NEW BARRACKS AT SECUNDERABAD.**—The *Spectator*, (Feb. 3) says, "We hope soon to hear that some decided steps are taken for the erection of the new barracks at Secunderabad. The subject has been under the serious consideration of Government, and a few days back Colonel Kitchen gave his testimony before Council regarding the existing barracks, which he denounced in unequivocal terms as most unhealthy to the European troops. If it be true that the Court of Directors have sanctioned the disbursement of a large sum to erect new barracks, and that those now standing require the disbursement of a smaller but still considerable amount to be put in an efficient state, surely the painful but conclusive testimony to the insalubrity of the latter, found in the records of the European corps stationed there, may make humanity plead to mark where the course of a true economy in expenditure really lies.

**RETIRING REGULATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR ACCELERATING PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.**—A memorial has been published in Madras which sets out with stating that the lately established retiring regulations are unlikely to produce the effect on promotion generally, that has been expected therefrom, however beneficial they may be in occasional cases. It then goes on to shew that the only effectual mode of producing gradual yet certain promotions in the Indian army is to put an end to the practice of allowing Colonels of regiments to remain effective till the period of their decease. The memorialist then points out that there are at this moment three colonels of Infantry each of whom has served upwards of sixty, and three others have served more than fifty years respectively, all of which officers stand in the way of those junior to themselves. Further, that half the Colonels of Infantry have already served more than forty years, and may serve upwards of sixty, if the existing system be allowed to continue. The mode which has been suggested as calculated to ensure gradual but certain promotion and increasing advancement to officers of the army, without injury to the individuals whom it proposes to remove from the effective List, and without any additional expence to the state, is for the Court of Directors to fix a period when every officer, be his rank what it may, shall be removed from the effective strength of the army, but to continue in the enjoyment of his off reckoning emoluments till death, and in the event of any officer being thus removed before he become entitled to off reckoning, the interests of such officer to be secured by the Court of Directors. This mode would accelerate promotion in an equitable and general manner. This plan, says the *U. S. Gazette*, appears a good one, but it would certainly cause additional expense to Government, since the cost of the effective army must remain as at present, and the officers on the retired List would necessarily be an extra charge to the company.

**OVERLAND MAIL DESPATCHES.**—It had been suggested to the *Madras Herald*, February 11, that it would be desirable to appoint *every fourth Saturday* for the despatch of the overland Mail from Madras, and *every fourth Wednesday* preceding for sending off the Mails from Calcutta, with an understanding that the Steamer should not sail from Bombay until the arrival of the Mails despatched from the other Presidencies on those days. The plan was thought an excellent one.

**THE HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.**—The Residency is it seems in want of an incumbent, although the appointment seems to be little coveted by those to whom it has been offered. Colonel Alves has positively refused it, and the services of Major Sutherland have been most earnestly desiderated, but as yet without any prospect of success. Civilians appear to be at a discount for the situation, Mr. Maddock was alone willing to undertake the responsibility of the office, but was not appointed.

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## Bombay.

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**THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S EXPECTED FURLOUGH.**—Report says that the Commander-in-Chief, Sir J. Keane, goes to the Cape by an early opportunity, on sick certificate, His Excellency not having sufficiently recovered, by his late voyage, to stand the fatigues of another Court-Martial campaign, which has already commenced with unusual briskness. We have heard an entertainment spoken of, or hinted at, as a tribute of respect to our able and excellent functionary. Generals Willshire and Salter will, of course, take the lead in such a demonstration, if it is actually intended to take place; and Colonels Baumgardt, Kennedy, and Valiant, as well as sundry other officers, who have been honoured with especial tokens of His Excellency's good will, and had lessons read to them on military discipline, and propriety of conduct, will, as in duty bound, take a part in the festivity. We think, there are but few officers in our army who will not breathe a fervent prayer for His Excellency's safe arrival at the Cape, and as long a stay there as he may find it agreeable.—*Bombay Gazette*, February.

**COMMANDER LOWE**—The *Berenice*. A Court of Inquiry had been held upon Commander Lowe, of the Indian Navy, in consequence of the accident which occurred some time since to the *Berenice* Steamer, while that vessel was under his command. He was honourably acquitted.

CADETS POSTED TO REGIMENTS.—Assured as we are by many of our subscribers, of the interest attached to the Posting of Cadets, we make no further apology for assigning its present conspicuous situation to the following table. The undermentioned Cadets for the Cavalry and Infantry, are permanently posted to regiments, to fill existing vacancies, and dates of Commissions are assigned them as follows:—

| <i>Rank as Cornets in the</i>    |                  |               |                                    |
|----------------------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|
| CAVALRY.                         | <i>Regiment.</i> | <i>Army.</i>  | <i>To what regiment appointed.</i> |
|                                  | 1836.            | To be settled |                                    |
| 1 Frederick Ashworth .....       | 3rd Feb.         | hereafter.    | 2d Rt. Lt. Cav.                    |
| 2 Edmond Carnac Campbell ....    | 29th July        | — —           | 1st ———                            |
|                                  | 1836.            |               |                                    |
| 3 William Kenyon .....           | — —              | 19th Feb.     | 2d ———                             |
| 4 Charles Erskine Steuart ... .. | 29th Aug.        | 9th May.      | 3d ———                             |
| 5 Frederick Joseph Neeld .....   | 6th Nov.         | 19th June     | 1st ———                            |
|                                  | 1837.            |               |                                    |
| 6 James McKillop Taylor .....    | 14th Feb.        | 3rd Aug.      | 2d ———                             |
| 7 John Crosbie Graves .....      | 3rd May.         | 27th Nov.     | 3d ———                             |
| 8 George Carwardine Kemball .... | — —              | 16th Dec.     | 1st ———                            |
| 9 William Marriott .....         | 1st Dec.         | 29th —        | 2d ———                             |
|                                  |                  | 1837.         |                                    |
| 10 William Ashburner .....       | — —              | 19th Jan.     | 3d ———                             |
| 11 Lewis Jardon .....            | — —              | 8th Feb.      | 1st ———                            |

| <i>Rank as Ensigns in the</i> |                  |                          |                    |                                 |
|-------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| INFANTRY.                     | <i>Regiment.</i> | <i>Army.</i>             | <i>Lieutenant.</i> | <i>To what Regt. Appointed.</i> |
|                               | Season 1835.     | 1835.                    | 1835.              | 1837.                           |
| 1 Frederick Forbes .....      | 14th Sept.       | 26th April               | 14th March         | 3d Regt. N. I.                  |
| * 2 Andrew Nepean Aitchison   | 14th Nov.        | To be settled hereafter. | 24th Dec.          | 13th ———                        |
| * 3 William Edwyn Mans .....  | 8th Dec.         |                          | — —                | R. W. E. Regt.                  |
|                               | 1836.            |                          |                    |                                 |
| * 4 Ambrose Edward Saunders   | 20th Sept.       |                          | — —                | 3d Regt. N. I.                  |
| * 5 William Henry Cobb Lye    | — —              |                          | .....              | 13th ———                        |
| * 6 Arthur Perry Hunt .....   | — —              |                          | .....              | R. W. E. Regt.                  |
| * 7 Augustus Cotgrave Honner  | — —              |                          | .....              | 1st Gr. N. I.                   |
|                               | 1837.            | 1835.                    |                    |                                 |
| 8 John Lyrnan Parish Hoare    | 9th Mar.         | 5th Dec.                 | .....              | 3rd Reg. N. I.                  |

| <i>Rank as Ensigns in the</i>      |                  |                          |                                 |
|------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Season 1836.                       | <i>Regiment.</i> | <i>Army.</i>             | <i>To what Regt. appointed.</i> |
|                                    | 1837.            |                          |                                 |
| * 9 Robert Richards .....          | 9th March        | To be settled hereafter. | 13th Regt. N. I.                |
| * 10 William Falconer .....        | — —              |                          | 2nd Gr. R. N. I.                |
| * 11 Charles Robert West Hervey .. | — —              |                          | R. W. E. Regt.                  |
| * 12 Edward Charles Beale .....    | — —              |                          | 22d Regt. N. I.                 |
| * 13 Elliot Follenham Peacock .... | — —              |                          | 1st Gr. Reg. N. I.              |
| * 14 Arthur Sullivan Young ... ..  | 14th ———         |                          | 3rd Regt. N. I.                 |
| * 15 Robert Fitzgerald .....       | — —              |                          | 12th ———                        |
| * 16 John Arthur Evans .....       | — —              |                          | Lt. W. E. Regt.                 |
| * 17 Alexander James Alcock .....  | — —              |                          | 5th Regt. N. I.                 |
| * 18 William George Arrow .....    | — —              |                          | 9th ———                         |
| * 19 D'Oyley Trevor Compton ....   | — —              |                          | 18th ———                        |
| * 20 Charles Williams .....        | — —              |                          | 14th ———                        |
| * 21 Stephen James Keate Whitehill | — —              |                          | 23rd ———                        |
| * 22 John Turnby Barr .....        | — —              |                          | 7th ———                         |
| * 23 Edward Backhouse Eastwick ..  | — —              |                          | 6th ———                         |
| * 24 Henry Lodwick .....           | — —              |                          | 10th ———                        |
| * 25 Christopher Palmer Rigby .... | — —              |                          | 16th ———                        |

|                                                       | 1837.      | 1836.      |                    |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|--------------------|
| 26 Henry Augustus Adams .....                         | 18th July  | 7th Feb.   | 13th Regt. N. I.   |
| 27 George Alexander Leckie .....                      | _____      | _____      | 21st _____         |
| 28 Edward Lockley .....                               | _____      | 19th _____ | 2nd Gr. R. N. I.   |
| 29 James Stanton Cahill .....                         | _____      | 5th March  | R. W. E. Regt.     |
| 30 Thomas Alexander Cowper .....                      | _____      | 9th _____  | 22nd Regt. N. I.   |
| 31 Charles Ponsonby .....                             | _____      | 9th April  | 17th _____         |
| 32 George Malcolm .....                               | _____      | 10th June  | 1st G. R. N. I.    |
| 33 Charles Fortunatus Grant .....                     | _____      | _____      | 3rd Regt. N. I.    |
| 34 John Snow Aked .....                               | _____      | _____      | 4th _____          |
| 35 Henry Heyman .....                                 | _____      | _____      | 15th _____         |
| 36 Frederick Forbes Bruce .....                       | _____      | 1st Sept.  | 12th _____         |
| Season 1837.                                          |            |            |                    |
| 37 Francis Edward Woodhouse ..                        | 18th July  | 9th Dec.   | Lt. W. E. Regt.    |
| 38 Charles Stephen Whitchill ....                     | 31st _____ | 10th _____ | 5th R. N. I.       |
| 39 Henry Alexander Taylor (not<br>arrived) .....      | _____      | _____      | 9th _____          |
| 40 James Edward Taylor .....                          | _____      | _____      | 18th _____         |
| 41 William Papillon Coles .....                       | _____      | 29th _____ | 14th _____         |
| 1837.                                                 |            |            |                    |
| 42 Charles Barrow .....                               | _____      | 19th Jan.  | 19th _____         |
| 43 Daniel Boyd .....                                  | _____      | _____      | 11th _____         |
| 1838.                                                 |            |            |                    |
| 44 Nathaniel John Newnham ....                        | 10th Jan.  | 8th Feb.   | 23rd _____         |
| 45 Edgar Glennie .....                                | _____      | _____      | 25th _____         |
| 46 James Lane Taylor .....                            | _____      | _____      | 7th _____          |
| 47 John McCarthy Raneland ....                        | _____      | _____      | 6th _____          |
| 48 Francis John Ford .....                            | _____      | _____      | 20th _____         |
| 49 Henry Dent .....                                   | _____      | 12th _____ | 10th _____         |
| 50 Alexander Raitt .....                              | _____      | _____      | 16th _____         |
| 51 James Peter Grant .....                            | _____      | 7th _____  | 13th _____         |
| 52 William Eastfield Wilkinson ..                     | 21st _____ | 12th June  | 21st _____         |
| 53 James Bedford .....                                | _____      | _____      | 2d Gr. Reg. N. I.  |
| 54 William Grant Carnac Hughes ..                     | _____      | _____      | 8th Reg. N. I.     |
| 55 Christopher Jelinger Symons<br>(not arrived) ..... | _____      | _____      | R. W. E. Regt.     |
| 56 Malcolm Melville Macdonald ..                      | _____      | _____      | 22nd Regt. N. I.   |
| 57 Henry Lloyd Evans .....                            | _____      | _____      | 17th _____         |
| 58 Edward Caesar Fanning .....                        | _____      | _____      | 1st Gr. Reg. N. I. |
| 59 George Frederick Barra .....                       | _____      | 13th _____ | 3rd Regt. N. I.    |
| 60 Augustus Austen .....                              | _____      | _____      | 4th _____          |
| 61 Frederick McKenzie Steer ....                      | _____      | 27th _____ | 15th _____         |
| 62 Edward Lechmere Russell ....                       | _____      | 4th _____  | 12th _____         |
| 63 Robert William Disney Leith ..                     | _____      | _____      | Lt. W. E. Regt.    |

The Cadets marked thus\*, whose rank has not been received from the Hon. the Court of Directors, are placed according to the rank assigned them in the East India Register, corrected to the 22nd May, 1837; a publication which is considered authentic, leaving the dates of their army rank to be adjusted on receipt of the requisite information from the East India House.

Mr. J. L. P. Hoare, Cadet for the Infantry, is ranked from the 5th December, 1835, next above Mr. Robert Richards, agreeably to the Honourable the Court of Directors resolution, contained in the Memorandum subjoined to the list of Cadets, No. 2 of 1836, dated East India House, the 30th March, 1836, published to the army on the 13th July, 1836.

LADY GRANT AND THE BERENICE.—Lady Grant inspected the *Berenice* on the 7th February; her Ladyship was highly pleased with all that she saw on board. Preparations had been made for three previous *promised* visits, in anticipation of all of which the Steamer had been duly set in order. The *Berenice* would be perfectly ready for sea whenever the new piston arrived and it was thought that she might have been got off by the 28th February, instead of the *Atalanta*.

THE NEW BISHOP.—The Lord Bishop was installed on Sunday, 25th February, according to the usual forms, during the performance of the forenoon service in St. Thomas's Church, which it is presumed is now to be considered a Cathedral. His



Lordship was introduced in his stall, by the acting Archdeacon, the Rev. H. Jeffreys, and the acting Senior Chaplain, the Rev. W. Ward, attended by Mr. Patch, Registrar of the Consistory Court; after which, the acting Archdeacon, addressing his Lordship, stated that he had the honour, by order of the Governor in Council, to announce his Lordship as the Bishop of the Diocese of Bombay. Agreeable to the form of worship observed in Cathedrals, the *Jubilata Deo* was chanted instead of being rehearsed. After the communion service, the Bishop ascended the pulpit, and delivered his charge to the Clergy, which was marked by a spirit of humility, christian charity, and benevolence, for which his Lordship is so eminent, and a tone of genuine liberality, kindness, earnestness, and good will, which could not fail to touch the hearts of the congregation, which was one of the fullest ever seen in St. Thomas's Church.

**THE BHEELS.—RUMOURED INSURRECTION.**—The *Gazette*, (Feb. 14), announces with an appearance of much importance, "that the Bheels had mustered in formidable force to the northward, and that in consequence several companies of the troops stationed at Baroda, which have been out on detachment, have been ordered back to head quarters, that an attack might be concerted against the marauders. We have not as yet heard any particulars."

**CAPT. BURNES—PURCHASE OF SHEEP.**—Capt. Burnes had been purchasing on account of Government several large flocks of valuable sheep from the countries to the westward of the Indus, which were soon expected in the Doocan. From these the quality of Indian Wool will be very much improved and a new impulse given to the commerce of the country.

**MAJOR SPRATT (February 19th).**—It was rumoured that Major Spratt, of the 4th N. I., intended to resign. This would promote Capt. Crawloy, Lieut. Smythe, and Ensign Watkins.

**BOMBAY BANK.**—It was rumoured that a charter for the Bank would not be waited for; but that a Joint-Stock concern would be forthwith set agoing, as recommended by the *Gazette* of January 14th; (see report; Bank of Bombay, page 436.)

**BYCULLA CLUB (February 12th).**—"The Committee of the Byculla Club having taken into consideration the resolution passed at a general Meeting held on the 25th January, for the admission of strangers to the privileges of the Club, are of opinion, that the said resolution has not been passed in accordance with the Regulations of the Club, and having moreover been found to be productive of very serious inconvenience to the members of the Club generally, the Committee direct the Secretary to adopt proper measures for enforcing Rule XXVI, whereby it is laid down that no stranger shall be admitted to the Club privileges excepting as provided for by Rule XXXIX, which bears reference to Members of the Bengal and Madras Clubs, being Honorary Members of the Bombay Club without ballot."

**MILITARY BOARDS OF BOMBAY AND MADRAS.**—In the new Military Boards of Bombay and Madras respectively one of the members is to be a stipendiary. The late Capt. Pringle had he lived would have been appointed Secretary, with a junior officer to act under him, and it is expected the appointment will be given to the individual who would have succeeded Capt. P. in his late office, which is now to be abolished.

**IMPORTANT MEETING FOR REFORMING THE MARITIME LAW OF INDIA.**—At a meeting held in the room at the Town Hall, on the 24th February, 1838, at 3 P. M.; to consider the propriety of petitioning the houses of Parliament for a revision of the maritime laws, having special reference to the discipline and good conduct of British Seamen: Admiral Sir C. Malcolm in the Chair:

The following Resolutions were moved and seconded by Messrs. L. Grant, C. B. Skinner, R. L. Leckie, M. F. Brownrigg, D. Robertson, W. Edmond, Capt. Vaux and Biden.

1. That this meeting is fully impressed with a thorough conviction that the defective state of discipline throughout the Merchant service has reached an alarming crisis, tending to degrade and demoralize the character and conduct of seamen, and involving in imminent danger the shipping and commercial interests of the British Empire.

2. That all experience within this and other parts of British India, affords abundant proofs that the crews of ships exhibit a turbulent spirit of insubordination, and in some cases of open mutiny, and that these serious consequences are neither sufficiently guarded against, nor provided for, by the present code of maritime laws, which are ill defined in theory, and inefficient in practice, for all purposes of naval government.

3. That the evils which prevail throughout the Mercantile Marine are progressive; that in some instances they are caused by the appointment of masters and mates who are not competent to the charge and responsibility devolving on their respective duties; but in general these evils are attributed to the absence of all effectual remedy or redress through the medium of the present maritime laws, and therefore it is absolutely necessary for the welfare and preservation of the merchant service, that those laws, should be amended and revised.

4. That this meeting declares the urgent necessity of an immediate appeal by petition to both Houses of Parliament, praying that they will enquire into and reform the existing laws relating to merchant seamen, and by the enactment of a just and vigorous code of laws, effectually prevent the recurrence of evils which have degraded the conduct and reputation of British seamen, and have thereby involved in corresponding disgrace the national character.

A draft of a petition to the Houses of Parliament having then been read to the meeting, was unanimously agreed to.

The Chairman took the opportunity of drawing the attention of the meeting to the zeal displayed by Capt. Biden in bringing forward this subject, and a vote of thanks to Capt. Biden was unanimously agreed to. Capt. Biden was requested to take charge of the petition to England, and to use his best endeavours to secure its success.

The Chairman moved the 5th resolution, that a letter be addressed to Lord Minto, and G. F. Young, Esq., requesting they would lay the petitions before the Houses of Parliament, and that a letter be addressed to them by the Chairman to this effect—seconded by Mr. Gordon, and carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks having been carried to Sir C. Malcolm, the meeting dissolved.

The above meeting, says the *Gazette*, was very numerous and respectably attended; and there appeared to be but one opinion entertained by all present, as to the necessity for extensive alterations and improvements in the maritime law. The resolutions which were unanimously approved of, went to the very root of the evils that exist. Sir Charles Malcolm gave his testimony to the present state of the mercantile marine, contrasting the former character of the British sailor for orderly conduct and obedience to discipline, with the degrading and demoralising habits now so generally prevalent among seamen. Capt. Biden succeeded in satisfying the meeting that the extant laws, so far from repressing or correcting the excesses of seamen, had the effect of encouraging them in their habitual disobedience to lawful authority. Mr. Grant said, that the object of the meeting, to his view, was not to coerce the sailors by harsh and arbitrary measures, but to adopt laws which might be equally appealed to by all those under command, as well as by those exercising authority. Mr. Brownrigg thought that much of the insubordination complained of so much, was mainly owing to the want of education in officers of ships.

NEW SCHOONERS.—Two schooners were building in the Port under instructions from the Court of Directors, which, when completed, promised to be perfect models of that mode of construction. The rivalry of the master builders of England is brought into play, the model on which one of them is to be built having been furnished by Sir Robert Seppings, and of the other by Captain Symonds. As these vessels are described, they will eclipse almost any thing of the kind which has yet appeared in the Bombay Docks, and are intended for running up and down the Coast.

IRON STEAM BOAT.—There had been imported by the *Aliquis*, from Liverpool, a small Iron Steam Vessel. There had also come out eight or ten English artificers to put her together. [This Iron Steam Boat was intended for the Ameers of Sind, but it was expected it would be thrown upon the Government. When the order for this vessel was sent home it was represented to the Ameers that 20,000 rs. would pay the expenses of her construction at Liverpool. This has turned out to be a very insufficient estimate, 80,000 rs. having been the real expenditure. Under these circumstances the Ameers would probably reject a bargain which has turned out so costly.]

PASSAGE MONEY TO RETIRING OFFICERS.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, (5th Feb.) states that a friend of his had experienced a hardship in claiming the usual passage money awarded to officers obliged to leave the Company's service. The case is simply this. A security was demanded that the money was intended, bona fide, for the purpose of procuring a passage to England, the friend of this correspondent brought forward a young officer in his behalf who was objected to on the ground of his being an unposted Ensign. The latter, on hearing this offered to obtain any one out of ten or twelve officers as security, when he was told that the security of a tradesman (or something to that effect) would be taken in pro-

ference. Now the question is, whether an officer in the Company's service is not in cases such as the above, considered a sufficient security to Government? The *Gazette* answers, "decidedly;" but we have heard of cases in which a receipt from the captain of the ship in which a passage was taken was all that was necessary.

**BOMBAY RACES.**—*First Day* (5th February). *First Race.* The Newnham Stakes, Rs. 500 from the Fund, and 2 gold mohura each; subscription for all horses that never started for plate, purse, cup, match, or sweepstakes; 2 miles; 8 stone 4 lb. Mr. Etrick's *Melrose* the winner in an easy race against 4 other horses. *Second Race.*—A welter of Rs. 600, with sweepstakes Rs. 150; 1½ miles, 11 stone 7 lb. Gentlemen riders. (Messrs. Forster to *Camel*; Daly, to *Sir Robert*; Clifney to the *General*). Mr. Forster's *Camel*, winner. Mr. Etrick's *Exile* was the winner of the third Race (sweepstakes Arab horses, 8 st. 4 lbs.) The remaining running days were the 7th, 9th, 13th, 15th, and 17th February. Lotteries on the day preceding each day's running. In the course of the six days sport, Mr. Etrick's *Lochinvar*, Mr. Forrester's *Young Governor*, Mr. Clifney's *General*, Major Daly's *Robert*, &c. became winners of handsome stakes. In a race between *Little Rover* (8 stone 7 lbs.) and *Pig* (9 stone 7 lbs.) for 1000 Rs. (last day); *Pig* won in beautiful style.

**AQUATIC SPORTS.**—The Amateurs of Aquatic Sports at Bombay experienced a treat in December, in witnessing a trial of sailing between the Yacht *Sandwich*, and the Schooners *Emily* and *Pearl*. The sailing was excellently contested, and displayed, to peculiar advantage the powers of either vessel. After five hours sport the vessels anchored, the *Pearl* coming in first, *Emily* second, and *Sandwich* last being considerably behind, but she laboured under great disadvantage, having all her stores and heavy ballast on board.

**A FAULTLESS MONSTER.** (February)—An extraordinary monster was ushered into the world the other day, in the native town—A cow gave birth to a calf having the usual number of limbs, but with two heads and a double set of all the *et cetera* therunto appertaining. The owner immediately handed over the curiosity to a Brahmin with a pious gift of five rupees.

**SIGNOR MUTTI—THE GROWTH OF THE MULBERRY IN INDIA.**—The Chamber of Commerce, with its usual liberality in all matters connected with the improvement of the country, has presented Signor Mutti with the sum of 500 rs., in testimony of the estimation in which that gentleman is held for his persevering and successful exertions in the introduction of Silk culture in the Deccan. Many years of toilsome, and unfortunately, unaided exertion (observes the *Gazette*, 5th Feb.) have at length enabled Signor Mutti to tell the world that he has proved, beyond a doubt, the capabilities of our territory for the growth of the mulberry on a much more favourable scale than it can be reared in other countries, in most of which, he informs us, the leaves of the tree can only be gathered once a year whereas here they can be gathered thrice a year without injury to the tree. The soil and climate of the Deccan has been satisfactorily proved to be fully adapted for the growth of the standard tree. The bush has been found not to prosper so well from its want of perpetual irrigation. There are fourteen species of mulberry in the gardens under Signor Mutti's management. He says, the expense attendant upon the production of silk is exceedingly trifling. A current outlay of 1000 Rs. produces to Signor Mutti a return of 2724 Rs. But an expense of 4000 Rs. for building, had been previously incurred by him, which of course any speculator must expect to bear. An ultimate and early profit of 75 per cent., however, would satisfy the most avaricious.

**CONTRADICTION OF A THUGGEE REPORT.**—We inserted, a few publications back, remarks the *Gazette*, of February 9, a letter from a correspondent on the subject of Thuggee, in the Southern Malhatta Country, in which it was asserted that about seven hundred people had disappeared from the district of Bagulcote, the greater number of whom were supposed to have fallen victims to these wretches who have carried the worst of crimes into a system, and spread their atrocities from one end of India to another.

There was upon enquiry found to be no ground for the suspicion that the people who so mysteriously disappeared from the district of Bagulcote, were carried off by Thugs. The attention of the authorities was of course attracted by the disappearance of so large a number of people, and enquiries were instituted by the Judicial Commissioner as to what might be the cause of it; when it was found that the majority of the persons said to be missing, had left that part of the country, during a year of almost universal famine, in order to seek elsewhere a subsistence, which nature denied to them in their native district. Nearly five hundred had since returned to their former homes, about one hundred and thirty were known to be located in the



districts in which they had sought a temporary refuge, some had died by natural death, in few cases, perhaps ten at the very utmost, was there the slightest shadow of suspicion as to what had taken place, and that not in a single instance, was there positive proof of foul play having been committed.

**THE COTTON CROP.**—The *Gazette*, February 2nd, says, that the cotton crop in Guzerat this season, would be almost all ready for shipment to Bombay early in that month. The amount of the crop this year is stated to be 80,000 candies, apportioned as follows:—Sarat, 25,000; Broach, 15,000; Kattiwar States, 40,000.

**TRIMUL RAO.**—It having been brought to the notice of Government, says a late *Durpun*, that the son of Rao Bahadoor Venkut Rao, principal Sudder Amcen of Dharwar, who was at the Presidency to gain the advantages of superior education, had in a short time distinguished himself in European Literature and Sciences, and passed a satisfactory examination at the General Assembly's school; the Right Hon. the Governor presented the young man with a handsome Khilut on the 21st December, as a mark of his approbation.

**BARODA AFFAIRS.**—There was some prospect of the affairs in which the residency of Baroda has been involved with the petty state of Rajpcopla, being thoroughly investigated, and it was expected that the present resident, Mr. Sutherland, when he returned from an excursion with the Guicowar, would give his attention to the subject. The officers of the residency have, it seems, found reason to be dissatisfied with the banking house of Hurry Bhugtey, which would not produce its books for examination. Motey, a relation of Sarrabhoy, who had been raised to the office of Karcoon under the Rajah of Rajpcepla, by the influence of a former resident, had been taken into custody, and another person, named Baba Fudkia, elected in his room. It was said that Purbhoodass, the minister of Rajpcepla, at the Court of the Guicowar, had been asked to give information as to the corruptions which had been practised, and the defalcations which had taken place, but that he had declined to do so, although the Rajah had declared his belief that he was fully acquainted with what had passed. In consequence of this refusal, the books of Sarrabhoy and Vizlal have been ordered to be produced; and the Enam village, held by the former, has been seized. It seemed highly probable that the bribery alledged against Sarrabhoy would be distinctly proved, and it was thought, that on the matter being minutely investigated, other parties now only distantly suspected, would be found to have been implicated to a considerable extent with that notorious individual.

**FORCE IN KATTIWAR.—THE POPULATION.—THE ROADS.**—By a letter from Rajkote of the 3d Feb., the 1st Wing 20th Regt. had marched from thence to Baroda, and it was supposed that the force in Kattiwar was to be reduced to the 12th Regiment N. I. and half of the 1st Regiment Cavalry. The population of Kattiwar exceeds a million; scattered in the proportion of about 70 to a square mile over a vast district which is almost insulated from Guzerat in the Mousoon. The wisdom of this reduction of force will soon appear, remarks the *Gazette* (Feb. 19); and the additional duty which will devolve on the troops will soon be found to operate; but in the meanwhile, let us ask what are the troops doing in the Dekhan—over-worked every where no doubt, but still not to the same extent as in Guzerat—if two additional regiments cannot possibly be raised by augmentation, what is the regiment doing at Asseerghur? but an increase of at least two regiments to the Bombay Army is indispensably necessary for Guzerat alone. The roads were never so unsafe as at this period, and gang robbery seems becoming common to an extent that will soon require very energetic measures for its suppression. The evil that results is incalculable, and the impression most seriously injurious to the British Government.

**IMPROVEMENT IN THE BREED OF KATTIWAR HORSES.**—A correspondent of the *Gazette* speaks in the highest terms of the Kattiwar breed of horses as being the finest, and best adapted for cavalry service in India. He recommends to Government the most careful attention to the breed of these horses, as likely to repay largely the expense and trouble that may be so incurred.

**A MILITARY LUNATIC.**—An unfortunate gentleman in Poonah, observes the *Gazette*, very lately connected with the army, has addressed to us two letters of a very extraordinary nature. We had little expected to find in this country an aspirant to the honours of *Captain Goode*, and should any officers be aware of the state of mind of the gentleman in question, whose name, from the above allusion, will at once occur to the officers one of Her Majesty's regiments, we recommend measures being taken to put the individual referred to immediately under restraint. The letters we have received furnish the most incontestible proof of a mind that has wandered from reason.



## Ceylon.

**CHANGES IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.**—The following changes in the public service are rumoured. Mr. A. Walker (about to proceed to England), is to be assistant agent of Ruwanwelle, (Mr. Oswin to act during his absence). Mr. Waring to replace Mr. Walker as assistant agent and superintendent of the cinnamon department; and Mr. Dinwoodie, Fiscal of Colombo, uniting therewith, it is said, the superintendence of police.

**MR. JUSTICE STODDART.**—It is the intention of Mr. Justice Stoddart to resign, and return to England almost immediately.

**ASSISTANT SURGEON BLAKE.**—The officers of the 90th Light Infantry, entertained at dinner on the 11th of January, their late assistant-surgeon Mr. Blake, on which occasion, Lieut.-Colonel Arbuthnot, in an appropriate speech, presented him with a splendid breakfast service of plate in the name of the 90th. A short time previous to this occurrence, the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 90th, also presented Dr. Blake with a very handsome silver cup; in allusion to which, Colonel Arbuthnot remarked, that however assiduous Dr. Blake's attention to the men in hospital might be, as it really ever was, still, this as being a matter of duty, did not call forth the enthusiastic admiration which the men of the regiment felt for him; but it was the readiness and pleasure with which he always afforded his professional assistance to their wives and children, equally as he did to the officers' families, that demanded that tribute of gratitude which they had unanimously offered to him.

**THE COLOMBO LADIES' BRANCH SOCIETY FOR NATIVE FEMALE EDUCATION.**—A Society with this designation has been established in Ceylon, under the patronage of the Honourable Mrs. STEWART MACKENZIE. In the schools connected with this Society, the end chiefly kept in view, will be to bring the pupils to an acquaintance with Scripture Truth, and to a belief in Christ as their Saviour; all other useful knowledge, which circumstances may render desirable, being, at the same time, imparted. A committee of twenty-five ladies, to act as visitors, has been appointed; and subscriptions and donations to some amount have already been received. The higher classes of the natives of Colombo and its vicinity, are most anxious that their daughters should receive a liberal and Christian Education.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION.**—An advertisement appears in the Ceylon papers containing the number of shares which would be taken by persons resident in that Colony, in the event of a well-organised and properly estimated plan for establishing Steam Communication from Calcutta, Madras, and Ceylon, to England, being established. A company so established, it appears, might count upon nearly 500 persons, taking in all 2,000 shares, from Ceylon itself. The natives would appropriate no small portion of such shares. Surely when Ceylon is thus forward in the field, the presidencies of Calcutta and Madras will not be deficient in public spirit.

**LAUGHABLE ADVERTISEMENT.**—The following advertisement appears in the *Ceylon Chronicle*. "REWARD OF £30. Whereas an effigy was hung up at the Pettah Library on the night of the 2d instant, for the purpose of bringing contempt and disrespect upon the said institution; a reward of THIRTY POUNDS STERLING is hereby offered to any person or persons giving information so as to lead to the discovery of the offender or offenders therein.—Committee, J. B. Misso, J. Ball, B. Thomas, C. N. Schnbrik, and J. C. Oorloof."

**ADDRESS TO C. R. BULLER, Esq.**—Mr. Buller having been appointed District Judge to the South Court of Colombo, upon his leaving Nejombo, a complimentary address was presented to him, at the hands of Mr. Vanderstraaten, from individuals representing the inhabitants of the Nejombo district, over which Mr. Buller had presided for the last four years. On this occasion Mr. Buller concluded his speech thus: "You have alluded to the works which have been completed under me in the most pleasing and gratifying manner; I had hoped to have completed all that I had begun, I had hoped to have commenced several others, which I consider of nearly equal importance with those which you have mentioned, these, however, must now be left for others to complete. I regret it has not been in my power to establish the school for girls previous to my resigning this office, but it is now in a fair way of being established, and it will give me no small gratification to hear that its progress in numbers and in improvement is equal to that of the boys' school, and that its value is as fully appreciated; it will, I am certain, conduce to the happiness of your

children, and I trust ere long to hear that all are receiving the benefit of an English education. I shall always retain the deepest interest in the welfare of this District, and the peaceful and happy time that I have passed amongst you, will ever be associated with the most pleasing recollections."

**FANCY FAIR.**—A bazaar of Fancy Articles, sent out from England by the ladies of the **INDIAN FEMALE EDUCATION SOCIETY** was held at the Race Stand, Galle Face, on the 14th of December, for the benefit of the Female Schools, to be established in Colombo, under the superintendence of the **COLOMBO LADIES' BRANCH SOCIETY**.

**THE ADDRESS OF THE HINDOOS OF MADRAS TO SIR R. WILMOT HORTON.**—Perhaps there never occurred a circumstance more gratifying to a Governor of a Colony than the presentation of an Address to him from the Natives of an Indian Presidency, for the benefits conferred on mankind by liberal and enlightened principles of Government. The Address of the Hindoos of Madras, to Sir Robert Wilmot Horton is on the whole of so exalted a character that we cannot do better than extract it at length.

**TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR ROBERT WILMOT HORTON, BART., G. C. H.**

Right Honorable Sir,

The times are gone by when those who wielded the destinies of India regarded the welfare of us, Inhabitants, as an object of secondary importance, if indeed they considered it at all worthy of their serious attention. The views of the former were opposed to the interests of the latter, and thus the Rulers sole reasons, arising out of the unnatural position which they occupied with respect to the governed, to induce them to suspect the attachment of a conquered people, while to give additional magnitude to the evil, they looked upon them as too ignorant to desire and too contemptible to deserve any consideration. A change has come over the spirit of the times; other men have succeeded these monopolists of power, and better measures have been substituted in the place of a system of exclusive benefits, so that a more liberal policy has at length begun to identify the interests of Government with those of the millions committed to its protection. The principles of Government in operation are some of the causes of this alteration in the sentiments of those entrusted with the administration of the affairs of India, but the country is chiefly indebted for the improvement which has already in part taken place in the condition of the people, to the good will and exertion of a few enlightened statesmen, who, liberating their powerful minds from the shackles of preconceived notions, justly base the stability of this portion of the British empire on the attachment of the people, and the prosperity of Government, on the elevation of all classes of their Indian subjects to an equality with themselves in the possession and exercise of political privileges.

As Hindoos of this part of India, we exult in the prospect which opens before us, and rejoice to number your Excellency among the benefactors of our country—though not immediately affected by the liberal principles brought under your Government into beneficial operation as regards the welfare of the inhabitants of Ceylon, yet we know that their influence cannot be limited to that Island, and that the moral effect of your noble example will extend beyond it, and affect the councils of the Legislative authorities of this part of the country, and thus, by its indirect influence and necessary tendency, ultimately carry forward the final emancipation of India, the foundation of which is already laid in the recognition of the liberties of the people by the Legislative provisions of the country; but in you the natives of India have had a zealous defender of their privileges, and one memorable occasion at which you prominently stood forth as the champion of these privileges in the Island of Ceylon shall never be forgotten.

Thus being endeared to the native community, you are justly regarded as one of the best benefactors of an ancient and numerous people who, lamenting your approaching departure from this country, have adopted this method of expressing, however feebly, their sincere regard for your person, and respect for your virtue—we, the Hindoos of Madras, cannot of course represent the whole body of the Natives of India, but we are confident that we are not alone in the expression of the attachment and gratitude to which you have entitled yourself—we do not, therefore, scruple, in the name of the community, to wish you a safe return to your native country, and the enjoyment of every possible happiness and prosperity.

HERE FOLLOW FIFTY-THREE SIGNATURES.

## Singapore.

**OPIMUM—TRADE OF SINGAPORE AND PENANG.**—Mr. Prinsep, the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, has replied to the petition of the merchants of Singapore, stating that the Indian Government cannot comply with the request made to it to re-open the Opium questions lately finally disposed of in Council. In reply to the letter of the Chairman of the Penang Chamber of Commerce, claiming the same opium remission as had been granted to China, the Secretary to Government observes: "The Government has allotted the same remission to the Straits merchants as has been granted to the China speculators, upon all opium shipped to the Straits from Calcutta after 1st May, 1838."

**ATTACK BY PIRATES.**—We observe, by the *Singapore Free Press*, of the 26th of Dec., that a raft, on which were seven persons, was attacked by pirates off Pangseris, a village situated a mile or two beyond the Red Cliffs on that Island. The pirates, on their first approach, called out for some tobacco, and being told there was none to give, discharged several blunderbusses at the raft, and killed two of the people. The rest attempted to escape in sampans, four going in one, and only one in the other. The latter was soon overtaken and murdered by krisses, notwithstanding his earnest supplications for mercy, which were heard by his companions, who were enabled, however, to reach the shore and conceal themselves in the jungles. All their property was plundered.

**SALE OF LAND.**—A number of small lots of ground on building leases under the new land regulations, had been sold in January by the local authorities in the neighbourhood of the Town.

**SHIPWRECK AND SUFFERING.**—The *Singapore Chronicle* (Jan. 18) states that it had just received the following news from Rhio. A small junk from some place on the Coast of China, had been driven on shore (Jan.) on the east coast of Bintang, with six men on board of her nearly dead from starvation, and in such a state of debility that they could neither walk nor were capable of speech. The crew had originally consisted of nine men, and the bodies of three, who had died two days before, were found on board in a state of putrefaction, and emitting an odour which must have aggravated the sufferings of the survivors, but whose united strength was insufficient to cast them overboard.

**NEGLECT IN THE DELIVERY OF LETTERS.**—The instances (observes the *Singapore Chronicle*) in which captains of vessels touching at this port have given rise to just complaint for neglect in delivering letters, are numerous. We have often (adds the Journal) received Bombay papers after a voyage to and from China; and Canton and Sydney papers, after having twice navigated the Bay of Bengal; and we believe there is not a single mercantile house in the Settlement that has not repeatedly had proofs of similar acts of negligence.

**MURDER AT MANILA.—CAUTION TO COMMANDERS OF VESSELS.**—Captain Biden addressed the *Singapore Free Press* on the 6th Jan., to the effect that on the 21st December, a seaman (an Italian) belonging to the *John Gilpin* (American brig) was barbarously murdered in the suburbs of Manila. The fact, says Captain Biden, may operate as a caution to all commanders of vessels trading to that port, who should never permit any of their crew to remain on shore after sun-set. It was during a quarrel between some sailors of the *John Gilpin*, ashore on leave, and some Manila men, that the seaman above alluded to was murdered (in a scuffle) by being stabbed in various parts of the body. By the testimony of a Creole, a sailor of the *Gilpin*, it appears that he it was who instigated the quarrel with the Manila men and exasperated them to the scuffle which ensued. Indeed there appeared every reason to presume that this Creole was the actual murderer of the deceased, from what he himself said, with the most hardy indifference, on the subject. He averred that he had participated in many such quarrels as the above. Capt. Biden, at the close of the letter, in which he communicated the foregoing particulars, gives it as his opinion that Temperance shops on shore at Manila and elsewhere, ought to be generally instituted as preventives of drunkenness, which vice superinduces the broils in which seamen so frequently involve themselves when ashore.



## Penang.

**GRAND JURY OF PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND.**—The presentment to their Recorder of the Grand Jury of Prince of Wales' Island, is in every respect, an interesting and important document. In the first place the Grand Jury are averse to the abolition of the Supreme Court established by charter. They represent their population as consisting of little short of one hundred thousand inhabitants; with an annual export trade amounting to one million five hundred thousand pounds sterling. They recommend the disposal of the minor offences at the sessions, and are averse to the introduction of insolvency laws into the colony. And they present their police courts and courts of request as inefficient, incompetent, and discreditable. It appears that the colonists are sadly in want of an increase to this branch of the Penang establishment, and that they are anxious that a larger sum should be expended by Government in order to increase the efficiency of these departments. How far their wishes are reasonable, and likely to be acceded to by the Supreme Government, our information at present does not enable us to say.

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## China.

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**OPIUM RESTRICTIONS—PLAN FOR COLONISING THE BONIN ISLANDS.**—By the January intelligence received at Calcutta, from China, we learn that the restrictive measures against the opium trade were as severely in force as ever, without any prospect of their being slackened. Meantime it appears that although the Lintin trade continues suspended, unusually large deliveries have been made on the East Coast, and inside the Boguc! The attention of the superintendents had been directed, in consequence of the difficulties so frequently thrown in the way of commerce, to the colonization of the Bonin Islands, which seem to be considered as calculated to afford an excellent depôt for trade with India, from the facilities presented by their position for the intercourse with Formosa, Japan, Loo Choo, and the Eastern coast of China. A pamphlet had been drawn up on this important subject, by Mr. G. F. Lay, agent to the British and Foreign Bible Society, which notwithstanding that the views expressed in it, are said to deprecate in strong terms a continuance of the traffic in opium, is considered as containing a pretty fair estimate of the advantages to be derived by commerce from such a measure as that proposed by H. M.'s Superintendents. Certainly if permanent arrangements could be made for the location of Indian commerce in a spot where it would be free from interruption, an incalculable benefit would be conferred on the Indian and British communities.

**CHINESE EDICT.**—An edict from the Government against foreigners presenting petitions at the city gates, (13th Dec.) had been published.

**HING TAE'S CREDITORS.**—The Creditors having received another evasive answer from the Governor relative to the enormous debts due to them from Hing Tae, had determined upon sending a petition to the British Government to assist them in obtaining payment of the debts due to them. Certain Merchants of China who were about embarking for Europe (end of December) had promised to present the petition to the British Authorities. It appears that the Hong Merchants had made an offer to pay the debts within twelve years by annual instalments, which the Creditors refused, but indicated that they had no objection to a liquidation in six years. The Hong merchants said that they might as well stop payment altogether as agree to this proposition. The Governor thought their offer of payment by instalments in twelve years, quite equitable and fair.

**HOSPITAL SHIP—DEFICIENCY IN THE "BUDGET."**—Two edicts from the Governor were published (end of December)—the one concerning the Hospital Ship. The Viceroy refuses altogether a petition requesting to have a Hospital Ship at Whampoa, and tells them that their saying the ship is the Queen's property is a mere evasion and arrant nonsense. The second chop complains of a prodigious



deficiency in the "Budget," and threatens to make the Hong merchants answerable for it; foreigners, they say, load their ships clandestinely outside, and thus evade duty.

*Statement of Imports and Exports to and from China under the Dutch Colors, from 1st of January to 31st of December, 1836.*

IMPORTS.—Rice, pecculs 102,392; Rattans, ditto 7,481; Tin, ditto 1,322; Sandalwood, ditto 2,736; Iron, ditto 1,500; Bird's Nests, ditto 28½; Gold and Silver Thread, ditto 4; Pepper, ditto 2,100; Skins, pieces 3,400; Gin, cases 130; Cotton, bales 599; Opium, chests 10; Camlets, pieces 3,000; Sundries, valued at Drs. 50,000.

EXPORTS TO HOLLAND AND JAVA.—Bohea and Congo, chests 2,200; Campoy, ditto 1,454; Souchong, ditto 3,012; Pekoe, ditto 203; Hyson, ditto 705; Hungmuey, ¼ chests 1,188; Twankay, ditto 884; Hyson Skin, ditto 90; Imperial and Gunpowder, ditto 300; Raw Silk, pecculs 54; Cassia, ditto 1,552; Joss Paper, ditto 110; Hartall, ditto 250; China Root and Galangal, ditto 3,607; Aniseseed, ditto 530; Writing Paper, ditto 711; Cassia Oil, ditto 12; Nankeens, pieces 12,500; Empty Bags, ditto 180,000; China Umbrellas, ditto 28,050; Silk Piece Goods, ditto 815; Tiles, (for floors) 14,000; Tsa for Java, chests 4350; Lackeded Ware, boxes 1,000; Sweatmeats, ditto 2,651; Crackers, ditto 270; Joss Sticks, ditto 36; Opium, chests 72; Paint, tubs 440; China Ware, bundles 4,000; Trunks, sets 300; Chinese Medicines and Sundries, valued at Drs. 75,000.

EXCHANGE—TEA.—The Honorable East India Company's Agents have reduced the exchange at which they granted advances on shipments of Tea and Silk, from 4s. 7d. to 4s. 6d., thereby giving a *hint* that people were not so anxious to avail themselves of these advances as had been expected. A very few chops of Tea only had been advanced upon, and unless advices of the English market should improve very much, it is doubted whether, even at the present reduced exchange, the Company will be able to get rid of the dollars now collected in their Treasury, and a further reduction may be expected. People have found out that the privilege of trading on the Company's money is a very expensive one.

CHINESE FESTIVAL.—On the 22d December was held the Chinese Festival, *Tung-che*, on which all accounts are settled, preparatory to their being finally paid on new year's eve. Dr. Morrison in his "View of China," has the following notice of this day:—"11th moon. The shortest day, or Tung-che, is called Chang-che-tsee. All officers of government, both civil and military, repair to Wan-show king, the Imperial hall; one of which is in every Provincial city, and make their prostrations to the Winter Solstice. Many make cakes, &c. with which they congratulate the Solstice on the returning sun. In the streets and markets there is a great concourse of people. The Term is otherwise called Tung-tsee. People settle their accounts."

SMUGGLING AT WHAMPOA.—A Meeting of the Committee of the General Chamber of Commerce was convened December 22d, when How-quu, Mow-quu, and Pwankeh-quu called at their office, to state that rumours were afloat of smuggling being carried on at Whampoa, which, if true, would expose them to considerable risk. They informed the Chamber that, owing to these rumours, it would be necessary in future to have recourse to stricter measures in securing of the ships, and that the more tedious way of going through all the prescribed forms, many of which have hitherto, for the sake of despatch, been relaxed, would henceforth be resorted to. If the Hong merchants adhere to this resolution, ships arriving at Whampoa, will be delayed sometime ere they can begin discharging.

## New South Wales.

### SYDNEY.

EXTRAORDINARY FIRE.—On Tuesday last, (close of November,) the weather was rendered very disagreeable and oppressive, in consequence of the prevalence of a hot wind from the northwest. The heat was so intense, that it was found impossible to hold a stone taken from the pavement in the hand for more than a few seconds. Towards three o'clock, the sky became gradually obscured by immense

volumes of smoke, proceeding in a S. E. direction from the North Shore, and continued in this state until evening. About six the wind suddenly changed a point or two, and became cool and agreeable, but was accompanied by some of the thickest clouds of dust which we ever beheld; even the gravel was raised from the road and whirled about with the velocity of feathers. When the shades of night rendered the flames of the different fires more visible, the scene became inexpressibly grand and beautiful. From the point where we were standing, we distinctly saw the whole of the bush towards Botany, the North Shore, and several portions on the Paramatta road, in one continued blaze. It was impressively awful to see the unbroken line of fire which presented itself in the direction of Mr. Lord's manufactory, and George's river. On the North Shore the innumerable fires, rising one above another, gave us a vivid idea of a vast amphitheatre splendidly illuminated. When the wind altered, the scrub near Mr. Tucker's residence took fire, it is supposed, from the sparks being blown across the water from the opposite shore. The fire raged with such fury that this gentleman's house was supposed to be in imminent danger for a considerable period. Fortunately, however, it gradually died away without doing any damage further than destroying the trees around. The fences on the estates of Messrs. Berry, Miller, and Walker, on the North Shore, were entirely consumed by the devouring element; and it was for a time a matter of considerable doubt whether the houses of these gentlemen would not also fall a prey to the same ruthless destroyer. The house of G. Lavender, the Ferryman in Hulk Bay, was entirely consumed, together with the whole of his household furniture, wearing apparel, &c. Lavender and his wife were absent from home at the time of the catastrophe, having been in Sydney on business during the greater part of the day, from whence they had returned by Billy Blue's point, the residence of a relative. The house of a shipwright named Luke, also caught fire. By much exertion, however, the flames were got under, and the house preserved, but some detached premises were entirely consumed. Mr. Sharp's residence also caught fire, but owing to the prompt measures immediately adopted by the inmates, it was soon extinguished. The fire on the North Shore alone raged with unexampled rapidity over a distance of little more than twenty miles. The bush at South Head was also on fire, but no damage took place there. At Botany Bay the fire was extensive, and did considerable damage; among others destroying the fence and outer premises of Mr. D. Goodsir, the Custom-house officer, who resides at the Botany Tower. Mr. Kellet's establishment at the same place likewise sustained a disaster of a similar nature, the whole of the fencing with the buildings being entirely consumed. The residence of Mrs. Bunn, on the west side of Darling Harbour, had a narrow escape of entire destruction, the bush in that quarter being also on fire; but by a providential shifting of the wind, the flames were diverted to an opposite course. The fire apparently spread to such a distance in all directions, that it is impossible to ascertain yet with any degree of accuracy, the extent of damage sustained. On the Paramatta road the fire also caused considerable damage to property, and amongst others to that belonging to Mr. Ireland of the Plough Inn.—*Australian*, Dec. 1st.

**THE TUNNEL.**—The Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to enquire into this subject has made its report. The total expense of the tunnel has been £22,971 10s. 9½d. About £600 more require to be expended to secure the shafts and other trifling matters. No water from the swamp has yet been admitted into the tunnel, the supply being merely the drainage of the country through which the tunnel passes, and Major Barney is of opinion that the water to be derived from the swamp will not afford a permanent supply for the town. The Committee is of opinion that the reservoir in Hyde Park, proposed by Major Barney, and estimated at £30,000, ought not to be commenced until this point is ascertained. The Major thinks that it might be practicable to convey the water from the stream running into Cook's River by means of a steam-engine. In the mean time the Committee strongly recommends that with the present supply, the water should be conducted to fifteen or twenty different parts of the town, and cocks opened under regulations to prevent waste, which would be of great advantage to the poor. As it appears evident that the supply for the tunnel will entirely depend upon the fall of rain, and, consequently, that in seasons of drought, when the greatest scarcity prevails in obtaining water from other sources, the supply will be at its least quantity, an immediate and careful survey of the neighbouring districts is recommended, for the purpose of ascertaining what ultimate resources may be rendered available for the supply of an element so essential to the prosperity and advancement of the rising Capital of Australia. Taking all the circumstances of Mr. Busby's claim into consideration, the Committee recommends that the sum of £1000 be paid to him by way of gratuity.

in addition to the salary authorised by Her Majesty's Government. A salary of £150 per annum is also recommended to be paid to Mr. William Busby for six years while he was acting as an assistant to his father.

PORT PHILLIP.—The *Cornwall Chronicle* (Dec. 30) states that the *John Dunscombe*, arrived early in the week from this El Dorado, having had, in consequence of the late prevalence of easterly winds, a long and unpleasant passage across the Straits. She brings several passengers, from some of whom we learn that the Settlement is progressing most rapidly, and that it already wears the feature of many years establishment. The sheep are reported to thrive beyond the most sanguine expectation of the owners, and that, save the occasional visits of native dogs—from the consequences of which, however, due caution and watchfulness is only necessary to preserve them, hitherto there has existed no drawback to the success of sheep farming, but it is rumoured, that of late the Aboriginal Natives have been several times detected in spearing the animals. Two gentlemen visited us by the *Dunscombe*, who travelled with their stock over land to Port Phillip from Sydney, one of whom has given us a most pleasant account of the expedition. This gentleman is on his way to Hebart Town, to take shipping for Sydney, intending to start from thence, as early as possible after his return, with another flock of sheep, and a number of cattle and horses. He describes the country passed through, with little exception, as most fertile and picturesque; but, four rivers delayed their usual rapid travelling, over each of which the sheep were conveyed in a boat. A tribe, consisting of some sixty natives, were fallen in with, when within about sixty or seventy miles of the Township of Melbourne, who behaved very friendly.

Colonel Snodgrass is expected to be appointed Governor of Port Phillip, after the arrival of Sir George Gipps, at Sydney. From the known and approved character of the Veteran Colonel, a doubt cannot exist of the success of the Colony under his control.

We are informed by a gentleman just arrived from the Township, that some stranger Natives had been in, a few days prior to his departure, and stated, that they had discovered the remains of Messrs. Gellibrand and Hesse on the banks of the big Lake; a party of friendly Natives from the Township immediately accompanied the strangers to the place, and had not returned when our informant left.

MAIL OVERLAND BETWEEN SYDNEY AND PORT PHILLIP.—It is arranged by the authorities at Sydney to run a mail overland regularly once a fortnight to Port Phillip, and the stationing a steam boat on Government account at the latter place, to run across the Straits to Launceston with the mail upon its arrival, is seriously talked of. The Government of this Colony cannot too soon, for the general welfare, complete the line of road from George Town to Launceston; thereby affording the means of a regular and expeditious conveyance of information between the sea-port towns of the two colonies.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF SIR JOHN JEFFCOTT.—The *Advertiser* publishes the following account of the melancholy accident that befel Sir John Jeffcott and most of his boat's crew, off the River Murray. "We have received the only authentic particulars yet known in the Colony of the death of Sir John Jeffcott. They are contained in a letter from Captain Hindmarsh to a gentleman in this Colony, a relative of the deceased Judge. It appears that Sir John Jeffcott had left Adelaide on the 19th November, in the Harbour Boat for Encounter Bay, where he embarked on board the *South Australian* for the purpose of coming on to Van Diemen's Land. On the 8th December, and while, as we understand, the ship was still at anchor, a heavy gale came on from the S. W., and the ship was driven on shore and bilged. The crew were fortunately all saved. Sir John, however, unhappily only escaped one danger to meet his death a few days afterwards. Disappointed in his immediate departure for this Colony, Sir John, who was an enterprising character, joined a party consisting of the Colonial Secretary and some others, to examine Lake Alexandrina. On the 12th, an attempt was made to go out by the passage in a whale boat that had previously come in by that channel, for the purpose of coasting to Captain Blenkinsop's establishment, a distance of about twenty miles. Sir John, Captain Blenkinsop, and five seamen were in the boat. It appears that they had imprudently taken about 500 lbs of whalebone, which they had found on the beach, into the boat; and it was thought that this and some other weighty things which they had brought on board, prevented her rising to the rollers. It was in the midst of



them that she was upset, and Sir John Jeffcott, Captain Blenkinsop, and two of the seamen were drowned.

**SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NEWS.**—By the barque *Hartley*, Capt. Fewson, from Port Adelaide, a Gazette, dated 11th November, came to hand, (says the *Cornwall Chronicle*, Dec. 30,) the last number, we understand, published of that journal. It is made up, as each of its predecessors has been, of malignant and scurrilous attacks against the servants of the colonization commissioners for South Australia; who, it would seem, severally and individually are hunted down by the renowned editor, George Stevenson, Clerk of the Council, Private Secretary, and Grand Adviser to his Excellency, Capt Hindmarsh, and a magistrate of the territory—with all the ferocity of a ruffian, and the ignoble triumph of a bully. In reading over the several numbers of the *South Australian Gazette*, we find little information calculated to benefit the colony, or creditable to its conductors.

**SHIPPING DISASTERS.**—The company's whaling ship, *South Australian*, went on shore at Encounter Bay, in a gale of wind, where she lay bilged, after having beaten over a reef of rocks. Some hopes were entertained that she would be got off, but it is feared the injuries she received are too extensive to be repaired with the means afforded at the settlement.—The brig, *Sir Charles M'Carthy*, was sold for the benefit of the underwriters, as she lay on the shore in Holdfast Bay, and was purchased by Mr. Wright, master of the hired cutter *William*, for about £600, (her hull £200, and her masts, sails, rigging, &c., about £400). Mr. Wright having got her off, and found her uninjured, fitted her out immediately, and sold her to the Company for the sum (we hear) of £2,000. The fact of this vessel having been abandoned to the underwriters—without having received the most trifling injury, will, we fear, cause some litigation in settling the policy of insurance effected on her.

**THE WEATHER.**—The heat of the weather at Adelaide, is said to have been most oppressive during the summer. The thermometer having been for a considerable period in the mid-day sun 160° Fahrenheit, and 135° in the shade. The face of the country is, as must be the consequence of the heat, dried up, and we hear some little whispering about the staple of the wool on the sheep's backs indicating a deterioration. Men accustomed to tropical climates will not be much surprised at this.

**PRICE OF PROVISIONS.**—The price of imported provisions is about the same as at Launceston. Fresh beef and mutton 7d. and 8d. per lb. Emigrants are arriving very fast; no less than five vessels full of passengers arrived within the space of a few days at Port Adelaide. The population exceeds 3,300 souls.

**CAPTAIN AND MRS. DUFF.**—Capt. and Mrs. Duff may be expected shortly, having taken their passages for Hobart Town in the Company's ship *John Pirie*.

**OFFICIAL BICKERINGS.**—Since writing the above, the arrival of the *Industry*, Capt. Trundle, which vessel left Kangaroo Island on the morning of Christmas-day, confirms the above stated information. Mr. Stephenson, the editor of the *Gazette*, and Mr. Strangeways, the gentleman appointed by Capt. Hindmarsh to fill the situation of Colonial Secretary, from which Mr. Gonger was thrust by the Governor, issued a warrant to arrest the persons of Mr. Stephens, the Manager of the South Australian Company, and Mr. Wright, the master of the hired cutter, *William*, on the affidavit of Capt. Blenkinsop, upon a charge of capital felony. The case is made out in the *Gazette* most deplorably bad, and the prisoners, as they are denominated by the editor, were bound over in recognizances to appear when called upon, but as the prosecutor, Capt. Blenkinsop, lost his life by the upsetting of the boat, with Sir John Jeffcott, it is probable the matter will not be more heard of, particularly if some of the now crowing officials are relieved from their duties by the home authorities. The name of Mr. Edward Stephens, brother to the above named gentleman, Mr. Samuel Stephens, and Cashier at Adelaide, of the South Australian Company's Bank, has been omitted from the new Commission of the Peace. This is another mark of petty party oppression.

#### VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

**HOBART TOWN.**—**SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.**—His Excellency Sir John Franklin leaves Hobart Town, on 1st January. It is his Excellency's intention to make a complete tour of the located portion of the island. He will visit Circular Head, and also Swan Port. It is expected that he will not return to Hobart Town for two months.

**THE BUSSORAH MERCHANT—SMALL-POX.**—The *Bussorah Merchant* from



London, with upwards of three hundred passengers on board; having lost above fifty by the Small-Pox, on the passage out, was permitted to anchor in the river, before it was known that so dangerous and virulent a distemper was her attendant. But for the promptitude of his Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, the most fatal consequences would, in all probability, have resulted from this most culpable negligence on the part of those whose duty it was to have ascertained all particulars as to the health of those on board. By the Governor's order the vessel was sent to the mouth of the Huon to perform quarantine.

**WINDFALLS.**—We understand a gentleman holding a high situation in the Hobart Town police, is in expectation of shortly receiving a hundred thousand pounds, to be let out on security in this Colony. A gentleman high in the legal profession, is also in expectation of receiving about two thousand pounds for the same purpose. These odds and ends, with the new Bank, will make money plentiful.—*Colonial Times*.—*December*.

**RICHMOND RACES.**—The Richmond Races went off remarkably dull; we understand Mr. Bayton's *Sancho* won the Town Plate, beating Mr. Kearney's *St. Peter*; in consequence of which a challenge was given and taken, and *Sancho* and *Peter* are to run at the New Town Meeting for a large sum.—*Ibid*.

**PROPOSED BANK.**—We understand that several of the leading tradespeople are again discussing the propriety of establishing a bank, more especially suited for affording accommodation to that wealthy and respectable body. The great inconvenience suffered by them, in consequence of the whims and caprice of the present bank directors, has induced them to endeavour to establish a trades-bank. There never could be a better opportunity than the present, for starting such an establishment.

**MR. HONE.**—Mr. Hone, for so many years the ruling sovereign of the Court of Requests—known more commonly as the "little go," has resigned that situation, and is to be appointed sole Commissioner of the Court Board, before whom and two assessors, all disputed cases relative to land are to be heard.—*Colonial Times*.

**DISASTROUS EXCURSION.**—A numerous party of ladies and gentlemen, says the *Colonial Times*, (December,) taking advantage of the tent being fixed at the summit of Mount Wellington, for her Excellency Lady Franklin, lately determined to form an expedition to that elevated spot on the following day. Consequently one morning at an early hour, away started a fashionable party of our Hobartonianians—having, as we understood, made arrangements to return the same evening. Friday night passed, and Saturday went by, and yet no intelligence was heard respecting them. During Saturday evening the alarm became general, and as, among the explorers, there were some of the officers of the 21st regiment and their ladies, it was deemed advisable, that the military should be sent in search of the fugitives. Several files were drafted on the expedition, and towards sun-down on Sunday, the whole of the exploring party were safely conveyed back to Hobart Town. It appears that the whole of the party for want of a guide, had, on their return, missed their way; that thereupon, a difference of opinion existed as to the right route, whereupon the party deployed into three distinct companies, each taking a different route, and each becoming more and more bewildered. After a fatiguing march, one party was fallen in with by the military, and presented a truly miserable spectacle. There were three or four gentlemen looking the picture of misery, dripping with wet, and scarcely a decent covering over them, standing and sitting near a large hollow gum tree, in which an officer's amiable lady was thrust to protect her from the torrents of rain which were then falling. The second party was in much the same condition, the ladies having been placed into hollow trees. As to the third party, we have not heard how they were discovered. The clothes of both ladies and gentlemen were in such a pickle, that they could not have been disposed of at rag-fair. In all, this exploring expedition, we fancy, has quite satisfied each and all of the party. The most extraordinary part of it is this, the Surveyor-General was one of the explorers, and with all his knowledge of land surveying, trigonometry, and right lines, he could not discover what was a straight line; but he certainly did discover that it took from Friday morning to Sunday evening to form a circle, the extremes of which were Secheron and Mount Wellington.

**THE WEATHER.**—The heat has been oppressive, the thermometer standing as high as 128, it reached 132 at one period. In consequence of this oppressive weather, most of the gardens have suffered very considerably; the gooseberries and apples look half boiled or toasted, and the raspberries are blighted, and the currants drop off half ripe. On Saturday, the weather was also extremely oppressive, and towards evening the atmosphere threatened a tempest. During the evening, the

lightning was most alarming, and a little after midnight the rain poured down in torrents. Never, in the recollection of the oldest settlers, was the heat so oppressive as on Friday—business of all kinds was at a complete stand still.—(Close of Dec.)

**CAPT. FORSTER.**—By the *Gazette*, we learn that his Excellency has been pleased to appoint Captain Forster as Chairman of the Bench of Magistrates. We are sorry to say, that in this colony the magistracy are not allowed to have a will of their own, and that even a nomination of their leader is not permitted to them.

### LAUNCESTON.

**LOYAL ADDRESSES.—PUBLIC MEETING.**—A few of the inhabitants assembled at the Court-house, December 26th, for the purpose of considering Addresses to her Majesty and the Queen Dowager. William G. Sams, Esq., Under Sheriff, in the chair; who, in stating the purport of the meeting, read a letter received by him from the Committee at Hobart Town, accompanying copies of the Addresses adopted there, and put it to the meeting, whether or not such Addresses should be adopted as those of the people of Launceston. They were adopted.

**THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.**—The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Montague, is on a visit, we understand, (says the *Corn. Chron.* Jan. 6,) to Mr. Thomas Reibey, of Entally.

**LAUNCESTON SHIPPING TRADE.**—There are, (says the *Cornwall Chronicle*, Dec. 23rd,) now in the river upwards of seventeen hundred tons of shipping, bound for the Port of London alone, besides others trading to places of nearer proximity. This fact, taken in connexion with the still advancing trade of Hobart Town, must, we are sure, create a feeling of surprise, capable only of addition, by considering, that this immediate difference, which only a few years has made in our commercial importance, is unproductive of that increase of prosperity, so naturally to be inferred as the inevitable consequence. Upon a little reflection, however, our surprise will in a great measure subside—we shall perceive that the “vampire” system to which we have been exposed—and the crooked policy by which we have been governed, is the sole cause of a phenomenon so monstrous and unnatural. Great Britain appears to be treating us as Saturn treated his children—begetting, and then devouring them. Every year brings with it some additional demand made by its KING PARENT on the exhausted resources of this ill-fated colony. We are scarcely recovered from the panic into which we were thrown, by being saddled with the expense of the police department, before we are petrified with the intelligence, that four or five thousand pounds more, will for the time to come, be annually extracted from the pockets of the colonists, for the maintenance of 268 convicts employed upon the roads;—we hope that gangs of them will not now, as formerly, be lent to gentlemen residing near the scene of their labours, for weeks or months together, to forward the improvement of their private estates.

**COLONIAL MARINE.**—A report was very current about town during the past week, that orders have been received from home, that the expense of the Colonial Marine shall in future be borne by the Colonial Fund. We hesitate not to declare, that in the absence of a Local Legislature, such a charge amounts to nothing short of the actual plunder of the Colonists, if the present system is to be continued, and the numerous scions of accursed patronage are to be maintained in idleness.—*Cornwall Chronicle* (January 6).

**MEETING FOR ELECTING CHURCHWARDENS.**—Towards the end of December last a Vestry Meeting was held at St. John's Church, for the purpose of electing Churchwardens for the ensuing year. Dr. Browne was called upon to nominate the gentleman whom he was entitled by the Act to name as one of the three Churchwardens, to which the Rev. Gentleman replied that he wished the popular election to be first decided. Several gentlemen were variously proposed, but declined the office, and Dr. Browne being again solicited to name some person, requested Mr. Priaux to accept office as one of the required number furnished by his appointment. Mr. Underwood was then unanimously elected as another, and Mr. William Henty as a third.

**BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.**—The third Annual Meeting of the Launceston Benevolent Society was holden, December 28th, at the Infant School-house. W. E. Lawrence, Esq., was in the Chair. The Report read by the Secretary informed us of the increasing usefulness of the Institution; but we regret to find that the treasurer is again in advance about £90. Several gentlemen addressed the audience. A collection was made after the meeting, towards the liquidation of the debt, which amounted, we understand, to £37, and lists are to be left at the Banks for the same purpose.—*Advertiser*.

**CHARGES AGAINST THE PORT OFFICER.**—In the last number of this Journal, (the *Cornwall Chronicle*, Dec. 30th,) we acknowledged the receipt of a document from Mr. Corthwaite John Colpoys Ommaney, purporting to be a copy of a petition from that individual to his Excellency Sir John Franklin, upon the subject, as we supposed it to be, of his incarceration in Her Majesty's Gaol, for the want of sureties required from him for his good behaviour. Upon a perusal of the document we find it to contain charges of a most serious nature against the Port Officer, the whole of which we trust are groundless. It is not our province to judge any Public Officer charged with violating the trusts reposed in him—we think, however, that a gentleman conscious of rectitude, would rather court the strictest investigation into his conduct, than avoid it, and understanding that his Excellency is in possession of the document, addressed to him by Mr. Ommaney, we shall not further interfere in the matter.

**NEW COURT HOUSE.**—The foundation has been commenced laying for a Court House, at the corner of Wellington and Patterson-streets, near to the Gaol and Military Barracks. This building will be completed in about fifteen or eighteen months. A few houses adapted for the accommodation of private families, are much wanted in the town at present.

### Cape of Good Hope.

**INSURRECTION.—MURDER OF LIEUTENANT CROWE.**—We are happy to state, says the *South African Commercial Advertiser*, March 10, that the mutineers (Cape Regiment—sixteen in number) who, after murdering Lieutenant Crowe, had fled into the bush, or into Cafferland, have been nearly all apprehended, and that after a minute investigation by the Lieutenant-Governor into the circumstances connected with this horrid transaction, no connection or understanding between any of the Caffor Chiefs and the Mutineers has been proved. Umkaye and Eno's white Son, were the chiefs suspected, and though it would be premature to conclude that such a suspicion was wholly groundless, yet as it has been ascertained that the statements on which the suspicion rested at first, such as their having destroyed their gardens and prepared for war, turn out to be untrue, we think the Lieutenant-Governor acted wisely in receiving Umkaye's denial of all participation in the atrocious design, and his promise to seize the deserters if found in his territory, as satisfactory in the meantime. On the trial of the mutineers the whole truth will probably come to light. It is in Umkaye's favour that he came to the Lieutenant-Governor at the Military Post as soon as he was sent for, though he knew that the affair was there undergoing an investigation; and that though the news had spread through Cafferland no excitement whatever had been observed at any of the kraals. Umkaye, by himself, is nobody, and it can scarcely be supposed that he would be so mad as to make war without communicating with the other chiefs. Not the slightest indication of any such communication, however, has been discovered. Had any of the chiefs been prepared to act with the mutineers, as soon as the news spread that the mutiny had commenced, some movement would infallibly have taken place. To this we may add that the mutineers, though pressed by hunger, and vigilantly pursued within the Colony, did not think Cafferland a safe place of refuge. They intended to have plundered a Colonial farm, and then to have forced a retreat beyond the Orange River.

We learn farther that the Lieutenant-Governor, after dismissing Umkaye, proceeded to visit the different chiefs bordering on the frontier, accompanied by Mr. Shepstone, the interpreter, and two orderly dragoons. This mark of confidence at such a moment, will not be thrown away on these men. Every one of them expressed their abhorrence of the mutiny, and spoke with contempt of "*Bushmen*" taking an English post. The Caffer Chief Stock said that some of the deserters had come to him and told him that the whole regiment was in arms against the Government; but he said to them, "my Kraal is an English Kraal. If you are against the English, you are against me:" upon which they went away. Macomo and Tyall expressed the same sentiments. We understand that Macomo, in conclusion, thus addressed the Lieutenant-Governor:—"You are a Caffer, I am an Englishman. We are now one. Our hearts are one, and so it must remain." We trust it will



remain so, and that this lamentable occurrence will eventually produce beneficial results. It will lead to a review of the service on the Frontier, which is unquestionably a severe one—we mean one that subjects the discipline and morals of the soldier to a severe test.

**CAFFRE DEPREDATIONS.**—By the *Graham's Town Journal* (March 1st) we find that depredations on the cattle of the farmers were still increasing, though no serious robberies had latterly been effected.

**RUMOURED CALAMITY TO THE EMIGRANT FARMERS.**—Letters had been received (March 7) in Cape Town, stating that a rumour which had reached the Colony some time ago, respecting a calamity which had befallen the Emigrant Boers, had been confirmed, but the particulars have not yet been ascertained. The rumour amounts simply to this, that a division of the Emigrants on their way to Port Natal, has been cut off by some of the Native Tribes. The place where this occurred is not mentioned, but one letter states that they were defeated by the "Caffers." As letters from Cafferland make no mention of the affair, it may be suspected that the powerful and warlike tribes beyond the Kei must have turned their eyes towards these tempting caravans. There is, however, another report afloat, that Dingaan, himself, has attacked the main party under Retief. In whatever point of view (says the *Advertiser*) we have been able to regard this irruption of the Colonists into the Interior, we have never had the slightest doubt as to its immediate effects. Bloodshed and devastation must mark its progress, and it can end no otherwise than in the ruin and dispersion of the unhappy people who have so wantonly renounced the support and protection of their lawful government.

**THE EMIGRANT FARMERS, (Jan. 7).**—We learn that nearly all the emigrant farmers have safely crossed the Draakberg, and are now in the country of Natal. The cavalcade is described as most imposing. The number of sheep, horses, and cattle which they have with them, is said to be quite incredible. They are treating, it is said, with the Amaponda Chief, Faen, for the purchase of the extensive and beautiful tract of unoccupied country, lying between the Umzimvoobo and Umzimcoolu.

**OPERATIONS OF THE EMIGRANT FARMERS.**—(*Extract of a letter from Graaff-Reinet, Jan. 23d, 1838.*)—"Andries Pretorius and his party have returned from Port Natal, and are so pleased with every thing they saw, that they intend taking leave of us finally in as short a time as will be possible to get their affairs in order. It is pretty certain that a considerable part of our burghers will go with them, and we begin to apprehend that the district will become exposed to the easy prey of our privileged travellers, the vagrants. We have also news from the Winterveld and Middenveld, that *more than half* the inhabitants have already moved off over the Great River, and that there is very little probability of their returning. Valuable farms are sold or offered for sale in that direction for mere trifles, and where they cannot find purchasers, they will be left to be occupied by whoever may choose to do so. Fears are entertained that as soon as our northern frontiers shall be thus abandoned, hordes of Bushmen, Bechuanas, and other foreigners will close in upon us, and that emigration will soon become general throughout the district.

"I find in Mr. Fairbairn's Paper, that we may soon expect some emigrants from England to fill up the vacancies made by our farmers! Pray tell him to get them sent here forthwith, lest they may find those vacancies occupied by the time they arrive by the favourites of the land, who may perhaps be disposed to dispute with them—if not the possession of land—at least that of live stock of whatever nature." From another hand we have the following important intelligence, under date Graaff-Reinet, 23d Jan., 1838:—"The whole of the district is set in commotion by the return of the deputation of boers from Natal, (Messrs. Pretorius and others), bringing such accounts of prosperity and peace that the whole population here is mad to join them; and no one can doubt that a more extensive emigration will commence in three months' time than can be imagined. These men are all opulent and influential, and it must be a serious loss to the colony whenever such men take their departure. They spent new year's day in boats upon the Bay of Natal, and arrived at their homes on the evening of the 18th, thus performing the journey in horse waggons in seventeen days. They had the gratification to meet Retief returning with the cattle stolen from Dingaan by the Mantatee chief, whom he took prisoner; so that, in all probability, friendly relations are by this time established between the emigrants and Dingaan."—(*Graham's Town Journal*, Feb. 1st, 1838.)

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**—We find that by a Proclamation respecting the Legislative Council, the former Executive and Legislative Council are extinguished, and



revived with some alterations by Letters Patent. In March, the new Sunday Ordinance was read a second time.

OFFENCES BEYOND THE FRONTIER.—*Decision.* In the Supreme Court, (Feb.) the Judges gave their decision on this important question at law. (See *Cape Synopsis*, page 451). The Court decided that cases of offences beyond the frontier cannot be brought to trial before the Court of the Colony. The act on the subject will therefore have to be amended.

STOCKENSTROM v. CAMPBELL, (for Libel; Supreme Court, March 10.)—The Cape papers to this date were filled with the details of this trial, which was of some importance. The defendant having accused the plaintiff of shooting a Caffre twenty-five years ago. The trial was not over by last accounts.

MISSIONARY INSTITUTIONS.—On 12th February, the Annual Meeting of the London Missionary Society (Auxiliary) in Cape Town, was held in Union Chapel, Church-square, the Rev. Dr. Adamson in the Chair. The Report contained a statistical account of the numerous Stations supported by the Society in South Africa. It is to be regretted that Government has never yet favoured the public with a similar review of the state of Education in the establishments under its charge. Had this been done annually (says the *Advertiser*) as the Colony had a right to expect, we should not have been obliged to blush at the humiliating contrast now exhibited between the Government and the Missionary Schools, nor have heard it affirmed without the fear of contradiction, that there are twice as many more pupils at the Missionary Schools in Kat River Field-Cornetcy alone, than in all the Public Schools of the Colony!

The meeting was addressed by Mr. Read, the Rev. Dr. Adamson, Mr. Peare, Mr. Locko, Mr. Elliott, Jan Tzatzoe, and Dr. Philip, and we scarcely recollect a similar meeting where the great cause of Christian Missions among the heathen was more effectively illustrated and maintained.

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE CAPE.—Mr. John Bell, the Secretary to Government, had forwarded to the Public Library a code of directions for selecting and preserving specimens of the Natural History of the Colony, which latter had been applied for by the Trustees of the British Museum, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

DR. MURRAY.—The Civil Medical Practitioners of Cape Town, have presented Dr. Murray with a handsome Snuff Box, as a token of their esteem and regard, previous to his departure from the Colony.

## ASIATIC REGISTER.

### Calcutta.

#### ABSTRACTS OF DRAFT ACTS READ IN COUNCIL.

TOLL AT BHORE GHAUT—LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT. (March 5.)—Enacting, that toll (on every Palanquin 1 rupee,) (on every laden bullock, 6 Pice) shall be levied at the Toll Gate, of the Bhore Ghaut, (read 1st time.)

POWERS OF ZILLAH COURTS—(March 5.)—Enacting, that it shall be lawful for a judge of any Zillah or City Court, within the territories of the Presidency, to exercise the powers vested in a single judge of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, (read first time.)

FINES.—LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, 12TH MARCH.—On the 12th March, 1838, enacted, that it shall be competent to the session judges within the Presidency of Bombay, in adjudging a sentence of fine, to award such fine or any part of such fine, in compensation to the party who may have been injured; in like manner as it is competent to magistrates to award fines, under clause 1st, section XIII. regulation XII. of 1827, of the Bombay code, for general information. To be re-considered at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India, after 24th of April next.

FUNCTIONARIES OF KUMAON. (12th March).—Enacted, that regulation K. 1817, of the Bengal code, shall be repealed.—And enacted, that the functionaries who are or may be appointed in province of Kumaon, be henceforth placed under the control and superintendence, in civil cases, of the court of sudder

dewanny adawlut at Allahabad, in criminal cases, of the court of nizamat adawlut at Allahabad, and in revenue cases, of the sudder board of revenue at Allahabad; and that such control and superintendence shall be exercised in conformity with such instructions as the said functionaries may have received, or may hereafter receive, from the Government of the North Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William. To be re-considered at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India, after 24th day of April next.

### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

**PARTING TRIBUTE FROM GOVERNMENT TO SIR C. METCALFE.**—*General Department*, 12th March.—The right honourable the Governor-General has suggested, and the honourable the President in Council concurs in the opinion, that the time is arrived (Sir C. Metcalfe having departed from India) for paying a parting tribute of applause to the public services of that distinguished officer. It would be superfluous to enter into an enumeration of the several situations filled by one so long and so well known to the Indian community. It is sufficient to state, that at a very early period of his service, he was selected on account of his merits alone, for the discharge of the most important and difficult duties; that the mode in which he acquitted himself of such trusts, amply justified the implicit confidence reposed in him by Government, and that by a long and uninterrupted career of zealous, able, and honorable exertions, he attained the highest office in the state, and was honored by a conspicuous token of the favour of his sovereign.

**QUEEN'S TROOPS—RESTORATION OF SERVICE.**—*Head Quarters, Simla*, 15th February.—For the information of Her Majesty's troops in India :—*Horse Guards*, August 30, 1837.

The General Commanding in Chief desires, that all recommendations for the restoration of service, forfeited by either non-commissioned officers, or soldiers, may be accompanied by a correct transcript of the record of the service of the individual, on a separate sheet, according to the form issued by the 'War Office, on the 21st March, 1837. By command, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN MACDONALD, A. G.

**PAY OF PRIVATES—LETTER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.**—*War Office*, 30th September, 1837. Sir,—It having been ascertained that sums of money paid to soldiers on their discharge for arrears of pay, or advance of pension, are frequently squandered before the men arrived at their places of residence, I am directed by the Secretary at War to acquaint you, that arrangements have been made, with the concurrence of the General Commanding-in-Chief, for deferring the payment of such sums until the men shall have reached their destinations, and to suggest, that similar directions should be given to the agent of the regiment under your command, in regard to any payments to be made to discharged men, either on account of family remittances, or out of any regimental fund which may exist, from which contributions are made to men on their discharge. I have, &c.

(Signed)

L. SULIVAN, &c.

**OUDE AUXILIARY FORCE—GENERAL ORDER BY THE RESIDENT AT LUCKNOW.**—*Lucknow Residency*, 27th January, 1838.—It having been decided upon by the Government of India, in concert with His Majesty the King of Oude, that a force shall be levied within the dominions of the latter, to be denominated "the Oude Auxiliary Force;" the orders and instructions, founded upon resolutions already passed in the Political and Military Departments by the Right Honorable the Governor General, are issued by the Resident at Lucknow to give immediate effect to the measure.

[Here follow the names of officers enrolled in this Force, already published in our Register; as they will continue to be whenever gazetted in India. Also abstracts exhibiting the numerical strength of corps, with various other particulars of an unimportant nature. The Force is modelled on the same general principle observed in the British army.]

**ORDER FOR PROVISION OF OFFICERS, &c. (COMMISSIONED AND NON-COMMISSIONED,) FOR THE OUDE FORCE.**—*Head Quarters, Simla*, 6th January, 1838.—The Commander-in-Chief authorizes volunteers being called for, for the purpose of providing commissioned and non-commissioned officers for the Oude Auxiliary Force, about to be raised. 2. It is to be distinctly explained to the men who may volunteer, that they are to consider themselves, from the date of their being struck off the strength of their present regiments, as servants of the King of Oude; and that the

privilege allowed to soldiers of the Company's regular army, of preferring complaints through their officers to the Resident at Lucknow, respecting their village affairs or disputes, will not be granted to any persons of the Oude Auxiliary Force; but that all such matters must be adjusted by the native Government, as in the cases of other Oude subjects in His Majesty's military service. 3. The pay of the troops of the Oude Auxiliary Force will be the same as that fixed for the local corps in the Bengal army. 4. The native officers and privates will be entitled to the benefit of the pension establishment, after a service of not less than twenty-nine years, if pronounced by a committee of medical officers unfit for further military duty. The scale of pension to correspond in amount with that granted to local troops on this establishment. 5. The men who may volunteer from corps of the line, for promotion into the force, if they have already served fifteen years, will receive, when invalided, either the pension to which they would now be entitled if transferred from their present corps to the invalid establishment, or to such pension as they would acquire if in a local corps, whichever may be the highest. Volunteers who have not served fifteen years in the line, will count their first service in respect to pension, as locals. 6. Commanding officers of corps, from which volunteering is permitted, will be careful to transfer only such men as may be fit for the advanced rank which they are about to attain, giving preference to old and deserving officers and soldiers. 7. Descriptive rolls of native officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, to be prepared. 8. The volunteers are to be paid up, and struck off the strength of their respective regiments, from the date of the publication of this order at the headquarters of their corps; and are to be directed to assemble, the drafts for the cavalry, gundauze, and 1st regiment of infantry, at Sultaupore; and for the 2d regiment of infantry, at Scetapore.

**THE JUNGLE MEHALS.**—*Head Quarters, Simla, January 20th, 1838.*—The Civil Officers of Government having represented that distress and inconvenience have been occasioned in the country called the Jungle Mehals, in the vicinity of part of the new road from Burdwan towards Benares, by demands having been made, by troops marching through it, for coolies and hackeries, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has directed that in future Officers in command of regiments or detachments will take care to supply themselves with the requisite means of transport at Burdwan and Sheerghally respectively, so that no demands may be made on the villages in the newly settled country referred to.

**STAFF NOMINATIONS TO DETACHMENTS.**—*Head Quarters, Simla, January 30th, 1838.*—Notified that whenever a detachment is sent from a regiment, the strength of which renders the services of an adjutant requisite, the nomination is to be made by the officer commanding the regiment previous to the departure of the party.

**SALT DUTY.**—*Separate Department, January 24th.*—Declared that exporters of this article from any port or place of manufacture in the Bombay Presidency, for import at Calcutta, will be allowed credit in settling for the import duty at Calcutta, for any amount of duty duly certified to have been paid on such salt at Bombay.

**PILOTS—ADDITIONAL RULE.**—*General Department, January 24th.*—The allowances stated in the rules, 3rd January, as to be drawn by members of the Pilot Service, will be paid in sicea rupees to those members only who were in the Service before the 17th June, 1835, and to those who entered the service after that date they will be passed the same amount in Company's rupees. The passage-money to members of the Pilot Service, of both the above classes, will be passed in Company's rupees.

**COLONEL ROPER'S MEMORIAL FOR RETIRING ADVANTAGES.**—*Head Quarters, Simla, February 2nd.*—The Hon. the Court of Directors have declined to comply with the prayer of the memorial from Colonel V. Roper and other officers, of the 29th December, 1836, (praying that the three years granted for furlough might be included in the periods prescribed by the Court, as entitling their officers to pensions); but have at the same time granted additional advantages to the senior officers of the army, in respect of retiring pension, as announced in General Orders, No. 258.

**ENTITLED TO FRANKING.** (Feb. 14th.)—Additions to the list of public officers entitled to frank official correspondence appended to the Post Office Rules. *Joint remount Agent, Bombay; Officers appointed by Government to conduct Special Inquiries or Researches; Registrar of Shipping, on Her Majesty's Service; Opium Agent, Deputy, and Sub-Deputy Opium Agent; the Archdeacon of either Presidency.*



## COURT MARTIAL.

CORNET E. ROCHE, H. M.'s 3rd L. D. (16th Feb.)—At a general Court-martial held at Fort William, on the 22nd of January, 1838, Cornet E. Roche, of H. M.'s 3d L. D., was arraigned on the following charge:—"For conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in having, on the night of the 12th of October, 1837, grossly insulted Mr. Henry Pownall Sawell, third mate of the ship *Thomas Grenville*, by striking him a blow which knocked him down. *Finding*—"Guilty of the assault, but the Court taking into consideration the great and continued provocation received by Cornet Roche, fully acquit him of the remainder of the charge. *Sentence*—"To be severely reprimanded in such manner as His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to direct." Approved, &c.

*Remarks by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.*—The sentence of the Court-martial being, that the prisoner Cornet E. Roche should be severely reprimanded, he is to consider himself reprimanded by me accordingly. At the same time, however, that I issue this reprimand, I must remark, that the interference of Mr. Sawell, the third mate of the ship *Thomas Grenville*, with Cornet Roche, and the gross and vulgar language used by him, both with reference to the Irish generally, and to the Cornet personally, (which language formed the probable ground for the subsequent proceedings,) go far to extenuate the Cornet's misconduct. To be released from arrest, and to return to duty.

## APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &amp;c.

## Civil.

Nov. 21.—Mr. F. Arrouch to be dep. coll. in zillah Sarun.

Dec. 9.—Cornet E. J. Robinson to be assist. to agent to Commr. at Delhi.

11. Lieut. A. Ramsay, 34th N. I., to be an assist. to Commr. in Kumaon.

13. Mr. W. R. Timins to officiate as magistrate and collector of Budaon.

— Mr. R. Montgomery to officiate as mag. and collr. of Allahabad.

— Mr. H. C. Tuokor to take charge of Mr. Montgomery's late office till further orders.

— Mr. E. T. Colvin to be assist. under commr. of Meerut division.

— Mr. J. J. W. Taunton, to offic. as mag. and coll. of Ghazepore.

— Mr. M. Smith, to officiate for Mr. Taunton, in his late duties.

16. Mr. E. H. C. Monckton, to be an assistant under com. of Rohilkund div.

— Mr. E. P. Smith, to continue to officiate as com. of Benares div. during absence of Mr. Currie.

19. Major Cameron, 1st assistant to resident at Hyderabad, to receive charge from Lieut.-Col. Stewart, and to officiate as resident until further orders.

29. Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton, to officiate as com. of Agra division.

Jan. 3.—Lieut. Dobbs, 3d Assist. to Com. for Govt. of Territories of H. H. the Sajadah of Mysore to be superint. of

Nuggur div. v. Mr. H. Stokes resigned. Lieut. Dobbs to continue to officiate as superint. of Chittle droog div. till further orders.

4. Lieut. R. Morrieson, 52d N. I., to be assist. to agent to Gov. Gen. for states of Rajpootana, v. Lieut. Conolly.

10. Mr. H. Aubert to officiate v. Adam, for Mr. J. B. Marriage, as clerk to Committee for controlling stationery expenditure.

15. Capt. J. W. Douglas to be 2d assist. to Resident at Indore, from date of Maj. Johnston's resignation.

16. Mr. A. Ogilvie to be collr. of zillah Nuddea, v. Mr. H. P. Russell, (to England on furlough).

— Mr. J. A. F. Hawkins, to be regr. of Courts of Sudder Dewanny, and Nizamut Adawlat, from 10 Jan., v. Mr. J. F. M. Reid.

— Mr. J. F. Cathcart, to be civil and session Judge of Purneah, v. Golding.

— Mr. B. Golding, to be ditto ditto of Jessore, v. Cathcart.

— Mr. D. Pringle, to officiate as com. of revenue, of Jessore div. till relieved by Mr. Dampier.

— Mr. A. E. Campbell, to be dep. coll. in 24 purgunnahs.

18. Mr. J. Dunbar, furl. to Cape for health.

20. Second Lieut. S. Pott, who was appointed in general orders 16th Oct. last, assist. to superint. of Feroze Shahs Canal,



re-app. as assist. to the supt. of the Burdwan and Benares road.

— 2d Lieut. C. L. Spitta, eng. to be acting assist. to superintendent of canals west of the Jumna.

24. The Hon. W. H. L. Melville, retired from the service.

— Mr. C. R. Martin, ditto.

— Lieut.-Col. Burney, resident at Ava, two months' leave of absence.

29. Mr. R. Cathcart, to officiate till further orders as an add. Judge in Rohilcund, and to hold the sessions in zillahs Shahjehanpore and Dudaon.

30. Mr. J. R. Hutchinson, to be a temp. jud. of cts. of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, in room of Mr. D. C. Smyth.

31. Lieut.-Col. Caulfield, superint. of Mysore Princes, to be agent to Gov.-Gen. at Moorshedabad, v. the Hon. Mr. Melville, resigned.

— Capt. Ouscley, to take charge of office of superint. of Mysore Princes, retaining his present office till furth. orders.

— Mr. G. Gough, furl. to Cape, or N. S. Wales for two years, for health.

— Sir C. D'Oyley, Bart., retired from the service.

— Mr. John Masters, ditto.

Feb. 5.—Mr. G. Alexander, to act for Mr. J. F. M. Reid, as postmaster-general during his absence.

— Mr. H. Armstrong, to officiate as judge of zillah Etawah.

— Mr. E. H. C. Monckton, to officiate as mag. and coll. of Futtehpore, during absence of Mr. H. Armstrong at Etawah, or till further orders.

— Mr. G. D. Raikes, to be an assistant under commis. of Allahabad division.

10. Mr. R. E. Cunliffe, to officiate till further orders as coll. of Patna, v. Mr. J. S. Dumergue.

13. Mr. W. B. Jackson, to be com. of rev. of 14th or Moorshedabad division.

14. The Hon. Sir E. Ryan, Kt., has taken his seat as president of the general com. of public instruction.

— Mr. D. Scott, retired from the service from 1st Feb.

— Mr. G. R. Berney, do. from 10th do.

— Mr. G. Adams, furl. to Europe.

— Mr. G. Edmonstone, Jun., to proceed to Mirzapore and study the Oriental Languages, under Mr. W. Woodcock.

20. Mr. R. P. Harrison to exercise powers of joint mag. and dep. collr. in zillah Chittagong.

— Mr. T. R. Davidson, Com. of Rev. of 18th or Patna, div. furl. for two years, to proceed to Cape of Good Hope, on med. cert.

21. Mr. A. Cumming, employed in N. W. Prov. furl. to England, med. cert.

22. Mr. J. J. W. Taunton to be mag.

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and collector of Hameerpore from 29th Jan.

22. Mr. G. P. Thompson to officiate as judge of Goruckpore, during absence of Mr. Jackson, or till further orders, and to retain charge of his present app. of special commissioner.

— In consequence of the certified illness of Mr. R. C. Glyn and the heavy press of business now pending in the sessions court in his jurisdiction, Mr. M. J. Tierney is appointed to officiate as judge at Meerut, till Mr. Glyn is able to resume charge of his office, or till further orders.

— Mr. H. M. Alexander will officiate as mag. and coll. of Boolundshuhur, during Mr. Tierney's absence.

— Mr. J. Neave to try the commitments at Boolundshuhur.

24. Mr. W. Crawford, mag. and coll. of Moozuffernuggur, leave for six months on medical certificate.

— Mr. H. W. Deane to officiate as mag. and coll. of Moozuffernuggur, during Mr. Crawford's absence on leave, or till further orders.

— Mr. G. Paton, M. D., officiating civil assist.-surg. at Allyghur, to be civil assist.-surgeon at that station.

27. Mr. W. H. Tydd to be dep. coll. in Midnapore and Hidgellee.

— Mr. G. W. Pitt to be do., do., do.

— Mr. C. J. H. Graham, mag. and coll. of Rajeshahy, &c. leave for a month prep. to sea on furlough.

— The Hon. H. B. Devereux, assist. to com. for Government of territories of the Rajah of Mysore, leave five months to sea; sick certificate.

28. Mr. R. B. Thornhill, writer, reported qualified for the public service.

Mar. 1.—Mr. G. Alexander, assumed charge of the general post-office.

2. Brev.-Capt. H. Huddleston, 7th N. I. to officiate as an assist. to com. in Kumaon, during Lieut. A. Ramsay's absence on medical certificate.

— Lieut. J. Duncan, 26th N. I., to be assist. to agent to Gov.-Gen. in Saugor and Nerbudda territories, v. Cornet C. G. Fagan, permitted to resign.

6. Mr. R. B. Thornhill, to be an assist. under com. of Jessore division.

— Mr. R. P. Singor, to be dep. coll. in Midnapore.

7. Mr. J. H. Astell, confirmed in appointment of sen. member of H. C.'s financial agency at Canton, from date of Mr. Jackson's resignation, viz. 18th Nov.

— Mr. H. M. Clarke, confirmed in appointment of 2d member of do., do., ditto.

9. Mr. J. Davidson to officiate as agent to Gov. Gen. at Bareilly.

**Ecclesiastical.**

**Nov. 3.**—The Rev. J. Vaughan, Chaplain, to be surrogate at Dinapore, in the archdeaconry of Calcutta, for granting episcopal licences of marriage.

**Jan. 15.**—Rev. H. S. Fisher to officiate as junior pres. chaplain.

— Rev. J. C. Proby, furl. to Europe.

**27.** The Rev. J. J. Tucker, Chaplain of Saugor, leave 12 months to visit the hills on medical certificate.

**Feb. 14.**—The Rev. H. S. Fisher to be senior pres. chap., chap. to the gaol, and district chaplain, at Berhampore from 6th Dec. last, and to continue officiating as junior pres. chaplain till further orders.

— Mr. M. A. Bignell to perform duties of registrar of archdeaconry of Calcutta for Mr. W. H. Abbott, on leave, 2 months, private affairs.

**17.** The Rev. W. Palmer, Chaplain, of Nusseerabad, placed at disposal of Hon. dep. Governor of Bengal.

— The Rev. A. Hammond to be chaplain of Ghazepore.

— The Rev. Mr. Eteson to be assistant-chaplain of Cawnpore.

— The Rev. Mr. Brooke to officiate as chaplain of Mhow.

**28.** The Rev. J. Bell, dist. Chaplain of Mhow, reported his return to the Bengal pres. from Singapore on the 27th Jan.

**March 3.**—Rev. J. Bell, Chaplain on the Bengal estab., to Europe on furlough, from date of sailing of the ship *Zenobia*.

**Military.**

**Dec. 29.**—Ens. C. G. Wash, 14th N. I., leave 6 months, from 26th Jan. to 25th July, 1838, to visit Calcutta and Cherra Poonjee, on priv. affairs, prep. to furl.

— Lieut. and Adj. W. Smith, 19th N. I., leave for 3 months to visit Pres. on mod. cert., prep. to furlough.

**Jan. 7.**—Lieut. R. Waller, acting Adj. to 1st brig., to perform duties of adj. to div. in room of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. J. Cookson, resign. (Sirhind div. ord. confirmed.)

— Lieut. A. Stewart, European regt., to charge of a detachment of recruits for that corps, and to proceed with it by water to Agra, (confirmed.)

— Capt. R. Aitken, invalided, is permitted to reside in the hills north of Deyrah, and draw his pay from Meerut office.

**9.** Capt. S. P. C. Humfrays, 36th N. I., to be brig. maj. to troops serving under command.

**10.** Capt. J. Hewett, of 52d N. I., to officiate as dep. judge adv. at an European court-martial, assembled at Nusseerabad. (Rajpootanah dist. ord. conf.)

**10.** Lieut. W. I. Mackeson, 19th N. I., to act as adj., v. Smith, on leave of abs. (confirmed.)

— Lieut. F. Gaitskell, from the 3d bat. art., to be adj. and quarter-mastr., 4th bat. v. Cardew, dec.

— Major-General Sir R. Stevenson, K. C. B., command. Cawnpore div., leave from 1st Jan., 1838, to 8th Dec., 1838, to visit Simla, on med. cert.

— Lieut. and Adj. F. E. Smith, 69th N. I., leave in extension to visit Pres., on med. cert., prep. to furlough.

**11.** Lieut. W. Master, 7th L. C., furl. to Europe, private affairs.

— The Pres. div. order of 29th Dec., directing the undermentioned Cornets and Ensigns, lately admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the corps specified opposite their names, is confirmed:—

Cornet J. J. Golloway, with the 5th regt. L. C. at Cawnpore; Cornet J. Munro, ditto 5th ditto; Cornet R. Christie, ditto 8th ditto, Sultanpore, Benares; Ensign J. P. P. T. Hawkey, ditto 65th regt. N. I., at Berhampore; Ensign W. Mayne, ditto 4th ditto, Goruckpore; Ens. A. Robinson, ditto 65th ditto, Berhampore; Ens. J. C. Fitzmaurice, ditto 51st ditto, Dinapore; Ens. R. J. Farre, ditto 62d ditto, Cawnpore; Ens. O. Cavenagh, ditto 31st ditto, Allahabad; Ens. W. W. D. Voyle, ditto 5th ditto, Secrole, Benares; Ens. D. C. Shute, ditto 65th ditto, Berhampore; Ens. A. Carrington, ditto 1st ditto, Saugor; Ens. A. Turner, ditto 1st ditto, ditto; Ens. B. M. Loveday, ditto, 31st ditto, Agra.

**12.** Capt. G. R. Crawford, from 3rd comp. 3d bat., to 4th comp. 3d bat.

— Capt. W. J. Macvitie, from 4th comp. 3d bat., to 3d comp. 3d bat.

— 1st Lieut. E. H. Ludlow, (on furl.) from 4th comp. 1st bat., to 1st comp. 4th battalion.

— 1st Lieut. F. B. Boileau, (on furl.) from 3d troop 3d brig., to 6th comp. 7th battalion.

— 1st Lieut. G. T. Graham, from 1st comp. 4th bat., to 1st comp. 2d bat.

— 1st Lieut. F. C. Burnott, (on furl.) from 6th comp. 7th bat., to 4th comp. 1st bat.

— 2d Lieut. W. K. Warner, from 3d comp. 3d bat., to 1st comp. 6th bat.

— 2d Lieut. C. Boulton, from 1st comp. 6th bat., to 4th comp. 1st bat.

— 2d Lieut. E. Kaye, from 1st comp. 4th bat., to 3d comp. 3d bat.

— 2d Lieut. Kaye will do duty at Dum-Dum, until the conclusion of the practice season.

— Ens. J. I. Mainwaring at his own

request, removed from R. W. Eur. reg., to 42d reg. of N. I., at Bareilly.

— The following Ensigns, to whom rank was assigned in Government General Orders, of the 29th Dec., are posted to corps specified opposite their respective names, and directed to join:—

Ensigns R. W. H. Fanshawe, R. W. Eur. reg., at Agra; W. Mayne, 49th reg. of N. I., at Neemuch; O. Cavenagh, 32d reg. of N. I., at Dacca; T. Cole, 2d reg. of N. I., at Barrackpore; A. Turner, 1st reg. of N. I., at Saugor; J. Pattullo, (not arrived,) R. W. Eur. reg., at Agra; D. C. Shute, 19th reg. of N. I., at Cuttack; J. C. Lamb, 52d reg. N. I., at Nusseerabad; C. P. Trower, 23d reg. of N. I., at Agra; A. Carrington, 24th reg. of N. I., at Midnapore; H. J. W. Carter, 66th reg. of N. I., at Hussingabad; R. J. Farre, 72d reg. of N. I., at Mhow; B. M. Loveday, 15th reg. of N. I., at Barrackpore; J. K. Forbes, 10th reg. of N. I., at Lucknow; W. W. D. Voyle, 9th reg. of N. I., at Chittagong; J. C. Fitzmaurice, 2d reg. of N. I., at Lucknow; J. S. Paton, 14th reg. of N. I., at Agra; T. Spankie, B. A., 48th reg. of N. I., at Delhi; J. Robinson, 69th reg. of N. I., at Saugor; P. H. K. Dewaaf, 34th reg. of N. I., at Futtehghurh; H. A. Sandeman, 49th reg. of N. I., at Neemuch; A. C. Plowden, 50th reg. of N. I., under orders for Mirzapore; A. Skene, (on leave to V. D. L.) 68th reg. N. I., at Allahabad; M. B. Whish, 29th reg. of N. I., at Bandah; W. Smith, 58th reg. N. I., under orders for Barrackpore; E. Close, 62d reg. N. I., at Dacca; P. Drummond, 22d reg. of N. I., at Nusseerabad; J. G. Stephen, 60th reg. of N. I., at Mhow; D. C. Alston, 26th reg. of N. I., at Meerut; W. Hooper, 12th reg. of N. I., at Barrackpore; F. Mills, 54th reg. of N. I., at Meerut; J. P. P. T. Hawkey, 74th reg. of N. I., under orders for Nusseerabad; J. Clarke, 1st reg. of N. I., at Saugor; R. H. Hicks, R. W. Eur. reg., at Agra; C. P. White, 38th reg. of N. I., Delhi; A. Robinson, 19th reg. N. I., at Cuttack; and W. H. Williams, (not arrived,) 67th reg. of N. I., at Khyouk Phyou, in Arracan.

13. Lieut.-Col. H. Hall, on furlough, posted from 13th to the 52d regiment of N. I.

— Lieut.-Col. G. B. Bell, from 52d to 13th reg. N. I.

— The following officers app. to do duty at convalescent depôt at Landour, during approaching hot season:—

Capt. and Brev. Maj. Squire, H. M.'s 13th L. I.

Lt. and Brev. Capt. Meredith, do., do.

Lieut. C. Sawyer, H. M.'s 3d R. or buffs.

Capt. C. Mudie, ditto, 6th ditto.

Capt. G. H. Boisragon, 72d reg. of N. I.

These officers will join the depôt at Landour by 1st of April, and officers commanding divisions from which convalescents are proceeding, will avail themselves of their services in taking charge of men under orders for the hills.

15. Lieut. W. Kennedy, to act as interp. and quart.-mast., 38th N. I., v. Hollings, on duty (confirmed.)

— Lieut. G. P. Brooke, to act as adj. to L. W. of 68th N. I., during its sep. from head quarters of the reg. (confirmed.)

— Capt. R. Roberts on furlough, removed from 1st troop, 2d brig., to 4th comp. 3d bat. art.

— Capt. G. R. Crawford, 4th comp 3d bat., to 1st troop, 2d brig. art.

— Brev. Capt. J. B. Backhouse, 11 art. from 2d brig., to be adj. and quartm. v. Anderson promoted.

— Major Gen. W. Hopper, art., furl. to Europe private affairs.

— Lieut. W. Smith, 19th N. I., furl. to Europe, health.

— Lieut. G. Abbott, 15th N. I., to be Capt. of a comp., and Ens. G. Sharp to be Lieut. in suc. to Capt. Evans, retired on half pay of his rank.

17. Capt. J. Saunders, 50th N. I., to act as interp. and quar.-m., v. Robertson on duty, (temp. arr. confirmed.)

— Capt. A. M'Kinnon, 42d N. I., leave to pres. prep. to retiring.

— Lieut. F. C. Brooke, to act as adj. to 4th comp. of 7th N. I., during separation regimental H. Q.

— Lieut. V. Eyre, art., to act as adj. and quart.-m. to R. W. 4th bat., v. Graham on duty.

19. Brev. Capt. and quart.-m. McNair, 78th N. I., to act as detach. staff to 70th and 73d regts.

— Lieut.-Col. J. Cheape, engineers, to be exec. eng. of Kurnaul div. of dept. of public works.

— Cornet G. R. Budd, 3d L. C., furl. to Europe, health.

20. Col. V. Dundas, furl. to Europe, private affairs.

— Lieut. T. Wallace, 3d N. I., to do duty at convalescent depôt at Landour, during ensuing hot season.

— Col. W. C. Faithfull, C. B., 29th reg. N. I., furl. to Cape, two years, med. cert.

— Maj. G. D. Stoddart, 8th L. C., pres. pay-mast. furl. to Cape, two years, med. cert.



19. Capt. H. W. Bellew, 56th N. I., dep. assist. quar.-mast. general, furl. to N. S. W., two years, med. cert.

— Capt. T. S. Burt, corps of eng., returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank.

20. Lieut. H. H. Lloyd, to be Capt. of a comp., and Ens. C. H. D. Spread, 72d N. I., to be Lieut. from 7th Feb., in suc. to Capt. C. H. Boisragon, deceased.

22. Capt. P. Craigie, 38th N. I., and 1st assist. to adj. gen., to be dep. adj. gen. of army, with official rank of major, v. Lieut.-Col. Anquetil.

— Brev. Capt. F. Thomas, 73d N. I., furlough to Europe, health.

— Lieut. R. G. Grange, 10th N. I., ditto.

— Capt. H. Patch, 73d N. I., ditto, (via Bombay.)

— Brev. Capt. R. W. Fraser, 45th N. I., to be Capt. of a comp.; and Ens. H. C. Jackson to be Lieut. do. in suc. to Capt. W. Ellis, retired on half pay of his rank.

— Lieut. S. R. Bagshawe, 7th N. I., to have rank of Capt. by Brev., from 18th Jan.

23. Lieut. J. Marshall to act as adj. to L. W. 61st N. I., during its separation from head quarters of corps.

— The following removals and postings made in regt. of art.

— Lieut.-Col. S. Shaw, 1st to 7th bat.; Lieut.-Col. R. Powney, (staff employ) 7th to 1st bat.; Major G. Everest (on do.) 1st to 7th bat.; Major G. N. C. Campbell, 7th to 1st bat.

24. Brev. Maj. H. Sibbald, 41st N. I., to officiate as major of brigade at Barrackpore, on dep. on duty of Capt. Ludlow, as a temp. arrangement till arr. of Brev. Major C. E. Davis, 58th N. I.

— Lieut. and adj. C. Prior, 64th N. I., to act as stat. staff at Saugor, during absence on duty of dep. assist. adj. gen.

26. Lieut. J. Anderson, 44th N. I., to act as adj. to C. W. of corps, during its separation from Hd. Q. of reg.

— Capt. W. Geddes, removed from 2d troop, 3d brig., h. art., to 1st comp., 5th bat., and Capt. C. McMorine removed from latter to former corps.

— Lieut. C. Wright, 1st N. I., to be interpreter and quartermaster.

— Lieut. C. Boulton, to act as adj. to 47th N. I. during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adj. Corfield.

29. Maj. W. Burroughs, Inf.<sup>o</sup> to be Lt.-Col. from 21st Jan., 1838, v. Lieut.-Col. J. Watkins, retired.

— Capt. J. A. Thompson, L. W.<sup>o</sup> Eu. reg., to be maj.; Lt. and Brev.-Capt. T. Lysaght, to be capt. of a comp.; and Ens. E. Magway, to be lieut. from 21st Jan., 1838, in suc. to maj. Burroughs, prom.

29. Capt. F. Abbott, Engrs., exec. eng. 12th or Kurnaul div. department of public works, furl. to Europe; Lieut. G. T. Greene, Engrs., exec. engr. 7th or Cawnpore div. of public works, ditto; Lt. N. A. Parker, 58th reg. N. I., ditto; Lieut. T. C. Walker, 26th reg. N. I., ditto.

— Brev.-Capt. E. Brace, 48th reg. N. I., furl. for one year without pay, on urgent private affairs.

Feb. 1.—Capt. H. Templer, 7th reg. N. I., to officiate as maj. of brig. at Cawnpore, v. Holmes, resigned, (confirmed.)

— Capt. P. Mainwaring, 33d reg. N. I. (doing duty with Sylhet L. I. bat.) who was prom. in Gov. gen. ord. of 18th Dec. last, directed to rejoin corps to which he belongs at Jubbulpore.

— Lieut. E. T. Tierney, to be interp. and quartermaster, 28th N. I.

— Lieut. Interp. and Quarterm. G. Pott, 3d N. I., reported qualified in native languages.

7. Brev.-Col. W. Battine, art., furl. to Europe, private affairs.

— Capt. E. Herring, 57th N. I., ditto.

— Lieut. Z. M. Mallock, art., ditto.

— Lieut. J. Turton, 3d N. I., ditto.

— Lieut. J. Higginson, 58th N. I., do.

— Cadet of cav. A. J. Galloway, admitted on estab. and prom. to cornet.

— Cadets of Inf. W. H. Williams and J. Pattullo, ditto, ditto.

— Lieut.-Col. H. Burney, 16th N. I., furl. to Europe, health.

— Lieut. F. E. Smith, 69th N. I., do.

— Capt. W. J. Symons, art., ditto.

— Ens. C. F. M. Mandy, 34th N. I., furl. to New South Wales, health.

12. Lieut. A. Ramsay, 34th reg. N. I. was appointed on 11th Dec. last, assistant to commissioners in Kumaon.

— Lieut.-Col. J. Stewart, delivered over charge of residency of Hyderabad to Major Cameron on 1st Feb.

15. Lieut. A. C. Rainey, 25th N. I., to officiate as an assist. to polit. agent at Subathoo till further orders.

— Lieut. W. K. Warner, 1st comp. 6th bat. art., to do duty with 4th comp., 3d bat. art., (Benares order confirmed.)

— Col. G. Pollock, C. B., 6th bat. art., leave from 2d March to 2d Sept., to visit Simla, private affairs.

16. Lieut. W. Kennedy, to be interp. and quarterm., v. Hollings, appointed to Oude auxiliary force, 38th N. I.

— Ens. C. Hasell, 48th N. I., to be adj. v. Troup, appointed to Oude aux. force.

— There being no qualified officer present with the 37th N. I., Lieut. J. G. B. Paton, of the 47th N. I., is appointed, from 3d Feb., to act as interp. and quarterm. to that corps, during the absence, on leave of Lieut. Curtis, or until further orders.



17. Lieut. A. Ramsay, assist. to com. in Kamaoon, leave, from 1st. Feb. to 1st May, to visit pres. prep. to the Cape of Good Hope, on med. cert.

19. The appointment of Ens. M. E. Sherwill, 69th N. I., to serve with Oude aux. force, cancelled, it appearing to be at variance with gen. ord., 24th Sept., 1832.

— Maj. R. Hawkes, 9th L. C., permitted, at his own request, to resign command of 3d local horse, and to join 9th L. C., to which he belongs, at Nussceerabad.

20. Lieut. G. P. Whish, 60th N. I., to officiate as dep. assist. quarterm.-gen., during Capt. Bellew's absence on med. cert., or until further orders.

— Ens. A. M. Becher, 61st N. I., to be an assist. in office of quarterm.-gen. of the army.

21. Lieut. G. J. Montgomery, to act as adj., v. Abbot, placed at disposal of hon. the Pres. in council, confirmed.

— Lieut. H. Palmer, 48th N. I., to officiate dep. judge-adv. at a native court-martial to assemble at Delhi, confirmed.

22. Capt. J. Welchman, 10th N. I., and 2d assist. adj.-gen., to be 1st assist. adj.-gen., v. Craigie, appointed dep. adj.-gen. of army, in general orders of 22d Jan.

— Capt. P. Grant, 59th N. I., and commandant of Hurrianah L. I. bat., to be 2d assist. adj.-gen. of army, v. Welchman.

— Capt. R. Campbell, 43d N. I., to command Hurrianah L. I. bat. v. Grant.

— Capt. J. Scott, 55th N. I., to be maj. of brig. to the troops in Oude, v. Sturt, appointed to the Oude aux. force.

26. Col. (Brig.) John Tombs, removed from the 8th to 4th L. C.

— Col. S. Smith, new prom. to 8th L. C.

— Lieut.-Col. J. Caulfield, C. B., (on staff employ) from the 1st to 8th L. C.

— Lieut.-Col. J. W. Roberdeau, new prom., to 1st L. C.

— Capt. J. Fraser, 2d L. C., returned to duty.

— Brev. Capt. E. H. Ludlow, art., do.

— Lieut. O. Campbell, 43d N. I., do.

— Ens. F. Maitland, 4th N. I., ditto.

— Mr. W. Fisher, admitted as cadet and promoted to cornet on this estab.

— Lieut. J. Phillott, 10th N. I., furl. to Europe, on med. cert.

— Capt. R. Bayldon, 71st N. I., assistant adj.-gen. of Benares div., committed to retire from the service, on pension of a lieut.-col. from Jan. last.

— Lieut. McGeorge, 71st N. I., to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. C. M. Bristow, to be lieut. from 1st Jan., 1838, in suc. to Brev.-Maj. R. Bayldon, ret. on pension of a lieut.-col.

27. Lieut. & Adj. G. H. Edwards, 13th N. I., to act as station-staff Nussceera-

bad, during absence on duty of Capt. La Touche, confirmed.

— Cornet M. Ward, brought on effective strength 12th instant, posted to 4th reg. and directed to join.

28. Capt. W. Mactier, 4th L. C., to officiate as dep. judge-adv.-gen. to Sirhind div. of army, during absence on leave of Capt. Angelo, or till further orders.

March 5.—2d Lieut. W. Timbrell, art., to be 1st lieut. v. 1st lieut. G. J. Cookson, deceased.

— Supern. 2d Lieut. J. Elliot brought on effective strength of reg.

— Cornet W. Fishor, to rank from 5th October, 1837.

— Lieut. A. Turner, of the 1st N. I., furl. to Europe, on med. cert.

— Capt. C. Wilson, of left wing Eur. reg. invalided.

— Capt. W. Prescott, Madras N. I., to be a temporary aide-de-camp on his Honor's personal staff v. Caine.

9. Capt. J. Drummond, commanding Khoordah Pack comp., leave for 11 months on med. cert.

12. Lieut. A. Stewart, L. W. Eur. reg. to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. H. B. Walker to be lieut., in suc. to Capt. C. Wilson, invalided.

— Capt. J. S. Hodgson, of the 12th N. I., to Eur. furl. med. cert.

— Capt. A. Charlton, 74th N. I., 2d in command of the Assam L. I., ditto.

— Lt. A. Ramsay, 34th N. I., assist. to the com. in Kumaon, to the Cape of Good Hope, (2 years leave) med. cert.

— Capt. C. H. White, 8th L. C. inv.

### Medical.

Jan. 11.—Assist.-surg. G. E. Christopher, 2d L. C., to deliver over medical charge of the 30th N. I. to assist.-surg. T. Russell, L. C., and to perform med. duties of 28th N. I., during its march toward Mynpoorie, (Neemuch stat. order confirmed.)

12. Assist.-surg. A. Henderson, 50th N. I., to relieve assist.-surg. J. Anderson, M. D., from med. charge of troops in Singbloom, confirmed.

19. Assist.-surg. W. Gordon, M. D., to afford med. aid to detach. of 68th N. I., at Mirzapore.

20. Assist.-surg. J. Stokes, M. D., med. department, furl. to Europe, private aff.

22. Assist.-surg. A. W. Stuart, 45th N. I., to be surg., v. Surg. W. Thomas, retired, with rank from 31st Dec., 1837, v. Surg. J. Swiney, M. D., retired.

26. Superintend.-Surg. C. Campbell, offic. 3d memb. med. board, removed from Sirhind division to Agra circle of superintendence.

26. Superint.-surg. A. Halliday, posted to Benares division.

— Offic. superint.-surg. G. King, appointed to Agra circle.

— Assist.-surg. J. Menzies removed from Hurrianah L. I. bat., to 62d N. I.

— Assist.-surg. L. Holmes, from 62d N. I., to the Hurrianah bat.

— The Saugor div. order of 11th Jan. directing Assist.-Surg. W. Jacob, of the 66th, to proceed to Sangor, and afford med. aid to the 64th reg. of N. I., conf.

29. Surg. J. Grant, apoth. to E. I. C., returned to duty.

— Surg. J. Jackson, med. dept., furl. to Europe, private affairs.

— Assist.-surg. E. Tritton, med. dept., attached to station of Allyghur, furl. to Europe, med. cert.

30. Surg. R. Grahame, civ. ostab., permitted to reside at Saugor for one year, and to draw his pay fr. Benares pay-offic.

31. Surg. R. Brown, 37th N. I., to act as garr. assist.-surg. at Chunar during absence of Surg. G. King.

Feb. 1.—Assist.-Surg. D. Mac Nab, M. D., to med. charge of 41st N. I., and Surg. J. Row, to that of the 3d N. I., (confirmed).

— Surg. J. Hutchinson to act as priv. sec. to the President of the Council, till further orders.

7. Surg. J. Forsyth, 45th N. I., stat. at Shahjehanpore, to take med. charge of civ. station, v. Assist.-Surg. J. F. Bacon, transf. to civ. station of Moradabad.

— Assist.-Surg. H. Maclean, furl. to Europe, private affairs.

— Surg. E. I. Yeatman, M. D., ditto, for health.

12. Assist.-Surg. W. Spencer, furlough to Europe private affairs.

— Assist.-Surg. R. J. Brassey, ditto, for health.

— Assist.-Surg. H. J. Tucker, M. D., officiating civ. assist.-surg. at Moozuffurnuggur, at his own request, placed by Lieut.-Gov. N. W. P. on 16th Dec. last, at disposal of Commander-in-Chief.

— Assist.-Surg. R. Christie, gar. assist. surg. at Allahabad, was nominated in political dep., on 11th Dec. last, to officiate till furth. ord. as surg. to Res. at Nepaul.

— Assist.-Surg. H. M. Felix, of Madras estab., placed at disposal of officiating resident at Hyderabad for employ in Nizam's army.

16. Assist.-Surg. H. J. Tucker, M. D., officiating as civ. surg. at Moozuffurnuggur, app. to med. charge of L. W. 61st N. I. in Kumaon, to which he will proceed and join on being relieved from present duty.

19. Assist.-surg. J. Smyth, M. D., 63d N. I., to the med. charge of a detach. of

Eur. recruits, proceeding to Agra by water, under command of Lieut. A. Steward, confirmed; Assist.-surg. J. Smyth, M. D., in addition to the duty abovementioned, to afford mod. aid to a detach. of volunteers for H. M.'s reg. proceeding to Allahabad by water, under command of Capt. Thompson, confirmed.

20. Assist.-surg. A. McD. Stuart, on furl. removed from 5th L. H. to 2d N. I.

— Assist.-surg. J. B. Macdonald, from 3d. L. C. to 5th L. H.

— The following assist. surgeons, now at the general hospital, to do duty under superin.-surgeons at stations specified opposite to their names:—

Assist.-surg. L. T. Watson, Meerut.

" G. S. Cardew, Agra.

" J. Arnott, M. D., Cwnpro.

21. Assist.-surg. T. Leekie, to be post-master at Bhaugulpore.

— Surg. J. H. Serrell, 53d N. I., to receive med. charge of L. W. 44th N. I., confirmed.

— Assist.-surg. F. Anderson, M. D., doing duty with 63d N. I., to proceed to Bhopawar, and afford med. aid to 5th L. H., and Surg. B. Bell, 60th to perform med. duties of 63d reg., confirmed.

22. Surg. J. Turner, 69th N. I., leave to remain at Pres. prep. to retiring from the service

23. Assist.-surg. A. Bryce, M. D., removed from 2d to 1st brigade H. art., and directed to join its head-quarters at Kurnaul.

26. Surg. T. M. Munro, 35th N. I., leave to visit Pros. prep. to retiring from the service.

— Assist.-surg. C. C. Egerton, med. dep., to be surg. from 19th Feb., v. Surg. J. M. Todd, deceased.

— Surg. T. Munro, med. dep., retired from the service, from 1st March.

Camp Somalka, 27th Feb.—The following appointment was made on the 24th instant, in the gen. dep., N. W. P.:

Mr. officiating civ. assist.-surg. G. Patton, M. D., to be civ. assist.-surg. at Allypore, v. Tritton.

Mar. 5.—Assist.-surg. J. Menzies to be surg., v. Surg. T. Munro retired.

12. Surg. J. Turner retired on pension of his rank from 1st March.

— Assist.-surg. B. Wilson to be surg., v. Surg. J. Turner retired, from March 1.

#### HER MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Dec. 7.—Ens. H. W. Stisted, 2d foot, to be lieut. by purchase, v. Moodie, who retires; Lieut. Speedy, 3d foot, and Lt. Holcombe, 13th L. I., entitled to the usual allowance having passed the prescribed examination as interp. 14.—Lt

J. Mockler, 17th foot, furl. to Europe, private affairs; Lieut. J. H. Shadforth, ditto, ditto. *Jan. 6.*—13th Foot. Lieut. A. Wilkinson, to be Capt. by brevet (in the E. Indies only) from 24th Dec. 1837, confirmed; Cornet and adj. J. Sullivan, 3d dragoons, to perform duties of regimental quart.-master till further ord., confirmed; the leave of absence granted by Sir J. Keane, to Lt. Morris, 40th foot, to proceed to England, for two years from date of embarkation, on med. cert., confirmed.—The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—17th Foot. Lt. J. Stawell, to England, for two years from date of embarkation, on urgent priv. aff.; 44th Foot. Lt. H. Downes, do., do.; *Jan. 22.*—Ens. Brockman, 49th, to remain in Fort William to take charge of volunteers from 15th foot, expected to arrive from Madras, for that corps, confirmed; the regimental orders, 14th light drags., directing the embarkation of Capt. Reynolds, Brev. Capt. Tucker, Capt. Roebuck, Lt. Parker, Lt. Forrest, Cornet Forrest, with the 1st div. under command of Major Jenkins, confirmed; Lt. G. D. Dalbiac, 4th L. D., furl. to Europe, priv. affairs; Lt. C. B. Codrington, 16th L. D., ditto. *Feb. 15.*—The furloughs to England, two years, granted to the following officers, confirmed: Lieut. E. G. Swinton, 3d lt. cav.; Lt. J. O. Burridge, 16th lancers; Ens. W. B. Park, 26th foot; Ens. T. J. Bourke, 31st foot. *Feb. 22.*—The commander-in-chief has been pleased to make the following promotions until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—62d Foot. Lieut. Colin Buchanan to be captain without purch., vice Moore dec., 15th Jan. 1838; Ens. Grant to be lieut. without purch., vice Buchanan prom., 15th Jan. 1838; His Excellency the Commander-in-chief has been pleased to promote the undermentioned officers to the rank of captain, by brevet, in the East Ind. only. 4th Foot. Lieut. J. Cameron, from 24th Dec. 1828—39th ditto. Lieut. A. R. Marshall, from 15th August, 1830. The leave of absence granted by Lt. Gen. Sir J. Keane, K. C. B. to Lieut. and Adj. D. Cooper, 17th foot, to proceed to England, for two years from date of embarkation, on med. cert., confirmed. The regimental order app. Lt. G. Forbes to act as *interp.* to the regt., until its arrival at Cawnpore, confirmed, as a temporary arrangement. Brev. Maj. Barnwell, Capt. C. Douglas, Brev. Maj. Hartman, Capt. J. Hammil, Capt. M. Smith, Lt. W. B. Farrant, Lt. J. Dunne, Lieut. & act. Adj. Robinson, Assist.-surg. J. Robertson; the station and regimental orders directing the officers of 9th foot, named above, to pro-

ceed on duty, to Fort William, by water, and to return in like manner after its completion, in conformity with div. ord. by the officer commanding presidency division, are severally confirmed. 4th Foot. Lt. J. Espinasse, to England, for purpose of retiring on half pay. *March 1st.*—57th Foot. Capt. T. Shadforth, to England, for two years from date of embarkation, on priv. affairs. The division orders by Major Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, C. B. and K. C. H., of the following dates, confirmed. *Feb. 14th.*—App. Lt. Hadfield, 3d L. D., to command of a detach. of that, and other corps, proceeding to Cawnpore, by water. *16.*—Granting leave of absence to Capt. D. Mac Androw, 49th reg., to proceed to England, for two years from date of embarkation, on med. cert. The leave of absence granted in div. orders to Ens. T. J. Bourke, 31st foot, to proceed to England, on mod. cert., and confirmed in general order of the 15th Feb., cancelled at the request of that officer. The leave of absence granted to Lt. J. H. Shadforth, 57th foot, in the general order of the 14th Dec., 1837, to proceed to England, for two years, on priv. affairs, is cancelled.—3d L. D. Lieut. J. Martin, to proceed to the presidency, and eventually to England, for two years from the date of embarkation, on private affairs.

**MEDICAL.**—*Jan. 6.*—Asst.-surg. Knox, 3d dragoons, to proceed on med. charge of sick, of that and other corps ordered to Cawnpore by water, confirmed; Assist. surg. Chapman, 16th lancers, to do duty with detach. ord. to march, confirmed. *Feb. 15.*—The leave granted by His Excellency Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Maitland, K. C. B. to Surg. Mc Donnell, 57th foot, to proceed to England, for two years, on med. cert., confirmed.

#### OUDE AUXILIARY FORCE.

*Jan. 6.*—Cornet C. G. Becher, to be adj. of 1st cav. reg., v. Hailon, resigned.

— Ens. R. Hill, removed from 1st inf. to 1st cav. reg., as 1st subaltern, v. Becher.

20. Ens. M. E. Sherwill, 69th N. I., to be 2d subaltern to 1st regt. of inf., v. Ens. R. Hill posted to cavalry.

26. Capt. F. St. J. Sturt, 10th N. I., to officiate as brig. maj. on departure on duty of Capt. W. M. N. Sturt, as a temp. arrangement.

#### BIRTHS.

*Dec. 21.*—At Allipore, the lady of J. H. Patton, Esq., C. S., of a son.



29. At Calcutta, the lady of R. D. Mangles, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Sumbulpore, the lady of C. L. Babington, Esq., of a son.

Jan. 2.—At Meerut, the lady of Capt. Abbott, artillery, of a son.

8. At Lucknow, the lady of Major C. W. Lane, commanding 2d N. I., of a son, since dead.

10. At Hissar, the lady of A. M. Anala, Esq., Assist.-Surg., of a daughter.

— At Nusseerabad, the lady of Surg. Dalrymple, 9th L. C., of a son.

14. At Allahabad, the lady of Surg. J. Johnstone, M. D., of a daughter.

21. At Meerut, the lady of H. T. Owen, Esq., C. S., of a son.

27. At Lucknow, the lady of Lieut.-Col. J. Dow, of a son.

— At Kidderpore, the lady of Capt. W. Boothby, of a daughter.

30. In Chowringhee, the lady of G. C. Plowden, Esq., C. S., of a son.

Feb. 2.—At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Thomas Bartlett, Hon. Company's Marine, of a son.

— At Loodianah, lady of Capt. J. Halkett Craigie, 20th Reg., N. I., of a son.

3. At Calcutta, the wife of Capt. Mc Dougall, of the ship, *Edmonstone*, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. G. Galloway, of a daughter.

4. At Shahabad, the lady of S. H. Batson, Esq., Civ. Assist.-Surg., of a daughter.

— At Mhow, the lady of Lieut.-Col. J. Tulloch, of a daughter.

6. At Kurnaul, the lady of Brev.-Capt. Stehelin, Interp. to H. M.'s 13th L. I., of a daughter.

7. At Calcutta, Mrs. S. Smith, of a son.

13. At Benares, the lady of Lieut. F. R. Ellis, 41st N. I., of a son.

— At Birdpore, Gorruckpore, the lady of Hugh Gibbon, Esq., of a son.

15. At Calcutta, Mrs. F. G. Stewart, of a son.

16. At Calcutta, the lady of the Rev. James Bowyer, of a daughter.

18. At Howrah, the wife of Rev. J. D. Ellis, of a son.

— At Garden Reach, the lady of C. J. Richards, Esq., of a son.

19. At Sultanpore, Benares, the lady of Lt. T. B. Studdy, 8th L. C., of a son.

— At Kidderpore, Mrs. C. Brownlow, of a son.

20. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Chas. F. Cormere, of a son.

21. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John Currie, of Cossitollah, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. T. K. Crosby, of a daughter.

22. At Kurnaul, the lady of Capt. H. Garbett, Art., of a daughter.

23. At Futtighur, Mrs. C. Sutherland, of a daughter.

27. At Allipore, the lady of the Rev. J. Lincke, of a son.

March 2.—At Dinapore, the lady of Lt. Dunbar, H. M.'s 31st, of a daughter, still born.

5. At Benares, the lady of Maj. Sibbald, 41st N. I., of a daughter.

— At Purneah, the lady of G. Walker, Esq., of a daughter.

6. At Calcutta, Mrs. F. T. Fergusson, of a son.

7. At Esplanade Row, the lady of J. F. Leith, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Raja Apurvakrishna Bahadur, of a son.

8. At Calcutta, Mrs. A. V. Da Costa, of a daughter.

— At Benares, the lady of C. C. Pigott, Esq., 18th N. I., of a son.

12. At Calcutta, the lady of L. A. Richy, Esq., of a son.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. M. Rodrigues, of a daughter.

15. At Calcutta, Mrs. A. Smith, of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

Jan. 29.—At Lucknow, by the Rev. F. A. Dawson, M. A., Lieut. C. Campagnac, in H. M. the King of Oude's service, to Miss Eleanor Hill.

30. At the Old Church, by the Ven. the Archdeacon, Mr. William J. Twentymann, to Miss Sarah Montgomery.

— At Howrah Church, Capt. Thomas Viall, of Essex, Com. of the Barque *Sylph*, to Miss Charlotte Maria Hudson, the eldest daughter of Mr. C. Hudson.

— At Lucknow, Major C. Hamilton, 22d reg., to Eleanor, eldest daughter of Brig. Johnston, and widow of the late Capt. Nicolson.

Feb. 1.—At Delhi, Capt. A. Ramsay, to Harriett, 2d daughter of Lieut.-Col. Moseley, 38th N. I.

2. At Saugor, by Maj.-Gen. Sir T. Arburey, C. B., com. the Saugor div., Lt. W. Bignell, 69th N. I., to Miss M. Kyd.

14. At Gorruckpore, D. T. Timins, Esq., Civ. Serv., to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of F. Todd, Esq., of Peckham, Surrey.

17. At St. Andrew's Church, Lt. J. A. Macdonald, R.N., son of Col. Macdonald, of F. Inckenneth, in Argylesh., to Martha, daughter of the late S. H. Greig, Esq.

19. At Calcutta, E. D. Barwell, of the Inner Temple, Esq., Barrister at Law, to Anna Maria Louisa, eldest daughter of N. J. Halhed, Esq., B. C. S.



19. At Calcutta, Mr. Peter Smith, to Miss Charlotte Ann James.

— At Calcutta, Mr. G. H. Huttman, to Olivia, daughter of James Horsburgh, Esq. of Firth, Roxburghshire, N. B.

23. At Chinsurah, C. D. Quinton, Esq., to Mrs. M. T. Barber.

— At Fort William, Mr. W. Martin, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Capt. R. Smith.

27. At Calcutta, Mr. A. F. Langer, to Miss S. Colgan.

28. At Agra, A. H. Mathews, Esq., to Mary Eleanor, eldest daughter of the late Capt. J. C. Carne, Bengal Artillery.

March 1.—At Benares, R. Nicholson, Esq., to Miss E. Watson.

— At Calcutta, Capt. W. Prescott, Madras N. I., to Eliza Jane, oldest daughter of the Hon. A. Ross.

— At Calcutta, P. P. Carter, of Bhojapore, to Sarah Adeline, eldest daughter of the late J. W. Ricketts, Esq.

3. At Calcutta, Mr. R. Godfree, to Miss A. M. Hamilton.

5. At Dacca, G. H. Lamb, Esq., to Miss G. M. Lamb.

8. At Cawnpore, Cornet H. Y. Bazett, 5th L. C., to Louisa Young, daughter of the late J. Bruce, of E. I. C.'s Med. Serv.

10. At Barrackpore, C. J. Harrison, Esq., 65th N. I., to Mary Ann, fifth daughter of the late Capt. Tritton, H. M.'s 24th Dragoons.

— At Calcutta, Werner Cuthrey, Esq., H. M.'s 11th Lt. Drag., to J. J. Hoseason, surviving daughter of the late T. Hoseason, Esq.

15. At Calcutta, J. Alves, Esq., to Miss F. Lyon.

#### DEATHS.

Jan. 2.—At Agra, M. W. Tytler, Esq. 23d N. I.

11. At Agra, Richard Meade, son of Lieut. C. Boulton, 47th N. I., aged 10 months.

— At Saugor, Central India, Helen Isabella, infant daughter of Assist.-surg. J. B. Dickson, 69th reg. N. I., aged 4 months.

16. At Delhi, of consumption, Lieut. W. E. Rees, of Engineers, aged 22.

22. At Ghazepore, Mrs. S. P. Wharton, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. Wharton, 5th B. L. C.

— At Lucknow, the infant son of Major Chas. R. W. Lane, com. 2d reg. N. I., aged 14 days.

27. At Chandernagore, M. Razet, Esq.

31. At Calcutta, Mr. B. McMahon, of the Court of Requests, aged 40.

Feb. 5.—At Calcutta, Mr. John Gil, aged 30.

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7. At Calcutta, Mr. Thos. Hampton, aged 35.

8. At Calcutta, the lady of A. F. Grote, Esq. C. S. aged 18 years, 7 months.

12. At Bhaugulpore, Mr. Chas. Bidge, aged 35.

18. At Calcutta, Mrs. Clarissa Cripps, aged 29.

19. At Calcutta, J. M. Todd, Esq., surgeon, 10th reg. B. N. I. aged 40.

20. At Kurnaul, of small-pox. Brev. Capt. G. J. Cookson, 2d bat H. C. art.

21. At Allahabad, Mrs. Eliza Broth, aged 29.

22. At Calcutta, Adeline, 3d daughter of C. Queiros, Esq., aged 3.

— At Calcutta, the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Gomes.

23. J. McLeod, the infant son of J. Hawkins, Esq., C. S.

24. At Mhow, the son of Lieut. W. Hodgson, B. A., aged 16 months.

26. At Calcutta, Mrs. A. Humphreys, aged 90.

28. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. G. Hogarth, H. M.'s 26th reg. aged 28.

— At Agra, the infant son of Mr. E. Gray.

— At Kurnaul, the infant daughter of Capt. H. Garbett, art.

March 1.—At Nussacrabad, Maj. M. Mackenzie, 74th N. I.

2. At Kishnaghur, E. Dolpeiron, Esq., aged 21.

— At Agra, Capt. and Brev.-Major T. Bolton, 47th N. I.

4. At Calcutta, Mr. C. M. Smith.

6. At Calcutta, Mrs. A. Cox, aged 63.

11. At Barrackpore, E. M. infant daughter of A. Humphreys, H. A. aged 13 months.

12. At Calcutta, Mrs. S. D'Rozario, aged 82.

— At Calcutta, Mr. J. Smith, aged 22.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. M. A. Olive, aged 24.

13. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Longdon, aged 37.

#### SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

##### February.

14. Cowasjee Family, from China.

16. Eulalie, from Bourbon.

19. Volunteer, from Liverpool.

— Ivanhoe, from ditto.

23. Mona, from ditto.

— Drumore, from Newcastle.

— Prevoyante, from Bourbon.

24. John Hepburn, from Moulmein.

26. Euphrasia, from Mauritius.

28. Earl Grey, from Liverpool.

— Geo. Gardener, from Philadelphia.

**March.**

1. Guyne, from Moulmein.
4. Ariel, from China.
6. Frasquita, from Bourbon.
7. Catherine, from Cape.
- Heywood, from Bombay.
8. Gilbert Munro, from Mauritius.
9. Elephanta, from Liverpool.
- Sophia, from Bombay.
- Donna Pascoa, from Mauritius.
- Sultana, from Bombay.
10. Diana (S.), from Amherst.
12. Ohio, from Mauritius.
13. Calcutta, from Amherst.
15. Krishna, from Akyab.
16. Roberts, from London.

- Cornwall, for ditto.
- Thos. Grenville, for ditto.
- Saml. Baker, for Mauritius.
- Cavend. Bentinck, for ditto.
- Mellekel Behar, for Judda.
- Sumatra, for Batavia.
9. Solomon Shaw, for Muscat.
10. Corduan, for Bourdeaux.
- Alcide, for Bourbon.
- Courier de Bourbon, for ditto.
- Tinamara, for Liverpool.
12. Sir Ed. Ryan, for China.
14. Belhaven, for Bussorah.
- Susan, for Liverpool.
15. Ann, for China.
- Futtay Salaam, for Bombay.
- H. M. S. Wolfe, for Moulmein.

**SHIPPING DEPARTURES.****March.**

1. Edward, for Bourdeaux.
- Sulimany, for China.
3. Will Watch, for Penang.
4. Emerald Isle, for New South Wales.
8. Paragon, for Liverpool.
- Bahamian, for ditto.
- Zenobia, for London.

Proceeding down the River, 16th March.

London and Enclos, for Liverpool;  
Royal Saxon and Resolution, for Madras;  
Francis Warden and John Adam, for Bombay;  
Futtle Barry, for Judda;  
Cecilia and Astronomo, for Bourbon;  
Haidee, for Mauritius;  
Bright Planet, for Australia.

**Madras.**

**THE HON. G. E. RUSSELL.**—Fort St. George, Jan. 19th, 1838. Notified that the Right Hon. the Governor in Council cannot permit the Hon. G. E. Russell, Esq., (retired from the service) to quit India, without an expression of his deep regret at the loss which the public interest will sustain by the retirement from the service of an officer whose experience and ability; whose zeal, judgment, and temper, in circumstances of responsibility and difficulty, have been repeatedly recognized by the Government. The Right Hon. the Governor in Council requests Mr. Russell to accept his grateful acknowledgement of the assistance and advantage which the Government has derived from his services at the Council board; and his best wishes for his health and happiness in his native land.

**GOVERNOR'S BALL TO THE PRINCE OF ORANGE.**—*Government House*, March 5, 1838.—The Governor requests the honour of the company of all gentlemen in her Majesty's and the Honourable Company's Civil, Naval, and Military Services, to a Ball and Supper at the Banqueting Room, on Monday, March 12th, at nine o'clock, to meet his Royal Highness Prince Henry of Orange. JOHN MAITLAND, A. D. C.

**TRIENNIAL ASSEMBLY OF COMMITTEES—EXPENSES.**—March 14th. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the provisions of G. O. G., dated 19th April, 1836, No. 87, applicable to all expenses indispensably attending the triennial assembly of Committees to examine Pension Certificates and ascertain the identity of their holders, as directed in paras. 8 and 9. Section 5th (page 71) of the Code of Pension Establishments.

**COURT-MARTIAL.**

**LIEUT. T. OSBORNE.**—*Head Quarters, Choultry Plain*, December 21, 1838.—At a General Court-Martial, held at Fort St. George, on 14th December, 1837, Lieut. T. Osborne, 40th N. I., was arraigned, charged *First*—For having at Madras, on 18th November, 1837, absented himself from the drill of his Regiment without permission. *Second Charge*—For conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in the following instances. 1st. In having at the same place, on the 21st of the same month, neglected to correct his report as officer of the day, according to

infantry standing orders, when repeatedly returned to him by my order for that purpose; addressing, when called on a third time, a highly improper and disrespectful letter to the Adjutant of the Regiment. 2d. For having at the same place (23d Nov.) when on duty as officer of the day, appeared out of his quarters improperly dressed, by going to and returning from regimental guard mounting, without his sword, belt, or sash. *First additional charge*—For conduct to the prejudice, &c., in having, at Madras, on 6th December, 1837, in a letter to the Adjutant of the 40th Regiment, expressed himself towards me (Major Wright) in a highly improper and disrespectful manner. *Second additional charge*—For having, at the same place, on 7th December, 1837, when officer of the day, failed to repair to regimental guard mounting. *Third additional charge*—For conduct to the prejudice, &c., in having at the same time and place when called on by my order to state his reasons for not attending the said guard mounting, addressed in reply to the Adjutant of the Regiment, a highly improper and disrespectful letter.

(Signed) J. WRIGHT, Major: Commanding, 40th Regt. N. I.

*Finding*—Guilty, generally. *Sentence*—To lose two stops in his regiment, by being placed in the list of Lieutenants of said regiment next below Lieut. G. Glascott, and that the date of his regimental commission be one day subsequent to that of Lieut. Glascott; and, further, that he be severely reprimanded in such manner as His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may direct.

Approved, (Signed) P. MAITLAND, Lieut.-General and Command.-in-Chief.  
Lieut. T. Osborne, to be released from arrest and to return to his duty.

### MOVEMENT OF REGIMENT.

*March 13.*—The 4th L. C. to proceed to Bangalore, to be there stationed instead of 5th L. C., which will remain at Arcot.

### APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

#### Civil.

*Jan. 26.*—C. Pelly, Esq., to act as sub. col. and joint mag. of Bellary, during absence of Mr. Blane, or till further ord.

*Feb. 16.*—P. B. Smollett, Esq., to be assist. judge and joint crim. judge of Rajahmundry; but to continue to act as sec. to board of rev. until further orders.

— W. Dowdeswell, Esq., to be assist. judge and joint crim. judge of Chicacole.

— J. Rohde, Esq., to act as assist. judge and joint crim. judge of Rajahmundry; but to continue in his present charge until relieved by Mr. Dowdeswell.

27. W. C. Gordon, to be dep. assist. com. gen., v. Doveton, England on sick cert.

— Act. sub-assist. com. gen. Capt. H. C. Goshing, to be sub-assist. com. gen., v. Gordon.

— Col. R. L. Evans, C. B., to a temp. seat at military board.

— R. D. Parker, Esq. to be com. for drawing of Government lotteries for 1838.

— C. T. Kaye, Esq., ditto.

— T. H. Davidson, Esq., ditto.

28. J. D. Gleig, Esq., princ. coll. and mag. of Salem, received charge of that district on 16th Feb. from W. C. Ogilvie, Esq.

— J. C. Wroughton, Esq., coll. of sea customs at Madras, received charge of that office on 21st Feb., from W. E. Underwood, Esq.

*March 1.*—Mr. W. A. D. Inglis, attained rank as a senior merchant, 21st Feb.

— W. Dowdeswell, ditto, 9th Feb.

2. Mr. C. P. Brown to act as sec. to the college board, and to the Native Education Committee, during Capt. Rowlandson's absence on tour with com.-in-chief.

— T. L. Blane, Esq., act. col. and mag. of Masulipatam, took charge of that district from A. Purvis, Esq., on 23d Feb.

— S. D. Birch, Esq., assist. to princ. coll. and mag. of Tanjore, has returned to his duty.

5. W. E. Underwood, Esq., to act as dep. sec. to Gov. in dep. under chief secretary's immediate charge, during absence of Mr. Sewell, or till furth. ord.

— T. J. W. Thomas, Esq., to act as dep. coll. of sea customs at Madras, during employ. of Mr. Underwood on other duty, or till further orders.

6. A. Froese, Esq., to be judge and crim. judge of Chicacole.

— W. U. Arbuthnot, Esq., to be col. and mag. of Vizagapatam.

— C. Whittingham, Esq., to resume his app. as head assist. to col. and mag. of southern div. of Arcot, consequent on his resig. of jun. dep.-secretaryship to board of rev.

— W. H. Bayley, Esq., to act as head assist. to princ. coll. and mag. of Salem.

6. W. E. Jellicoe, Esq., to be assist. to princ. coll. and mag. of Nellore.

— J. Orr, Esq., princ. col. and mag. of Cuddapah, leave until the 31st May, 1838, to remain at Madras on sick cert.

— W. Harrington, Esq., acting 2d judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the southern div., leave in extension for two days, retrospectively.

— Lieut. H. Congreve, act. 2d assist. to civ. eng. in the 4th div., leave till 31st Aug. 1838, to sea, on sick cert., and to embark from Tutacorin.

9. G. A. Harris, Esq., act. head assist. to col. and mag. of Guntoor, leave for twelve months, to Neilgherry Hills, on sick cert.

13. D. R. Limond, Esq., to officiate as assist. judge and joint crim. judge of Madura, during abs. of Mr. Phillips, or till further orders.

— Major Butterworth to act as a member of marine board, during absence of Lieut.-Cols. Hanson and Strahan, or till further orders.

15. John Orr, Esq., to act as civ. aud. and superint. of stamps, till furt. ord.

— A. F. Bruce, Esq., to resume his duties as col. and mag. of Guntoor.

— The joint mag. at Cochin, to act in execution of Act No. XXXII. of 1837.

— R. R. Cotton, Esq., to prosecute his studies under ord. of the princ. col. of Tanjore, and to reside at Combaconum.

17. J. C. Morris, Esq., sub. treasr. and superint. &c. of Govt. Bank, leave six months to Neilgherry Hills, sick cert.

20. J. Orr, Esq., has taken the oath of office as act. civ. aud.

— A. J. Cherry, Esq., ditto, as act. sub. treasr. and superint. and treasr. of Govt. Bank (app. on 17th March) during absence of Mr. Morris on sick cert., or till further orders.

— P. B. Smollett, Esq., to be sub. sec. to board of rev., as well as sec.

— R. D. Parker, Esq., to act as sub. sec. to ditto, during employ. of Mr. Smollett on other duty, or till furt. ord.

— S. D. Birch, Esq., to act as cashier of Govt. Bank, and assist. to sub. treasr., during Mr. Cherry on other duty, or till further orders.

— W. H. G. Mason, Esq., to be head assist. to col. and mag. of Vizagapatam.

— J. Silver, to offic. as assist. judge and joint crim. judge of Madura.

#### Ecclesiastical.

March 8.—The Rev. W. Tomes, A. B., to act as chaplain at the Mount, during absence of Rev. W. T. Blenkinsop, or till further orders.

#### Military.

Jan. 26.—Ens. A. J. Greenlaw, 46th N. I., to be Lieut. v. Pigott, dec., from 16th Dec.

31. Major W. Drake, 21st N. I., retired from the service, from 31st Jan., on pension of his rank.

— Lieut. J. W. Croggan, 2d bat. art. furl. to Europe for health.

Feb. 15.—Major J. N. Abdy, removed from 2d to 1st bat. art., and app. to command art. with Hyderabad subsid. Force.

— Major A. L. Murray, from 1st to 2d bat. art.

16. The services of Capt. W. Prescott, 2d N. I., assist. com. gen., are placed temp. at disposal of President of the Council of India, without prejudice to his situation in commiss. department.

— Lieut. the Hon. G. A. F. C. Graves, H. M.'s 31st Foot, aid-de-camp to Right Hon. the Gov., will be considered on sick cert. from 3d Nov., 1837.

— Ens. W. T. Nicolls, 24th reg. to act as quart.m. and interp. of that corps, v. Pope, resigned.

23. Maj. H. Alexander, 48th N. I., to be judge adv. gen. of the army—Lieut. T. McGoun to continue in temp. charge of the judge adv. gen.'s depart., till arr. of Maj. Alexander.

— Lieut. J. Seager, to be quar. mast. and interp. 8th N. I.

26. Capt. F. B. White, 16th reg., to act as cantonment ad. of Palaveram till further orders, v. Lucas.

28. Lieut. R. Mackenzie, 8th regt., to act as adj. to R. W. of that corps, proceeding to Singapore from the date of its march from Palaveram, confirmed.

— Lt. J. Wilton, to act as quar. mast. and interp. of that corps till furt. orders, v. Martyr, deceased.

— Ens. W. C. Law, of 18th reg., N. I., directed to join his corps at Bangalore.

— Ens. H. Bathurst of 21st reg. N. I., app. to do duty with 35th reg. until its arrival at Secunderabad, when he will join his own corps.

March 2.—Capt. T. B. Chalon, dep. judge adv. gen. from 1st to 9th district.

— Lieut. E. Brice to be adj. of the E. tr. H. art., on march from Bangalore to join the subsid. force.

— Major Gen. J. Doveton, C. B., command. C div., to proceed for 4 months to the Neilgherries, from the date of his quitting the div. under provisions of Govt. order of Feb. 21.

— Lieut. A. Russell, 46th N. I., furl. to Europe.

6. Ens. H. A. O. Const, 48th reg., from doing duty with 35th, to do duty with 16th reg.



6. Capt. J. C. Wallace, 8th reg. L. C., returned to duty.

— Maj. J. Crisp, 1st N. V. Bat., ditto.

7. Major J. Crisp, removed from 1st to Carna. Eur. Vet. bat.

9. Lt. J. C. Boulderson, of 35th N. I., as a temp. measure, to act as assist. to super. eng. pres. div.

— Ens. E. Slack, 13th N. I., re-admitted.

— Lieut. T. A. Jenkins, 33d N. I., in rev. dep. to the charge of operations at Pambem and of detach. of sap. and min. stationed at that place.

— Lieut. H. Colbeck, of the 4th N. I., leave extended until the 20th May, 1838.

13. Ens. W. C. Law, at his own request, removed from 18th to 21st reg., and will rank next below Ensign H. Bathurst.

— Ens. Law will do duty with 35th reg. till its arrival at Secunderabad, when he will join his own corps.

— Ens. J. Keating, 3d L. I., qualified in native lang.

— Lieut. W. Bird, 23d L. I., doing duty with saps. and mins. to rejoin his corps, at his own request.

— Sen. Maj. W. J. Bradford, 35th N. I., to be lieut.-col. v. Moncrieff, dec., date of com., 5th March, 1838.

— Sen. Capt. W. Macleod to be maj., Sen. Lieut. S. R. Hicks to be capt. and Sen. Ens. S. Hay to be lieut. in suc. to Bradford prom.; date of com. 5th March, 1838.

— The serv. of Maj. W. Macleod, 35th N. I., placed at disposal of Com.-in-Chief for regimental duty; but he will retain charge of present office till the Com. Gen. can make arrangements to relieve him, or till further orders.

— Maj. J. Campbell, 33d N. I., leave to proceed to Ceylon, from 15th March till 27th April, 1838.

— Statement exhibiting the names of officers and the periods for which they are entitled to share in the anticipated dividends in the saddle contract fund during the year 1837. (Amount authorized to be paid. Vide Minutes of Consultation, dated 27th February, 1838.)

*Horse Art.*—Major P. Montgomerie, for the whole year 7,832 rs. *1st Light Cav.*—Maj. J. Buchanan, from 1st Jan. to 15th Dec., 3,748 rs.; Capt. T. A. Munsey, from 15th to 31st Dec. 168 rs.; total 3,916 rs. *2d Light Cav.*—Maj. J. Smith, for the whole year, 3,916 rs. *3d Light Cav.*—Capt. W. Hyslop, for the whole year, 3,916 rs. *4th Light Cav.*—Maj. D. Macleod, from 1st Jan. to 6th Feb. 393 rs.; Lt.-Col. F. L. Doveton, from 7th Feb. to 2d Sept. 2,213 rs.; Maj. D. Macleod, from 3d Sept. to 31st Dec. 1,310 rs.; total

3,916 rs. *5th Light Cav.*—Maj. R. L. Highmoor, for the whole year, 3,916 rs. *6th Light Cav.*—Lieut.-Col. G. Sandys, for the whole year, 3,916 rs. *7th Light Cav.*—Lieut.-Col. R. James, for the whole year, 3,916 rs. *8th Light Cav.*—Capt. F. Straton, from 1st Jan. to 30th August 2,602 rs.; Capt. G. Dunsmuir, 31st August 10 rs.; Capt. J. Robertson, from 1st Sept. to 31st Dec. 2,304 rs.; total 3,916 rs. *Body Guard.*—Maj. A. Kerr, for the whole year 979 rs. Total Co.'s Rs. 40,139.

16. Lieut. W. L. Boulderson, 20th N. I., to do duty with sap. and min., and will join detach. of that corps at Masulipatam.

— 2d Lieut. J. W. Tombs, relieved from com. of detach. sap. and min. at Masulipatam, to join H. Q. of that corps.

— Maj. J. Leggett, 3d L. I., leave from the 25th Feb. to the 31st May, 1838. Eastern coast on sick certificate.

— Capt. D. Babington, 17th N. I., leave to Pros. prep. to Eur. on sick cert.

19. Lieut. A. T. Cadell, art., removed from 1st bat. to 4th bat.

— Lieut R. Macpherson, art., removed from 3d bat. to 1st bat.

20. Capt. H. S. Burgess, from 1st to 2d N. V. B.

— Lieut. G. Broadfoot, 34th L. I., to be capt. and sen. Ens. T. Thompson, to be lieut. v. Sotheby, dec.; date of com. March 14.

— Capt. J. T. Smith, engr., to be civ. eng. of 1st div. rev. dep.

— Lt. E. Buckle, do. to be do. 2d div.

— Lt. E. Lawford, do. do. 3d div.

— Lt. S. Vardon, do. do. 4th div.

— Capt. A. T. Colton, do. do. 5th div.

— Maj. J. Purton, do. do. 6th div.

— Capt. A. Lowe, do. do. 7th div.

— Capt. C. E. Faber, do. do. 8th div.

— Lieut. T. Smyth, do. to be assist. to do. 1st div.

— Lt. S. E. Ludlow, do. do. 2d div.

— Lt. C. A. Orr, do. do. 3d div.

— Lt. W. Birdwood, do. do. 4th div.

— Lt. F. Dumas, do. do. 5th div.

— Lt. C. Johnston, do. to be 2d assist. to do. 5th div.

— Lt. A. Douglas, do. to be 1st assist. to do. 6th div.

— Lt. R. F. Fast, do. to be 2d assist. to do. 6th div.

— Lt. J. H. Bell, do. to be 1st assist. to do. 7th div.

— Lt. G. C. Collyer, ditto, to be 2d assist. to do. do.

— Lt. A. De Bults, do. be assist. to do. 8th div.

20. Lt. A. De Bults, do., to act as civ. engr. of 1st div. during employ of Capt. Smith on other duty, or till further ord.

20. Lt. A. Douglas, to act for Lieut. Vardon, as civ. engr. 4th div. during his employ on other duty, or till further ord.

— Lt. Bell to act as civ. engr. of 5th div. during absence of Capt. A. Cotton, on leave, or till further orders.

— Lieut. E. Marriott, 45th N. I., leave prep. to Europe, sick cert.

### Medical.

Jan. 18.—Assist.-surg. G. W. Scheniman, 46th N. I., to be surg., v. Annesley, retired.

Feb. 23.—Surg. F. Godfrey, leave to the Cape of Good Hope, on sick cert. till 1st Sept., 1839.

27. Assist.-surg. W. L. O. Moore, M.D. posted to the L. W. Madras Eu. reg.

— Assist.-surg. S. K. Parson, from doing duty with H. M.'s 55th Foot, to do duty with Madras Eu. reg.

28. Assist.-surg. C. Kevin, from doing duty with H. M.'s 4th reg. (or King's own) posted to 35th reg. N. I.

— Assist.-surg. E. G. Balfour, from doing duty with H. M.'s 39th, to do duty with H. M.'s 55th regiment, and appointed to afford med. aid to detach. of bat. art., proceeding to Secunderabad.

March 1.—Assist.-surg. W. B. Thompson, to act as super. of eye infirm. and physician to the Durbar of His Highness the Nabob, during absence of Surg. T. M. Lane, on tour with Commander-in-Chief.

— The removal of assist.-surg. J. W. Maillardette, from 38th to 11th reg., cancelled and assist.-surg. J. Arthur, M. D., posted to latter reg.

6. Surg. R. Wight, M. D., to be garr.-surg. of Fort St. George, but to remain in his present duty till further orders.

— Assist.-surg. J. Richmond, to act for Surg. Wight, as garr.-surg.

20. Assist.-surg. J. Richmond has resigned med. charge of Guntoor.

— Assist.-surg. J. M. Jackson, to enter on gen. duties of army.

— Surg. J. P. Grant, removed from 18th reg. to 2d bat. art.

### BIRTHS.

Jan. 26.—At the Luz, the lady of P. Melitus, Esq., of a daughter.

Feb. 12.—At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. G. J. Walker, H. M.'s 13th Dragoons, of a son.

18. At Nagpore, Mrs. W. Doyle, of a daughter.

22. At Ootacamund, the lady of Capt. J. Worthy, Bombay Army, of a daughter.

28. At Jaulnah, the lady of the Rev. J. G. Lugard, of a daughter.

March 3.—At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. W. G. Woods, 6th Cav. of a son.

3. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. J. C. Coffin, Paymaster in Mysore, of a son, still born.

5. At Cannanore, the lady of Capt. Hayne, 36th, of a son.

8. At Cuddapah, the lady of Major J. Garnault, 47th N. I., of a daughter.

11. At Arcot, the lady of C. C. Linton, Esq., assist.-surg. 5th L. C., of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

Jan. 11.—At Jaggernaikpooram, R. H. D. Towle, Esq., to Henrietta, eldest daughter of H. F. Von Sohston, Esq., late Chief of the Netherland settlements on the coast of Coromandel and Madura.

13. At Vizianagram, W. Poole, Esq., to Ellen, youngest daughter of the late G. S. Hall, Esq., of Pendennis Castle, Cornwall.

17. At Collayam, Travancore, A. Allardice, Esq., med. serv., son of W. Allardice, Esq., of Angusshire, N. B., to Eliza, widow of the late Capt. J. W. Moncrieff, Madras Army.

19. At Poonamallee, Capt. R. S. Gledstanes, 16th N. I., to Harriett Thompson, widow of the late C. F. Sturt, Esq., Madras Army.

Feb. 25.—At Madras, Mr. J. Thompson, to Miss B. Pereira.

26. At Madras, Mr. E. Hequet, to Miss M. de Magney.

March 15.—At Vepery Church, Lieut. and Quarterm. Scutt, 52d N. I., to Jeimima Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Capt. A. Steward, Madras Army.

21. B. Cardozo, Esq., to Bridget, second daughter of Capt. G. O'Connell, C. E. V. Bat. Com. of Ord.

### DEATHS.

Dec. 9.—At Madras, Capt. G. Jobling, 1st N. V. Bat., and youngest son of the late J. Jobling, Esq., formerly of Newton Hall, Northumberland, aged 35.

Jan. 14.—At Mercara, Lieutenant J. Martyr, 36th N. I.

19. At Arcot, Susannah, wife of Capt. B. W. Cumberlege, 7th reg. L. C.

— At Madras, Catherine, wife of Mr. W. Raulin, aged 51.

Feb. 2.—At Cuddalore, Mrs. E. B. McCally, aged 50.

5. At Dindigul, of cholera, Elizabeth, lady of Lieut.-Col. Dyce, 45th N. I., aged 25.

9. At Bimlipatam, Capt. R. Mitchell, 2d N. V., Bat.

16. At Madras, William, the son of the Rev. W. H. Drew, aged 16.

20. At Singaricondah, Mr. James McGill, Nizam's Service.

27. At Kamptee, Mary, infant daughter of Major Crawford, art.

29. At Madras, the lady of the Rev. W. H. Drew.

*March 2.*—At Jaulnah, the son of Capt. F. Eades, 39th N. I., aged three years.

5. At Ootacamund, Lieut.-Col. J. Moncrieff, 51st N. I.

8. At Madras, Mrs. E. Susanna, ag. 30.

#### SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

*February.*

7. Charles Grant, from Calcutta.

12. Isadore, from Vizagapatam.

15. Rembauz, from Padang.

*March.*

1. Bellona, from Calcutta.

2. Robarts, from London.

7. Juliana, from Calcutta.

12. H. M. S. Victor, from ditto.

— Emma, from Singapore.

14. Adolphe, from Bourbon.

16. Fanny, from Bombay.

— Bombay, from Mauritius.

— Emerald Isle, from Calcutta.

17. Swallow, from ditto.

#### SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

*February.*

10. Sarah, for Northern Ports.

— Kent, for ditto.

14. Colonel Burney, for Rangoon.

24. Mary Anne, for London.

27. H. M. B. Algerine, for Trincomalee.

28. Clarissa, for Penang.

*March.*

2. Clorinda, for Bordeaux.

16. Emerald Isle, for New South Wales.

17. H. M. S. Victor, for Trincomalee.

20. Adolphe, for Pondicherry.

## Bombay.

### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

**STEAM—REFUND OF PASSAGE MONEY.** (March 7.)—The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council has resolved, that whenever an individual who may have taken his passage in one of the Hon. Co.'s steamers, shall withdraw his name, after having paid the full amount of his passage money, a moiety of the amount so paid shall be refunded to him; should his place be not supplied by another, the whole amount will be forfeited.

By order, &c.

**CURRENCY—TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT—FINANCE.** (March 7.)—It is hereby notified, that from the 1st May, 1838, the Company's Rupee is to be the money of account in supercession of the local currencies, in the following collectorates:—Surat, Tannah, Rutnagerree, Ahmednuggur.

The Company's Rupee to be generally employed by all public officers. The Bazaar price current to be drawn out and fixed in it. It is, however, clearly to be understood, that though the Company's Rupee is to be the money of account in the collectorates above enumerated, and to be the money of payment at all stations within the limits of the Hon. Company's territory subordinate to this Presidency, every facility is to be afforded for the receipt, by the Government officers, of the local currencies, since so long as these coins remain in circulation, payment must be received in them, or in the Company's Rupee, at the regulated exchange, as may best suit the convenience of the payers.

**MILITARY PENSIONERS.** (March 15.)—Considerable inconvenience and trouble having been experienced, by military pensioners of this establishment, having proceeded to stations under the Bengal and Madras presidencies, previous to the requisite authority being obtained; it is hereby notified, that pensioners cannot be permitted to leave this presidency, until the required sanction of the Government under which they may wish to reside, shall have been received, and officially announced.

**LETTER FRANKS BY OVERLAND STEAMERS.**—COLONEL CAMPBELL AND MR. WAGHORN.—*Bombay Castle*, Jan. 23.—Extracts of letters from the Company to the Governor in Council. 1st, dated 8th November, 1837, states that "Instances having

occurred of letters addressed by parties in India to the individual members of our Court, being transmitted to this country by the Mediterranean mails under the impression that such letters are exempt from the duty of postage, it is necessary that we should apprise you that the privilege of receiving letters so addressed, free of postage, does not attach to letters sent from the East Indies by packet via the Mediterranean, and we direct that you forthwith take the necessary measures for giving public notice thereof. You will, however, clearly understand that the privilege of franking, enjoyed by individual directors and other public functionaries, so far as respects the Indian duties of postage continues in full force."

2d letter (15th Nov.) "We have appointed Colonel Campbell H. M.'s Consul in Egypt, our agent in that Country. Mr. Thomas Waghorn has been appointed our deputy agent."

TOLL IN THE BHOORE GHAUT.—*Bombay Castle*, Jan. 24th, 1838.—Notified that no exemption will be allowed from the toll leviable on the Bhoore Ghaut, under provisions of Act 2, of 1837, and that all officers and troops passing the Ghaut must in like manner with private individuals pay the toll according to the usual rates.

### COURTS-MARTIAL.

BREV.-CAPT. R. B. HILL, H. M.'s 41st Foot.—*Head-Quarters, Simla*, 17th Feb. 1838.—At a General Court-Martial, holden at Bellary, on 4th of January, 1838, Lieut. and Brev.-Capt. Richard Bingham Hill, H. M.'s 41st Foot, was arraigned on the following Charges:—

*First Charge*—"For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in the following instances:—*First instance*. In having, at Bellary, on the 16th of September, 1837, absented himself, without leave, from his regiment, so continuing absent until the 23d of the same month. *Second instance*. In having, near Guddakul, on 22d of same month, when being brought back a prisoner by an escort of the same regiment, made his escape therefrom, notwithstanding that he had given the sergeant of the escort his word of honour, that he would not ride out of his sight." *Second Charge*—"For scandalous and infamous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at the same place, on the 23d of September, 1837, addressed an official letter to the adjutant of the same regiment, Lieut. Eugene James Vaughan, containing a gross falsehood."

*Finding*—Guilty of the first instances of the first charge, which, however, the Court does not consider in this instance, as "conduct unbecoming the character of a gentleman." Guilty of the second instance of the first charge. Guilty of the second charge. *Sentence*—To be *Cashiered*, &c., &c.

Approved,

(Signed) H. FANE.

LIEUT. G. E. CUYLER, H. M.'s SECOND ON QUEEN'S ROYALS.—*Head-Quarters, Simla*, 24th Feb. 1838.—At a General Court-Martial holden in Cantonment, near Poona, on the 22d day of January, 1838, Lieut. G. E. Cuyler, H. M.'s 2d or Queen's Royal Reg. of Foot, was arraigned on the following Charges:—*First Charge*—"For disgraceful and scandalous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances; viz., First. In having, in cantonment, near Belgaum, on or about the 27th June, 1837, and on subsequent days, asserted to Paymaster J. S. Darby, of same regiment, a gross and wilful falsehood, reflecting on the character of his senior and superior officer, Capt. H. D. Keith, of the same regiment, by stating that he (Lieut. Cuyler) had, at the mess of the officers of the regiment, on march from Vingorla to Belgaum, on or about 13th Jan., 1837, addressed most opprobrious language to Brev.-Capt. Keith, reflecting on his honour and honesty, and that he (Capt. Keith) had taken no notice of the same:—Whereas, no such language had ever been addressed by Lieutenant Cuyler to Captain Keith. Second. In having, at Belgaum, on 28th June, 1837, dictated to priv. Thomas Sinnott, of the 2d or Queen's Foot, a paper containing false and scandalous aspersions against the character of Brev. Capt. Keith, to the effect as set forth in the preceding instance, thereby infamously and falsely traducing the character of Capt. Keith to a private soldier of the same reg., and tending to degrade Capt. Keith's character in the estimation of the said soldier, and the other soldiers of the corps. *Second Charge*—"For scandalous and disgraceful conduct, &c., in having, in cantonment near Belgaum, on or about 30th June, 1837, asserted a wilful and deliberate falsehood to the aforesaid paymaster J. S. Darby, by stating to him, that Brig. Gen. Salter, commanding the southern division of the army, had, some time previously, gone into his (Lieut.



Cuyler's) tent, when he (Lieut. Cuyler) was under arrest for alleged misconduct at the mess, and that he (the Brigadier General) had then and there listened to the reflections referred to, in the preceding charge, against the character of Capt. Keith; such false statement on the part of Lieut. Cuyler, being derogatory to the professional character of Brig. Gen. Salter, his superior officer." *Finding*—"Guilty." *Sentence*—Lieut. G. E. Cuyler to be cashiered."

**GUNNERS BOUCHER, HORSE ART., AND DONOVAN, 2D BAT. ART.**—These men had been found guilty of insubordinate conduct (Boucher for brutally striking his Serjeant, &c.; Donovan for drunkenness and brutality) at Courts-Martial, held on them at Sholapore and Bombay, February 24th and March 22d. *Sentences*—Donovan, six months solitary imprisonment. Boucher, one year's solitary imprisonment (mitigated punishment).

## APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

### Civil.

*March 5.*—Mr. W. Simson, to act as coll. and mag. of Tanna.

— Mr. S. Mansfield, to act as 4th assist. to prin. coll. of Poona.

7. Mr. C. E. F. Tytler, to be assist. to prin. coll. of Poona.

8. The Hon. G. W. Anderson, Esq., app. by Hon. the Court of Directors, to be a member of this Govt., has taken the oaths and his seat in the Council of Bombay under the usual salute.

24. Mr. A. W. Ravenscroft, first assist. to coll. of Dharwar, took charge of that collectorate, from Mr. T. H. Baber, on the 28th February.

26. Mr. J. Ogilvy, acting 3d assist. coll. in Candeish, to visit pres. for one month, for the purpose of attending the ensuing exam. in Mahratta language.

27. Lieut. W. J. Morris, 9th N. I., to be Bheel agent in Candeish.

28. Mr. A. Elphinston, act. coll. of Rutnagherry, assumed charge of that collectorate, on 22d March.

— Mr. G. Malcolm, first assist. to coll. of Candeish, is to proceed on dep. to settle the Jumma bundy of Talooks of Malgaum and Chaleesgaum.

— Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, Bt., sub.-coll. of Nassick, to remain in districts, on dep.

— Mr. A. A. C. Forbes, assist. to coll. of Ahmednuggur, and att. to sub.-coll. of Nassick, to proceed on dep. into districts.

### Military.

*Jan. 10.*—Lieut. H. I. Woodward, Eu. reg., furl. to Eu., private affairs.

19. Lieut. J. Tait, 6th N. I., furl. to Europe three years, health.

*Feb. 22.*—Lieut.-Col. W. D. Robertson, 16th N. I., furl. to Cape of Good Hope, two years, health.

23. Lieut. T. R. Morse, left wing, Eur. reg., furl. to Europe.

24. Lt. G. H. Bainbridge, N. I., furl. to Europe for three years, health.

— Ens. C. R. W. Hervey of the R. W. of the Eur. reg., and Ens. J. P. Grant of the 13th reg. N. I., at their own request

exchanging, each joining as junior of their rank.

24. Ens. J. A. Evans, L. W. Eur. reg. transf. to 22d N. I., as Junior Ensign.

28. Lieut.-Col. G. A. Litchfield, 3d L. C., to retire from H. C.'s Service on pay of Colonel.

*March 1.*—Lt. T. Edmunds, 3d N. I., to be assistant to Resident in Persian Gulf, subject to conf. of Government of India.

3. Lieut.-Col. P. Fearon, 11th N. I., posted, v. Little, retired.

— Lt.-Col. M. Soppitt, late prom. post. to 11th N. I., to join.

5. Lieut. J. C. Hartley, senior sub.-assist. to be dep. as. com.-gen., v. Scobie, app. to remount agency.

— Lieut. Stockley, 7th N. I., to be sub.-assist. com.-gen., v. Hartley promoted in the Department.

— Lieut. J. Ramsay, sub.-assist., in charge of bazaars at Deesa, to be act. sub.-assist. com.-gen., to complete estab.

— Lieut. F. Bagshawe, 5th N. I., to be sub.-assist. com.-gen., in charge of bazaars at Belgaum, v. Stockley.

— Lieut. R. J. Shaw, of R. W. Eur. reg., to be act. sub.-assist. com. gen., in charge of bazaars at Deesa.

6. Army rank assigned to undermentioned Cornets and Ensigns from the dates specified opposite their respective names. Cornet F. Ashworth, 2d R. L. C., 2d Sept., 1835; Cornet E. C. Campbell, 1st R. L. C., 5th Dec., do.; Lieut. A. N. Aitchison, 13th R. N. I., 12th June, do.; Lieut. W. E. Evans, R. W. E. R., do.; Lieut. A. E. Saunders, 3d R. N. I., do.; Ens. W. H. C. Lye, 13th R. N. I., do.; Ens. A. P. Hunt, R. W. E. R., 13th, do.; Ens. A. C. Honner, 1st Gr. R. N. I., do.; Ens. R. Richards, 13th R. N. I., 5th Dec., do.; Ens. W. Falconer, 2d Gr. R. N. I., 11th do.; Ens. C. R. W. Hervey, R. W. E. R., do.; Ens. E. O. Beale, 22d R. N. I., do.; Ens. E. F. Placock, 1st Gr. R. N. I., do.; Ens. A. S. Young, 3d R. N. I., do.; Ens. R. Fitzgerald, 12th R. N. I., do.; Ens. J. A. Evans, L. W. E. R., do.; Ens. A. J. Alcock, 5th R. N. I.

do; Ens. W. G. Arrow, 9th R. N. I., do;  
 Ens. D. T. Compton, 13th R. N. I., 21st  
 do.; Ens. C. Williams, 14th R. N. I., do.;  
 Ens. S. J. K. Whitehill, 13d R. N. I.,  
 17th Jan., 1836; Ens. J. T. Barr, 7th  
 R. N. I., do.; Ens. E. B. Eastwick, 6th  
 R. N. I., do.; Ens. H. Lodwick, 10th  
 R. N. I., do; Ens. C. P. Rigby, 16th  
 R. N. I., 18th, do.

6. Capt. J. W. Chalmers, 4th N. I.,  
 nominated to command detach. over sub-  
 sidiary Jail at Tannah.

— Lieut. Scriven, V. Bat., to act as  
 adj., during absence of Lieut. Hogg, on  
 sick cert. (temp. arr. conf.)

— Capt. W. S. Adams, dep. assist.  
 quarter master gen., to take charge of  
 brig. maj.'s office at Poona, from the 14th  
 March, till furt. ord., (temp. arr. conf.)

— Lieut. W. F. Cormack, quar. mas.  
 and interp. in Hindoostanee, 15th N. I.,  
 to be Mahratta interp.

— An exchange of regts. is sanctioned  
 between Ens. C. S. Whitehill, 5th N. I.,  
 and Ens. H. Dent, 10th N. I., each join-  
 ing as junior of their rank, at their own  
 request.

— Admitted to the service, as cadets  
 of eng. and inf.; the cadet for eng. to be  
 prom. to 2d Lieut.; Mr. W. F. Marriott,  
 eng.; Mr. C. J. Symons, inf.

— Capt. R. Long of the 22d N. I.,  
 furl. to Eur. for three years, on priv. aff.

9. 2d Lieut. J. H. Burke, eng., app.  
 assist. to exec. eng. at Poona.

— Cornet J. Forbes, 3d L. C., to be  
 adj., v. Lieut. Eyre, resigned.—Date of  
 appoint., 20th Feb. 1838.

— Ens. C. R. W. Hervey, 13th N. I.,  
 to act as quar. mast. and interp. in Hin-  
 doostanee, to that reg.

— Senior Major P. P. Wilson, cav.,  
 to be Lieut.-Col., v. Litchfield, retired;  
 date of rank, 28th Feb. 1838.

— Capt. D. Cunningham, 2d L. C.,  
 to be major; Lieut. W. T. Otley, to be  
 Capt.; and Cornet F. Ashworth to be  
 Lieut., in suc. to Wilson prom.; date of  
 rank, 28th Feb. 1838.

— The undermentioned sen. unposted  
 cornet to be ranked, and posted to 2d  
 L. C., from the date specified opposite  
 his name: Cornet E. H. Simpson, rank  
 in reg. 28th Feb., 1838; rank in army,  
 7th March, 1838.

The undermentioned officers, cadets of  
 the season, 1822, prom. to brevet rank of  
 Capt., from dates spec. opp. to names:—

— Lieut. G. G. Malet, 3d L. C., 4th  
 Jan. 1838.

— Lieut. J. Whitmore, 11th N. I.,  
 26th Feb. 1838.

— Lt. F. G. Fraser, R. W. Eur. regt.

— Lt. J. B. Bellasis, 9th N. I.

— Lt. G. Wilson, 26th N. I.

— Lt. J. Jackson, 25th N. I.

12. Major H. Dumbabin, Inv. estab.,  
 furl. to Cape, and eventually to Europe,  
 for three years, for health.

— Lieut. T. L. Jameson, 3d N. I., to  
 take rank, v. Hughes, deceased.

— Lieut. F. Forbes, ditto, to take  
 rank, v. Malcolm prom.

— Lt. T. D. Fallon, 7th N. I., to act as  
 major of brigade at Sholapoor, till further  
 orders, temp. arr. confirmed.

— Lieut. W. B. G. Blenkins, 6th  
 N. I., to act as adj. to detach. at Broach,  
 consisting of upwards of 300 rank and  
 file, ditto.

— Lieut. R. W. Horne, 8th reg. N. I.,  
 to resign app. of Mahratta interp. to that  
 reg.

— Lieut. R. H. Young, 2d reg. N. I.,  
 to perform duties of staff officer to field  
 detach. under command of Major D.  
 Forbes, until the arr. of Lt. Hart, temp.

— Lt. H. Franklin to act as adj. to 2d  
 N. I., during absence of Lieut. Young,  
 on field service, temp.

15. Capt. G. J. Mant, 19th N. I., to be  
 a dep. judge adv. gen. on estab., v. Wood-  
 house, to Europe; date of app. 13th  
 March, 1838; and is attached to Poona  
 division of the army.

17. Lieut.-Col. J. G. Griffith, removed  
 from 1st to 2d bat. art.

19. Lieut.-Col. E. Jervis, removed  
 from 2d L. C., to 3d L. C., v. Litchfield,  
 retired.

— Lieut.-Col. P. P. Wilson, late  
 prom., posted to 2d L. C.

23. Lieut. G. C. Stickley, 7th N. I.,  
 to act as adj. to that regt., during absence  
 of Lieut. Lloyd on leave, temp. arr. conf.

— Lieut. J. C. Anderson, line adj. at  
 Rajcoto, to act as interp. to 12th regt.  
 N. I., till arrival of Lieut. W. J. East-  
 wick, temp. arr. conf.

— Brev. Capt. G. Wilson, 26th N. I., to  
 act as interp. in Hindoostanee language,  
 to L. W. 1st L. C., v. Capt. J. Pope,  
 17th N. I.

— Ens. E. B. Eastwick, 6th N. I., to  
 act as quarterm. and interp. in Hindoo-  
 stance and Mahratta languages to the  
 Marine bat., v. Hervey.

— Ens. H. Lodwick, 10th N. I., to be  
 2d or Mahratta interp. to that regt.

— Capt. Stuart, 14th N. I., to assume  
 charge of office of assist. commis. Gen.  
 Ahmedabad, consequent on death of  
 Capt. Payne, confirmed.

— Capt. J. Hale, 22d N. I., a furlough  
 to Europe, for three years.

— Lieut. H. B. Rose, app. interp. in  
 Hindoostanee language to Eur. regt., v.  
 Stiles, prom.; date of app., 6th Dec.

— Lieut.-Col. Gibbon, is app. to com-  
 mand troops at Sholapoor, from the 9th  
 March.

26. Lieut. H. B. Salmon, to act as

sub-assist. com. gen., in charge of bazaars and police at Poona, during absence of Ens. Browne, on duty at pres., confirmed.

26. Army rank assigned to Lieut. C. T. North, eng., from 11th June, 1833, instead of 26th April, 1835, assigned to him in gen. ord. of 7th June, 1835.

28. Capt. M. M. Shaw, of 9th N. I., furl. to Europe for three years, priv. aff.

### Naval.

Jan. 20.—Mr. Draper, mate, to be act. lieut. of the Tigris, (temp. arr. conf.)

— Midship. Leeds, to be act. mate of ditto.

March 1.—Act. Com. Nott, proceeding in Hugh Lindsay steamer, to assume command of Euphrates, to be accommodated at Commander's table, 23d Jan.

— Lt. Sharp, to charge of the Emily, schooner, from 9th Jan., (temp. arr. conf.)

— Mr. Midship. J. Lang, from the Bheoma to the Margaret, from 1st Jan.

— Lieut. A. H. Gordon, to perform duties of purser on board the Elphinstone, during abs. of Mr. Todd, on sick cert. from 30th July, to 3d. Oct. 1838.

6. Acting Commander Rogers, from the Amherst to the Elphinstone; 15th Jan., (temp. app. conf.)

— Lieut. J. P. Porter, from charge of the Elphinstone to that of the Amherst, 15th Jan. (ditto).

— Mr. Mate Grounds, to the Amherst, to do duty of acting lieut. in addition to that of mate, 15th Jan. (do.)

— The leave granted in general orders under date 19th Jan. last, to Commander McDowall, of the inv. estab. of the I. N., cancelled.

17 Mr. Purser Charlton, clerk of the cheque, furl. to Capo for two years for health.

### Medical.

Feb. 22.—Super.-surg. A. Henderson, furl. to Eur. 3 years, for health.

23. Assist.-surg. J. Scott, sec. to med. board, furl. to Eur. 3 years.

— Surg. J. Glen, to be sec. to med. board in sue. to Assist.-surg. Scott; and Assist.-surg. Brown, to act for Dr. Glen, till his arrival at presidency.

March 6.—Surg. A. Tawse, med. estab. returned to duty.

9. Sen. Surg. F. Sheppoe to act as super.-surg. on estab. v. Henderson to Europe, from 1st inst.

— Super.-surg. R. H. Kennedy, M. D. removed from N. W. D. of Guzerat and app. to pres. div.

9. Act. Super.-surg. F. Sheppoe, app. to the N. W. D. of Guzerat, v. Kennedy, and directed to join.

21. Surg. W. Gray, removed from marine bat. and posted to Eur. reg.; and Surg. J. Barnes, M. D. K. H. posted to marine bat. v. Gray.

— Surg. McMorris, 26th N. I., to receive med. charge of detail of 3d comp. Golundasse bat., confirmed.

23. Assist.-surg. Keith to join the Mysore Kanta field force, confirmed.

— Assist.-surg. Ritchie to perform med. duties of garrison at Asserghur, in sue. of Assist.-surg. Taylor, conf.

— Assist.-surg. S. Fraser, dep. away must. furl. to Eur. health.

27. The medical officer attached to Residency at Baroda, to be exempted from performance of military duties involving his departure from that station, so long as his corps may remain there.

### BIRTHS.

Jan. 29.—At Mangalore, the lady of M. Lewin, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

Feb. 23.—At Dharwar, the lady of Lt. W. C. Stather, of a daughter.

— At Malligaum, the lady of Lieut. Lewis Brown, 5th reg., of a son.

March 7.—At Dhoolia, Mrs. B. de Miranda, of a daughter.

10. At Tannah, Mrs. R. Folker, of a son.

11. At Colaba, Mrs. F. Martinant, of a son.

16. At Colaba, the lady of F. Sheppoe, Esq., act. sup. surg., N. W. D., of a son.

— At Ahmedungur, the lady of H. A. Harrison, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

24. At Tannah, the lady of J. M. Davis, Esq., C. S., of a son.

25. At Bombay, the lady of Capt. G. J. Jameson, of a daughter.

26. At Bombay, the wife of Kessowjee Runsoordjee Sett, of a son.

28. At Bombay, Mrs. Kenderdine, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

Feb. 20.—At Deesa, H. C. Tylor, Esq., 40th reg., to S. Wolf, youngest daughter of Dr. McAndrew, 40th reg.

March 8.—At Belgaum, R. H. A. Hunter, Esq., 2d or Queen's Royals, to M. Van Batenburg, only daughter of Capt. Gilland, of the same corps.

10. At Byculla, P. M. Dalzell, Esq., to Jane Laura, youngest daughter of Lieut. Weeks, R. N.

22. At Byculla, W. E. Frere, Esq., C. S., to Eliza Jane, eldest daughter of Maj.-Gen. Osborne, of this estab.

28. At Bombay, Mr. P. Kelly, to Miss Eleanor Kilkenny.

### DEATHS.

Feb. 3.—Mr. P. White, aged 28.

March 6.—At Bombay, of Cholera,

Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. D. Buchanan, aged 15.

10. At Ootacamund, D. Geddes, Esq., aged 24.

14. At Poona, the infant daughter of Mr. H. Lawless, aged 2.

18. At Bombay, of cholera, Mrs. Rosa Maria Bocarro.

24. At Byculla, of cholera, Mrs. S. McAnlay, aged 29.

25. At Bombay, Capt. F. McGillivray, Engineers, aged 37.

27. At Bombay, of cholera, Mrs. Mary Redwood.

Lately, at Cambay, the infant daughter of the late Lieut. A. H. Williams, 13th, N. I.

#### SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

*March.*

1. Lady Grant, from China.
5. Thomas Harrison, from Maculla.
- H. M.'s S. Raleigh, from Colombo.
7. Charles Grant, from Beng. and Mad.
8. Barbara, from Llanelly.
- William, from ditto.
- Elizabeth, from Mauritius.
- Allalevie, from Calcutta.
11. Georgiana, from Llanelly.
- Competent, from Liverpool.
13. Burong, from Calcutta.
19. Emilia, from China.
22. Cestrian, from Liverpool.
- Sir H. Compton, fr. Bush. & Muscat.
26. Cacador, from Macao.
30. Vansittart, from China.

#### SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

*March.*

1. Tartar, for Bushire.
8. Relianco, for Liverpool.
- May, for Liverpool.
29. Buckinghamshire, for Cape & Lond.

### Ceylon.

#### APPOINTMENT.

Dec. 1.—G. R. Buller, Esq., to be district judge of Colombo, No. 1, South.

#### SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

*February.*

7. H. M. S. Raleigh, from Bombay.

*March.*

2. Eleanora, from Liverpool & Cape.
- Eleanor, from Swan River.
5. New Grove, from Mauritius.

#### SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

*February.*

24. Fairie Queene, for London.

*March.*

7. Fortfield, for Penang and Singapore.
8. Tigris, for London.
- Valleyfield, for ditto.
11. Woolsington, for ditto.

### Singapore.

#### SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

*December.*

7. Arabian, from Calcutta.
- Persian, from Liverpool.

#### SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

*January.*

11. Margaret, for London.
14. Singapore, for ditto.

### China.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

March 7.—Mr. J. H. Astell, confirmed, (by Bengal Govt.) in app. of senior member of H. C.'s financial agency at Canton, v. Jackson, resigned.

— Mr. H. M. Clarke, confirmed, (by Bengal Govt.) in app. as 2d member of H. C.'s financial agency at Canton.

#### SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

*January.*

6. Premier, from Calcutta & Singapore
9. Griffin, from Sandwich Islands.
13. Morrison, from Sourabaya.
22. Psyche, from Calcutta.
24. Julia, from Bombay.
27. Ann, from Calcutta.
30. Arabian, from ditto.
- Orixia, from Liverpool.
- Kirkman, from Bombay.
- Hashmy, from London.

#### SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

*December.*

27. Ingleboro, for London.

*January.*

8. Lady Nugent, for London.
12. Eliza Susan, for Cowes.
23. Bligherio, for Bordeaux.
- Ariel, for Singapore and Calcutta
28. General Kyd, for London.
- Lady McNaghten, for ditto.
- Isabella, for ditto.
- Edinburgh, for ditto.
- Duke of Sussex, for Manila.
- Sophia, for Cape & London.
30. Eliza Stewart, for London.
- Aber. Robinson, for ditto.



## New South Wales.

## SYDNEY.

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

In reference to the case of the unfortunate Doyle, who was recently executed for an offence committed in New Zealand, the Government have published the following proclamation:—

**NEW ZEALAND RIGOUR OF THE LAW.**—Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, December 8, 1837.—Representations having been made from time to time, by James Busby, Esq., British Resident in New Zealand, of offences perpetrated in that island, by subjects of Great Britain, under the belief that the difficulty of conviction would ensure impunity, his Excellency the Acting Governor and the Executive Council of New South Wales deem it right to notify, for general information, that sentence of death has been passed by the Supreme Court of this Colony upon Edward Doyle, found guilty of stealing in a dwelling-house, at the Bay of Islands, on the 18th of June last, and putting John Wright in bodily fear, and that Doyle has been executed accordingly, this day.

His Excellency trusts that this example will render such outrages less frequent in future.

## APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &amp;c.

## APPOINTMENTS.

Dec. 1.—J. Blaxland, of Wallern Hills; J. R. Booth of Cecil Hills, Cabramatta; J. Dulhunty, of Cullen Bullen; C. G. Grey, of Port Macquarie; J. Kinchela, sen., of Sydney; W. H. Mackenzie, of Bathurst; W. O. Raymond, of Wellington Valley; R. M. Westmacott, of Illawarra; and H. Zouch, of Liverpool. Esqrs., to be magistrates. A. T. Faunce, to be police mag. at Queenbayan; A. Holden, to be police mag. at Brisbane Water; Capt. P. Plunkett, 80th reg. to be a justice of the peace of the territory, and police mag. at Illawarra; and A. Young, Esqr., of Sydney, to be a justice of the peace of the territory, and third police mag. of the town and port of Sydney, in the room of R. Stewart, Esq., resigned.

18. Maj. Sullivan, to be police mag. at Raymond Terrace and the adjoining districts; Mr. T. S. Nind, of Paterson, Mr. R. H. Brown, of Yass, Mr. J. Liscombe, of Bathurst, and Mr. W. Hardy, of Yass, to be Commissioners of Crown Lands.

## Ecclesiastical.

Dec. 18.—The Rev. J. K. Walpole, to be surrogate to Bishop of Australia.

## BIRTHS.

Nov. 5.—At Lochend, Lake Macquarie, Mrs. W. Brooks of a son.

25. Mrs. F. Lawson, of Newcastle, of a daughter.

Dec. 3.—At the Pottle, Cook's River, Mrs. Duguid, of a son.

4. At George's Hall, Bank's Town, the lady of D. Johnston, Esq., of a daughter.

8. The wife of Mr. R. Maddox, of a daughter.

11. At Sydney, Mrs. J. H. Atkinson, of a daughter.

13. At Belle-Ombre, Cook's River, Mrs. C. Prout, of twin sons.

14. At Bong Bong Bong, the lady of W. C. Haldane, Esq., of a son.

20. At Patrick's Plains, Mrs. Henry Glennie, of a son.

22. At Lachlan Vale, Appin, Mrs. B. Clayton, of a son.

31. Mrs. M. M. Cohen, of a son.

Lately, at Parramatta, Mrs. Watkins, of a daughter, still born.

## MARRIAGES.

Oct. 23.—At Port Macquarie, Miss E. D. Isaacs, only daughter of Widow Isaacs, Alic-street, London, to Daniel Cohen, late of Liverpool, England.

Dec. 1.—At Sydney, Mr. Thos. Hogg, (apoth. med. dept., I. A.) to Martha, daughter of the Rev. W. Crook, Jamieson-street.

18. J. W. Smith, Esq., deputy-assant. com.-gen., to Agnes, second daughter of the late Capt. Donald Macarthur, 2d Royal Vct. Bat.

20. Mr. R. W. McLellan, of Chipp-side, Parramatta, to Ann, eldest daughter.

ter of W. Burnett, Esq., of Macquarie street, Parramatta.

21. P. G. Verge, Esq., of Lyndhurst Vale, Williams's River, to Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Lieut. Irwin, R. N.

— At Port Macquarie, Henry Betts, Esq., to Eliza Catharine, eldest daughter of T. W. Morton, Esq.

30. At Sydney, T. H. Fowler, Esq., surg., to Maria, widow of the late Capt. H. J. Ramus.

Lately, at Sydney, K. Mann, Esq., of Bombay Horse Artillery, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late F. A. Hely, Esq., of Engehurst, Sydney.

#### DEATHS.

Sept. 11.—At sea, suddenly, on board the ship Portland, the wife of Mr. T. W. Robison, teacher, formerly of 28, Greenside-street, Edinburgh.

18. On board the same ship, after a short illness, Mary Ann, wife of the Rev. R. Stewart, late of Greenwich, Kent.

Nov. 9.—By a horse taking fright, Mary, the only daughter of John Jamison, of Greenwich Park, Argyle, aged 4 yrs. 7 mo.

30. At Newcastle, Fanny, the infant daughter of Mr. S. Kemp.

Dec. 7.—At Annandale, occasioned by a fall from his horse, Mr. J. W. Jones, superintendent to R. Johnston, Esq.

15. At her residence, Drutt-street, Mrs. Ann Bradridge, aged 35.

17. In Pitt-street, William, only son of the Rev. W. Sowerby, aged 3 months.

18. At Belle Ombre, Cook's River, the twin sons of C. Prout, Esq.

20. At Sydney, eldest son of Mr. Greenhill, of Elizabeth-street, aged 6.

21. Mrs. M. E. Brown, aged 39.

24. At his residence, Parramatta, Capt. A. D. White, Royal Engineers, ag. 44.

26. At Morpeth, Hunter's River, Mrs. Dixon, late of Park-street, Sydney.

Lately, the infant daughter of R. Jones, Esq., M. C., Darlinghurst, ag. 4 mo. 23 da.

Lately, at Surrey Hills, Sydney, infant son of John Tyre, Esq., Comm. Depart.

#### SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

*November.*

24. Osprey, from Bordeaux.

*December.*

2. Gazelle, from Cape.

— Asia, from Plymouth.

12. William Harris, from Downs.

— Mid Lothian, from Isle of Skye.

22. Henry Wellesley, from Downs.

22. Governor Bourke, from New Zealand.

— William, from Batavia.

24. Peter Proctor, from Calcutta.

— Sir C. Forbes, from Dublin.

31. Alfred, from Plymouth.

#### SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

*December.*

2. Louisa, for London.

4. Samuel Winter, for Valparaiso.

19. Recovery, for Madras.

25. Osprey, for Mauritius.

#### SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

##### SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

(Previous to 11th Dec.)

Lady Emma, from Downs and Cape.

Navarino, from Downs.

Peter Proctor, from Calcutta.

#### Van Diemen's Land.

##### HOBART-TOWN.

##### APPOINTMENTS.

Dec. 15.—A. Gardiner, Esq., to be assist. police mag. at Ayoca from 1st Jan.

— T. Maclaine, Esq., to be assist. police mag. at Spring Bay, ditto.

Dec. 29.—Capt. Forster to be Chairman of the Bench of Mag. J. Hone, Esq., Bar-at-Law; J. Gregory, Esq. and T. Nicholson, Esq., to be Commrs. under act for settlement of claims to grants of Land, of whom J. Hone, Esq., is app. Chairman. J. Arthur, Esq., M. D., A. Turnbull, Esq., M. D., J. McBaire, Esq., M. D., J. Learmonth, Esq., M. D., H. Officer, Esq., W. Seecombe, Esq., E. P. Bedford, Esq., to be Members of the Court of Examiners (to regulate the practice of Medicine) of whom Dr. Arthur is appointed President.

Mr. Charles Arthur, recently appointed to the Police Magistracy at Norfolk Plains, leave of absence to visit England. Mr. Price do duty for him during his absence (for half salary.)

##### BIRTHS.

Dec. 8.—Mrs. A. Bent, of Elizabeth-street, Hobart-Town, of a son.

10. At Hobart-Town, the lady of M. Forster, Esq., C. P. M., of a son.

11. At New Town, Mrs. Bell, of a daughter.  
— At Hobart-Town, the lady of A. Montagu, Esq., of a son.

17. In Macquarie-st., Hobart-Town, Mrs. R. L. Murray, of a daughter.

## DEATH.

Nov. 9.—At Dennistoun, V. D. L., wife of Capt. P. Wood, of the retired list, Madras army.

## SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

November.

- 3. Hope, from Calcutta.
- 14. Andromache, from Plymouth.
- 20. Caroline, from New Zealand.
- 21. Susan, from Portsmouth.

December.

- 7. Auriga, from Downs.
- 12. Bussorah Merchant, from Cork.
- Marian Watson, from Sydney.
- 27. Camilla, from Downs.
- Galatea, from Cape.

January.

- 1. Patriot, from Mauritius.
- 3. Emu, from Downs.
- 10. Derwent, from ditto.

## SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

• November.

- 6. Eudora, for Calcutta.

December.

- 1. Sarah Barry, for Calcutta.
- 13. William the 4th, for South Seas.
- 14. Susan, for Sydney.
- 22. Elphinstone, for London.
- Mary Anne, for ditto.
- Jane Merope, for ditto.

## LAUNCESTON.

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR—December 29.—The Lieut.-Governor directs it to be notified that it is His Excellency's intention to be at Spring Bay on the 3d January, and to leave it on the following day for Waterloo Point; leave that on the 5th; and pass, 8th Jan. at Little Swan Port—12th Jan., at Avoca, proceeding thence to Morven on the 13th, remaining there 14th, and on Monday, the 15th, his Excellency will arrive at Launceston.

## BIRTHS.

Dec. 17.—Mrs. Dudley, of Charles street, of a son.

20. Mrs. Lukin, of the Wharf, of a daughter.

— Mrs. W. Bransgrove, Thorpe Farm, East Bank, River Tamar, of a daughter.

22. Mrs. J. Robertson, of Brisbane street, of a son.

## DEATHS.

Dec. 19.—Mr. W. Hewitson, superint. of Windmill Hill Signal Station. The deceased served 25 years in the British Navy.

## SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

December.

- 9. Bardaster, from Downs.
- 14. Arabian, from ditto.

January.

- 6. Louisa, from Cowes.

## SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

November.

- 16. Cygnet, for London.
- 20. Lowestoft, for New Zealand.
- 22. Artemis, for Valparaiso.

January.

- 9. Harriett, for London.

## Mauritius.

## BIRTH.

Dec. 23.—At Port Louis, Mauritius, Mrs. Wilson, the lady of his Honor the Chief Judge, and first President of the Supreme Court of that Island, of a son.

## SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

*January.*

- 16. Eagle, from London.
- 17. Apprentice, from Table Bay.
- Gloucester, from London.
- Commodore from Calcutta.
- Pearl from Bristol.
- 18. Paragon, from Cape.
- Felix, from London.
- Victoria, from Calcutta.
- 19. Provence, from Madras.
- 20. Melden, from Cape.
- 21. Helen, from ditto.
- 23. Parmelia, from Cork.
- 26. Elizabeth, from Calcutta.
- Emma, from Bombay.
- 27. Majestic, from Moulmein.
- 28. Alfred, from Calcutta.

28. Eliza, from Pondicherry.

*February.*

- 4. Henry, from London.
- 16. George and Mary, from Calcutta.
- 20. Jannet, from ditto.

## SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

*January.*

- 15. Britannia, for Calcutta.
- 17. Calypso, for London.
- Gilbert, for Calcutta.
- 21. Mary Ann, for London.
- 22. Clio, for Calcutta.
- 26. Ambassador, for Singapore.
- 27. Sir J. R. Reid, for London.
- 31. St. George, for Greenock.

*February.*

- 6. Rapid, for London.

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## Cape of Good Hope.

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## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

MONTHLY RETURNS OF THE STATE OF THE COLONY. (March 5th.)—His Excellency the Governor, with the concurrence of his Honor the Lieut.-Gov. directs that in future, Monthly Returns shall be published, shewing, the actual state of the civil relations between the Colonists of the eastern frontier districts and the neighbouring native Tribes; the observance or infringement, on either side, of the existing treaties with those Tribes; the particulars of all depredations committed in that quarter during the preceding month; the means taken to recover the plunder, or to procure redress, together with the success or failure of those means; and whether, in each case of depredation, due precaution had been taken to watch and guard the property which was stolen.

The object of the intended publications is, to prevent the Public from being misled, from the want of official information.

THE GOVERNOR, (Mar. 23.)—The Governor had notified his intention of shortly proceeding into the districts.

APPRENTICED LABOURERS (March 16.)—The Governor calls upon all Public Authorities to use their utmost endeavours to prevent apprenticed labourers accompanying their employers out of the Colony, this practice having become a subject of notice latterly, and militating against the agricultural interests of the Colony.

## APPOINTMENT.

March 23.—H. Hudson, Esq., acting sec. Lieut.-Governor, to be ditto to the Governor for the districts through which the latter is about to proceed.

March 19.—At Cape Town, Mr. T. Long, to Miss E. Thompson.

20. Mr. E. Buchanan, to Miss J. Cowan.

## DEATHS.

Jan. 24.—At Botha's Post, Graham's Town, infant son of B. D. Bell, Esq., commissariat department.

Feb. 10.—Mr. R. Powrie, aged 53.

21. Mr. W. Leng, chief mate of the *Olivia*, aged 35.

## MARRIAGES.

Feb. 13.—At Graham's Town, Cape of Good Hope, Mr. J. Standen, to Emma, youngest daughter of Mr. C. B. R. Wright, of Greenwich, Kent.



23. Capt. A. Logie, late of H. M.'s 72d reg., aged 53.

24. Mr. J. Hogsflesh, aged 55.

25. At Constantia, Cape, Mrs. B. J. J. Colyn, aged 33.

— At the Cape, John, eldest son of J. Shewell, Esq. of York Place, Portman-sq.

26. At the Cape, Commander Barrow, late of H. M. S. Rose, son of Sir J. Barrow, of the Admiralty, of consumption, aged 28.

March 6.—J. B. Boileau, Esq., Col. of the Bengal Horse Artillery, aged 51.

8. Augustus, son of Capt. J. Heyning Vanrenen.

15. Acasta, from Mauritius.

17. Theodosia, from Calcutta.

18. Lord Hungerford, from Calcutta.

— Aber. Robinson, from China.

— Paragon, from Mauritius.

19. Gazelle, from New South Wales.

— H. M. S. Winchester, fr. Trincomalee.

— Whitby, from Calcutta.

20. Lydie, from Mauritius.

— Prince George, from Manila.

— Atlantique, from Mauritius.

22. William Lockerby, from Liverpool

— Barretto Junior, from Madras.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

*February.*

6. Reform from Downs.

7. Hippomenes, from Falmouth.

9. Muuster, from Rio.

10. Joseph and Victor, from Mauritius.

11. Olivia, from Sydney.

13. Perma, from Downs.

14. Orissa, from Singapore.

— Minerva, from Batavia.

— Earl Grey, from Mauritius.

16. Semiramis, from Falmouth.

20. Salus, from Liverpool.

— Duchess of Northumberland fr. Plym.

— H. M.'s S. Hyacinth, from Portsm.

21. Globe, from Torbay.

— Rosalind, from China and Halifax.

— H. M.'s S. Triton, from Plymouth.

22. Boyne, from Bombay.

— Charles Carter, from Rio.

— Jane Blain, from Downs.

25. Apprentico, from Mauritius.

27. Time, from Mauritius.

— Hero, from St. Helena.

28. Royal George, from Madras.

*March.*

3. Arab, from Mauritius.

— Kerswell, from ditto.

5. Isabella, from China.

6. Velot, from Downs.

7. H. M.'s S. Melville, from Portsmouth.

9. Orontes, from Downs.

10. Jane, from Leith.

— Thomas Laurie, from ditto.

11. Sarah Baker, from Manila.

— Trusty, from Falmouth.

— Seymour, from Downs.

15. Mary and Jane, ditto.

— Meldon, from Mauritius.

*February.*

1. Transit, for Van Diemen's Land.

8. Patriot, for Colombo.

9. Moffatt, for Hobart Town.

— Briton, for China.

— Pylades, (H. M. B.) for St. Helena

11. Heber, for Cowes.

16. London, for Bombay.

— Hippomenes, for Batavia.

— Orissa, for London.

— Hopo, for Whaling.

17. Franklyn, for ditto.

— Clorinda, for Batavia.

19. Emily, for Liverpool.

21. Resource, for London.

— Earl Grey, for ditto.

22. David Scott, for Madras & Calcutta.

24. Warwick, for London.

27. H. C. S. Semiramis, for Bombay

*March.*

1. Boyne, for London.

2. H. M. S. Hyacinth, for India.

3. Duchess of Northumb., for Sydney.

4. H. M. S. Triton, for Batavia.

6. Kerswell, for Cork.

7. Royal George, for London.

9. Jason, for Whaling.

13. Sarah Baker, for Singapore.

— Leonidas, for London.

— Isabella, for Cork.

— Jane, for Hobart Town.

15. Trusty, for South Australia.

17. Seymour, for Mauritius.

18. Acasta, for London.

— Orontes, for Sydney.

20. Parrock, for Ceylon.

— Paragon, for Bristol.

21. Hero, for London.

22. Olivia, for Mauritius.

— Thomas Laurie, for V. D. Land.

## HOME INTELLIGENCE.

**PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.—DENIAL OF MR. TURTON'S APPOINTMENT AS LEGAL ADVISER TO LORD DURHAM. (April 27.)**—In the House of Lords, Lord Winchilsea enquired of Lord Melbourne, whether it was true that Mr. Turton had been appointed as legal adviser to Lord Durham who was about to proceed to Canada, and whether Mr. Turton was the individual, who three or four years ago stood at the bar of their Lordship's house as a party in a case of adultery. Lord Melbourne said, "that no legal adviser had been appointed, and on reconsideration, it was not deemed necessary to make such an appointment. On the 30th April, Lord Winchilsea renewed the question of Mr. Turton's appointment, and by a speech of a severe character, elicited from Lord Melbourne, that no situation whatsoever had been offered to the gentleman alluded to, and if that gentleman had gone out to Canada, he had gone without any appointment whatsoever, without the prospect of any appointment, and without any intention, as far as the Government was aware, on the part of the Earl of Durham, whom he accompanied, to appoint him to any public situation. *Courts in China. (April 30.)*—Lord Palmerston obtained leave to bring in a Bill to establish Courts in China. *Idolatrous Worship. (May 4th.)*—Gen. Sharpe presented a petition praying, that the Christian servants of Government in India might be excused from participating in the religious ceremonies of Hindoostan. *Hill Coolies. (May 15.)*—In the House of Lords a bill was brought in by Lord Glenelg, at this date, and read a first time, for the protection of labourers migrating from the East Indies to the West Indies. *The Felony, in Van Diemen's Land. (May 22.)*—Mr. Warburton, in the absence of Mr. Hume, moved for a return of the number of persons who have been sentenced to death, and of the number who have been executed in Van Diemen's Land, in each year, since these colonies have been made a penal settlement, to the year 1838, distinguishing the classes of capital offences, &c.; similar returns for the colony of New South Wales agreed to. *India Protection Bill. (May 22.)*—The India protection bill was forwarded a stage at this date.

**IDOLATRY IN INDIA—MR. ROBERT NELSON'S MAGNANIMITY.**—Mr. Poynder has communicated to the *Times*, of May the 7th, the fact of Mr. Robert Nelson, Madras civil service, having had the moral courage to resist, although to his serious personal injury, the exacting so unrighteously required of its servants, by the Court of Directors, of doing homage to idolatrous rites in India. "Rather than bow down to them that are no gods, this gentleman has resolved to throw up a civil appointment of considerable value, choosing rather to serve God than apostatize from his religious profession, by rendering homage to base and senseless idols." By the correspondence which Mr. Poynder has published in the *Times*, as having passed between Mr. Nelson and the Secretary of the India House, it appears, that the former in February last, requested that the Secretary would inform him whether, "the covenant he had entered into with the East India Company rendered it imperative on him to accept and undertake any office the Madras Government (under which he served) might think fit to appoint him to, according to the usages of the service; and Mr. Nelson, in his letter, says "In soliciting this information I refer principally to certain offices connected with the idolatry of the country, which I could not feel at liberty to hold." The secretary replied as follows: "I am commanded to inform you that the Court has seen, with surprise that an officer of your standing can entertain any doubt of its being imperative on you to accept and undertake any office which the Government may think fit to appoint you to, without any exception or reservation whatever." Whereupon Mr. Nelson, with a zeal which few men, however righteous, would think of imitating, throws up his valuable appointment in these extraordinary words: "The instructions of the Lord Jesus Christ are to keep myself from idols, and to flee from idolatry. The East India Company require me to unite myself with idols, taking part in their worship by assisting others therein. As I prefer to follow the Lord Jesus Christ, I must renounce the service of the Company, which I therefore now do. I have accordingly to request that my

name may be struck out of the list of civil servants on the Madras Establishment; all the privileges of which station I hereby resign, &c., &c., &c." (Signed) Robert Nelson.

**MELANCHOLY DEATH OF A STUDENT OF HAYLESDEN COLLEGE.**—On Saturday the 5th May, Mr. Robert Beatson, a student of the above College, and son of the late Colonel Beatson, of the East India Company's service, met with his death by drowning, having become affected with the cramp whilst bathing in the river Lea, near the Rye House, in company with three other students. Mr. Beatson, who was an excellent swimmer, was suddenly seen to sink after having been in the river about ten minutes; his friends thought he had dived, but as he did not appear again, they dived after him, but ineffectually, the water being ten feet deep. The body was not found till nearly four hours afterwards. Every exertion was made to recover animation, but without success. Mr. Beatson was only eighteen years of age, and was deemed at the College a most promising student.

**COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF MADRAS.**—We hear that Sir Jasper Nicholls, goes out to Madras as Commander-in-Chief.

**NAYTI THE NEW ZEALAND CHIEF.**—On the 10th of May, the New Zealand Chief, Nayti, was introduced to the Judges in the Central Criminal Court, by H. Halswell, Esq., Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate, of Middlesex. He sat upon the bench in the Old Court for some time, and paid great attention to the proceedings. In the evening he dined with the Judges, &c.

**DINNER TO COLONEL GAWLER.**—The gentlemen interested in the Colony of South Australia, gave a farewell dinner to the Governor, Colonel Gawler, on Wednesday, the 23d May.

**SIR JOHN HERSCHELL (May 17).**—Sir John Herschell and his lady have arrived from the Cape of Good Hope, where he has been on an astronomical mission of great importance to the interests of science.

**THE HON. EAST INDIA COMPANY'S MUSEUM.**—The Court of Directors have resolved to open their museum gratuitously to the public from 1st June.

**THE LATE GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.**—Sir R. W. Horton arrived at Falmouth per the Braganza Steamer, on May 10th.

**COLONEL BARR.**—Colonel Barr, of the Bombay Army, engaged in making improvements in the communication between Suez and Cairo, has arranged, it appears, for three carriages (omnibus-like, but to admit of being thrown open at the top) to be in readiness for the passengers of the October steamer; also for the half-way house and mule station, the expense of the whole not to exceed the funds at his disposal, (£2000 from the Bombay Steam Fund Committee). Colonel Barr states, also, "that if the Pasha built the house, &c., it will leave us £500 disposal for the improvement of the conveyance, tank, or buildings, as may be required."

**THE DRAMA—HAYMARKET THEATRE.**—Mr. Webster has commenced his second season at this Theatre, renovating both the interior and exterior. It is altogether most elegantly fitted up and with every view to personal comfort. We lately witnessed the representation of the *Hunchback* here, and found this fine Play ably personated. Mr Knowles was the *Master Walter*; a new actor, (Mr. E. Glover,) the son of Mrs. Glover, respectably sustained *Sir Thomas Clifford*. Although apparently well educated, and possessing considerable histrionic experience, he did not appear to us sufficiently well advanced in the profession to grapple with the higher range of Dramatic characters. But he is likely to profit much by Town practice. Miss Elphinstone (a pupil of Sheridan Knowles,) personated *Julia*, with more than ordinary ability. This lady is what may be termed *petite* in figure, but there is much command and grace in her deportment. She evidently possesses a superior mind for Dramatic studies, and we augur much for her future fame. A Miss Cooper also made a successful debut here lately; as "a light comedy" Actress, she is perfectly *au fait*. Upon a subsequent visit we witnessed *Weak Points*, a new Farce, by Buckstone, which is the most laughter-moving production that ever excited our risibility. Doubtless, this Farce will keep possession of the Haymarket stage throughout the season. Buckstone himself and Webster are decidedly great in it. Celeste's Cachuca Dance, her fine acting in *St. Mary's Eve*, and in *Suzanne*, (a new and ingenious Farce,) the principal feature of which is a dumb girl (Celeste) tend to crowd the house nightly.

**ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.**—The equestrian entertainments of this Theatre headed by that classical and experienced horseman, Mr. Ducrow, are conducted in so superior a style, that we do not wonder at the fact of most of our nobility and gentry (particularly the military portion) frequently patronising these amusements. The usual Dramatic department is also as well conducted as in any

other London Theatre. If we speak of the pageantry, indeed Ducrow far surpasses his compeers.

TO PARTIES PROCEEDING TO INDIA.—With all the promptness and decision, and all the kindly qualities of the Captains of East India Ships, surely are they often puzzled how to employ the time, occupy the mind, and keep health and happiness in the female portion of their passengers, the more particularly the young, who are intrusted to their especial and only care, and our attention has been drawn to this subject, one of great interest to Parents, Guardians, the ladies themselves, and society at large, from an advertisement in this number, from a lady who proposes to undertake such a charge, either to one or more young ladies, who may be destined for a voyage to Calcutta. It is evident if the necessary qualifications can be found in any lady, that the advantages are so much more than commensurate with the expense of the lady's passage, as to be an object both for the parties and their friends and the Captains themselves; instruction without coercion, a freer exercise of the body than the Captain can give his time for, blended with systematic amusement must conduce to a more healthy state; one of peculiar argument on a long voyage without interest or necessary occupation; add to these advantages that of care and attention in case of sickness and the comfort of a married lady's advice to the young and timid female, just entering the world and changing her life and climate, away from all friends and relations. We cannot too strongly recommend the advertisement to our numerous readers in both hemispheres.

#### HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

4th Dragoons (*Bombay*), Cornet G. Rochford, to be Lieutenant by purchase, v. Jones, retired. G. Jacob, Gent., to be Cornet by purchase, v. Rochford. Lieut. C. P. Ibbetson, to be Adj., v. Gossett, who resigns the adjutancy only. April 28.

39th Foot (*Madras*), Capt. W. Wood, 69th Foot, to be Captain, v. T. H. Kirkley, retired, h. p., unatt., receiving the difference. May 4th.

80th Foot (*New South Wales*), Lieut. A. Stewart, 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut., v. Hawkins, who exchanges. May 4.

2d Foot (*Bombay*), Ensign J. McDonald, from 84th Foot, to be Lieut., without purchase, v. Mackenzie, cashiered. May 11.

44th Foot (*Bengal*), Lieut. E. Fennell, from h. p., 20th Foot, to be Lieut., v. Stuart, app. to 7th Foot. May 11.

62d Foot (*Madras*), Ensign G. J. Fulton, to be Lieut. by purchase, v. E. Scobell, who retires. Sergeant J. Dane, 57th Foot, to be Ens. by purchase, v. Fulton. May 11.

91st Foot (*St. Helena*), Ensign H. I. Savage, to be Lieut. by purchase, v. A. Campbell, who retires. F. F. Stokes, Gent., to be Ens. by purchase, v. Savage. May 11.

12th Foot (*Mauritius*), Lieut. J. M. Perceval, to be Capt. by purchase, v. Elwes, retired. Ensign C. Simeon, to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Perceval. J. Marcon, Gent., to be Ens. by purchase, v. Simeon. May 18.

20th Foot (*Bengal*), Ensign J. Rodgers, to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Lynch, who retires. R. P. Sharp, Gent., to be Ens. by purchase, v. Rodgers. May 18.

27th Foot (*Cape*), Ensign A. V. Watson, to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Jones, retired. J. T. Cox, Gent., to be Ens. by purchase, v. Watson. May 18.

44th Foot (*Bengal*), Ens. F. S. Cumberland, to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Fennell, retired. E. T. Roberts, Gent., to be Ens. by purchase, v. Cumberland. May 18.

9th Foot (*Bengal*), Ens. R. G. Morgan, to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Crockett, retired; G. L. Thomas Gent., to be Ens. by purchase, v. Morgan. May 25.

12th Foot (*Mauritius*), Lieut. H. D. Fauchant, half pay unatt., to be Lieut., v. J. Thompson, who exe. May 25.

55th Foot (*Madras*), Ens. A. Friend, to be Lieut. without purchase, v. Daubeny, dec.; Gent., Cadet D. M'Coy from Royal Military College, to be Ens., v. Friend. May 25.



## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS FROM EASTERN PORTS.

| <i>Date.</i> | <i>Ship's Name.</i>             | <i>Commander.</i>    | <i>Port of Depart.</i> | <i>When Sailed.</i> |
|--------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| Apr. 27 1838 | Slains Castle . . . . .         | Petrie . . . . .     | China . . . . .        | 15th Dec.           |
| —            | Richard Bell . . . . .          | Rogers . . . . .     | Ditto . . . . .        | 14th ditto.         |
| 30           | John o'Gaunt . . . . .          | Robertson . . . . .  | Ditto . . . . .        | 8th January.        |
| —            | Orleana . . . . .               | Cameron . . . . .    | Bombay . . . . .       | 26th Dec.           |
| —            | Adam Lodgo . . . . .            | Main . . . . .       | Calcutta . . . . .     | 5th ditto.          |
| May 1        | Asia . . . . .                  | Stead . . . . .      | Bombay . . . . .       | 29th ditto.         |
| —            | Frances Anne . . . . .          | Hay . . . . .        | China . . . . .        | 12th ditto.         |
| —            | Bengalee . . . . .              | Hamlin . . . . .     | Calcutta . . . . .     | 15th ditto.         |
| —            | Perthshire . . . . .            | Jameson . . . . .    | Ditto . . . . .        | 13th ditto.         |
| —            | Ariel . . . . .                 | Strickland . . . . . | Whaling . . . . .      |                     |
| —            | Frances . . . . .               | Heath . . . . .      | Bombay . . . . .       | 2nd January.        |
| 2            | Kitty . . . . .                 | King . . . . .       | Timor . . . . .        | 15th August         |
| —            | Advocate . . . . .              | Wilkinson . . . . .  | Mauritius . . . . .    | 13th January.       |
| 4            | Tory . . . . .                  | Reid . . . . .       | Bombay . . . . .       | 5th Dec.            |
| 11           | Duke of Bedford . . . . .       | Bowen . . . . .      | Calcutta . . . . .     | 7th January.        |
| 14           | Bloreng . . . . .               | Banks . . . . .      | Ditto . . . . .        | 27th Dec.           |
| —            | Princess Charlotte . . . . .    | Sproule . . . . .    | Bombay . . . . .       | 17th Jan.           |
| 15           | Malabar . . . . .               | Bax . . . . .        | Ditto . . . . .        | 8th ditto.          |
| —            | Madras . . . . .                | Quinton . . . . .    | Ceylon . . . . .       | 26th Dec.           |
| —            | Ingleboro' . . . . .            | Ricketts . . . . .   | China . . . . .        | 27th ditto.         |
| —            | Brothers . . . . .              | Towns . . . . .      | Ditto . . . . .        | 18th ditto.         |
| 16           | Earl Grey . . . . .             | Talbert . . . . .    | Mauritius . . . . .    | 25th January        |
| —            | Atlas . . . . .                 | Hunt . . . . .       | Ditto . . . . .        | 10th Feb.           |
| —            | Penyard Park . . . . .          | Middleton . . . . .  | Ditto . . . . .        | 27th Jan.           |
| —            | Wellington . . . . .            | Liddell . . . . .    | Madras . . . . .       | 17th ditto          |
| —            | True Briton . . . . .           | Beach . . . . .      | Ditto . . . . .        | 21st ditto.         |
| —            | Windsor . . . . .               | Henning . . . . .    | Calcutta . . . . .     | 17th ditto.         |
| —            | Gilmore . . . . .               | Lindsay . . . . .    | Bombay . . . . .       | 14th ditto.         |
| —            | Children . . . . .              | Browne . . . . .     | Hobart Town . . . . .  | 13th ditto.         |
| —            | Urania . . . . .                | Noakes . . . . .     | Bombay . . . . .       | 5th ditto.          |
| 17           | London . . . . .                | Wimble . . . . .     | Calcutta . . . . .     | 11th ditto.         |
| —            | Boyne . . . . .                 | Richardson . . . . . | Bombay . . . . .       | 12th ditto.         |
| —            | George the Fourth . . . . .     | Drayner . . . . .    | China . . . . .        | 10th ditto.         |
| —            | John Knox . . . . .             | Thompson . . . . .   | Bombay . . . . .       | 21st ditto.         |
| —            | Ann . . . . .                   | Griffith . . . . .   | Manila . . . . .       | 25th Dec.           |
| —            | Jane Brown . . . . .            | Dunlop . . . . .     | China . . . . .        | 12th January.       |
| 18           | Warwick . . . . .               | Little . . . . .     | Ceylon . . . . .       | 13th Dec.           |
| —            | Rajasthan . . . . .             | Ritchie . . . . .    | China . . . . .        | 12th January        |
| —            | Rapid . . . . .                 | Cassio . . . . .     | Mauritius . . . . .    | 5th February.       |
| 19           | Royal George . . . . .          | Richards . . . . .   | Calcutta . . . . .     | 12th Dec.           |
| 21           | Thalia (H. M. S.) . . . . .     | Campbell . . . . .   | Cape . . . . .         | 13th March.         |
| —            | Sir John Rae Reid . . . . .     | Cumming . . . . .    | Mauritius . . . . .    | 27th January.       |
| —            | Resource . . . . .              | Smith . . . . .      | Cape . . . . .         | 21st Feb.           |
| —            | Heber . . . . .                 | Campbell . . . . .   | Batavia . . . . .      | 4th Dec.            |
| —            | Mary Ann . . . . .              | Anderson . . . . .   | Mauritius . . . . .    | 21st January.       |
| —            | Orissa . . . . .                | Anderson . . . . .   | Singapore . . . . .    | 5th Dec.            |
| 22           | Mount St. Elphinstone . . . . . | Toller . . . . .     | Calcutta . . . . .     | 22d January.        |
| —            | Elphinstone . . . . .           | Fremlin . . . . .    | Hobart Town . . . . .  | 22d Dec.            |
| —            | Ann . . . . .                   | Mc Alpin . . . . .   | Singapore . . . . .    | 15th ditto.         |
| 23           | Scotia . . . . .                | Campbell . . . . .   | Calcutta . . . . .     | 21st January.       |
| —            | Coquette . . . . .              | Cook . . . . .       | Muscat . . . . .       |                     |
| —            | Eliza Stewart . . . . .         | Millar . . . . .     | China . . . . .        | 17th ditto.         |
| —            | Luisa . . . . .                 | Wright . . . . .     | Sydney . . . . .       | 31st Dec.           |
| —            | Druid . . . . .                 | Ainsworth . . . . .  | Mauritius . . . . .    | 9th February.       |
| —            | Zoe . . . . .                   | Holmes . . . . .     | Ditto . . . . .        | 8th ditto.          |
| —            | Abere. Robinson . . . . .       | Scott . . . . .      | China . . . . .        | 19th January.       |

## SHIPPING ARRIVALS CONTINUED.

| <i>Date.</i> | <i>Ship's Name.</i> | <i>Commander.</i> | <i>Port of Depart.</i> | <i>When Sailed.</i> |
|--------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 24           | North Briton        | Fayall            | Sydney                 | 9th Jan.            |
| —            | Singapore           | Loak              | Singapore              | 13th ditto.         |
| —            | Emily               | Dunbar            | Calcutta               | 25th October.       |
| —            | Caroline            | Wheeler           | South Seas             |                     |
| —            | Theodosia           | Underwood         | Calcutta               | 13th January.       |
| —            | Arab                | Sparkes           | Mauritius              | 11th Feb.           |
| 25           | Cygnat              | Rolls             | Launceston             | 24th Nov.           |
| —            | Glocester           | Brookes           | Mauritius              | 12th February.      |
| —            | St. George          | Crawford          | Ditto                  | 31st January.       |
| —            | William Wise        | Ellis             | New Zealand            |                     |
| 26           | Eagle               | Patterson         | Mauritius              | 21st February.      |
| —            | Kerswell            | Haswell           | Ditto                  | 1st ditto.          |
| —            | Isabella            | Robertson         | China                  | 8th January.        |
| 29           | Fatima              | Feathers          | Calcutta               | 17th January.       |
| —            | Calypso             | Smith             | Mauritius              | Ditto.              |

## DEPARTURES TO EASTERN PORTS.

| <i>Date.</i> | <i>Ships' Name.</i> | <i>Commander.</i> | <i>Port of Depart.</i> | <i>Destination.</i> |
|--------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| Apr. 26 1838 | Westmoreland        | Brigstock         | Kingstown              | Sydney.             |
| —            | Letitia             | Hyde              | Deal                   | Ditto.              |
| —            | Charlotte           | Brown             | Ditto                  | St. Helena.         |
| 27           | Enterprizo          | Fearon            | Ditto                  | Algoa Bay.          |
| —            | Chelydra            | Small             | Bristol                | Calcutta.           |
| 28           | Hindustan           | Redman            | Deal                   | Madras.             |
| —            | Louisa Monro        | Duff              | Ditto                  | Mauritius.          |
| 29           | Queen Mab           | Ainley            | Liverpool              | Calcutta.           |
| —            | Norfolk             | Mc Gildowny       | Deal                   | Mauritius.          |
| —            | Elizabeth           | Hall              | Ditto                  | Sydney.             |
| —            | York                | Myer              | Liverpool              | China.              |
| May 2        | Lily (H. M. S.)     | Reeves            | Portsmouth             | Rio & Cape.         |
| —            | Ida                 | Currie            | Shields                | Calcutta.           |
| —            | Dispatch            | Wood              | Deal                   | Sydney.             |
| —            | John Renwick        | Byron             | Ditto                  | Ditto.              |
| —            | Nautilus            | Newcombe          | Ditto                  | Hobart Town.        |
| —            | Spartan             | Moyse             | Ditto                  | Algoa Bay.          |
| —            | Duke of Lancaster   | Hargreaves        | Liverpool              | Bombay.             |
| —            | Ellen               | Yapp              | Ditto                  | Calcutta.           |
| 4            | Orwell              | Collard           | Deal                   | Madras.             |
| —            | Thos. Blyth         | Rowe              | Ditto                  | Mauritius.          |
| 5            | William Money       | Bourchier         | Portsmouth             | Calcutta.           |
| 6            | Penang              | Lawson            | Liverpool              | China.              |
| —            | Asia                | Gillies           | Portsmouth             | Mad. & Calcut.      |
| —            | Woodbridge          | Dobson            | Cowes                  | Sydney.             |
| 7            | Malay               | Galbreath         | Shields                | Mauritius.          |
| —            | Childe Harold       | Willis            | Portsmouth             | Bombay.             |
| 8            | Sultan              | Poole             | Greenock               | Singapore.          |
| —            | Malabar             | Dunlop            | Ditto                  | Maurit. & Calc.     |
| 9            | Speculator          | Munns             | Deal                   | S. Australia.       |
| —            | Memnon              | Every             | Llanelly               | Bombay.             |
| —            | Ceylon              | Chaffec           | Liverpool              | Batavia.            |
| —            | Colombo             | Mc Kellar         | Portsmouth             | Mad. & Calc.        |
| 10           | Minerva             | Ireland           | Ditto                  | Madras.             |
| —            | Elvira              | Simpson           | Liverpool              | Calcutta.           |
| —            | Clyde               | Matches           | Kingstown              | Sydney.             |
| —            | Canada              | Hicks             | Liverpool              | China.              |
| —            | Euphrates           | Wilson            | Ditto                  | Ditto.              |
| 11           | England             | Rae               | Shields                | Calcutta.           |
| 12           | Africaine           | Mc Taggart        | Deal                   | S. Australia.       |
| 13           | Wanderer            | Smith             | Ditto                  | Maurit. & Calc.     |
| —            | Frances             | Kirkus            | Ditto                  | Hobart Town.        |
| —            | Argyll              | Mc Donald         | Ditto                  | Cape.               |

## SHIPPING DEPARTURES CONTINUED.

| Date.  | Ship's Name.      | Commander. | Port of Depart. | Destination. |
|--------|-------------------|------------|-----------------|--------------|
| May 14 | Wm. Rodger        | Hall       | Greenock        | Sydney.      |
| —      | William Metcalfe  | Philpson   | Plymouth        | Ditto.       |
| 15     | Palmyra           | Parsons    | Deal            | Ditto.       |
| 16     | Parsee            | Mackellar  | Ditto           | Hobart Town. |
| —      | W. S. Hamilton    | Brown      | Liverpool       | Penang.      |
| —      | St. Vincent       | Muddle     | Deal            | China.       |
| 17     | Lady Fitz-Herbert | Ferrier    | Ditto           | Sydney.      |
| 18     | Isabella Cooper   | Currie     | Clyde           | Bengal.      |
| 20     | Crescent          | Goldie     | Deal            | China.       |
| 21     | Eden              | Noble      | Ditto           | Sydney.      |
| —      | Mayflower         | Headley    | Ditto           | Hobart Town. |
| —      | Caroline          | Williams   | Ditto           | Mauritius.   |
| —      | Amwell            | Hesse      | Ditto           | Ditto.       |
| —      | Caernarvon        | Irving     | Ditto           | Sydney.      |
| 24     | Herculean         | Gundell    | Liverpool       | Bombay.      |
| —      | Malcolm           | Sim        | Ditto           | Batavia.     |
| —      | Sunda             | Greig      | Ditto           | Calcutta.    |
| —      | City of London    | Martin     | Deal            | Cape.        |
| 26     | Blakeley          | Snipe      | Liverpool       | Calcutta.    |
| 27     | Alexander Baring  | St. Croix  | Deal            | Canton.      |

## VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

*Hector*, Liverpool to Bombay, Lat. 5 N., Long. 82 E., Jan 16.  
*Rajah*, Leith to New South Wales, Lat. 44, Long. 14., April 19.  
*Crusader*, Liverpool to Bombay, Lat. 13, Long. 29, March 16.  
*Edward*, Liverpool to Sydney, Lat. 22 S., Long. 29 W., Jan. 21.  
*Malabar*, Liverpool to Bombay, off Cape Finisterre, April 28.  
*Abbotsford*, Liverpool to Bombay, Lat. 6 N., Long. 83 E., Jan. 20.  
*Kellie Castle*, London to Madras, Lat. 3 N., Long. 21, April 3.  
*Maria*, London to Sydney, Lat 5, Long. 20, April 6.  
*Indus*, London to Calcutta, Lat. 1 S., Long. 19 W., April 10.  
*General Palmer*, London to Bombay, Lat. 33 S., Long. 25 W., March 24.  
*Elvira*, Liverpool to Calcutta, Lat. 50, Long. 10, May 14.  
*Minerva*, London to Madras, Lat. 44, Long. 13, May 17.  
*Strabane*, Clyde to Bombay, Lat. 4, Long. 11, May 14.  
*William Rodger*, London to Sydney, Lat. 49, Long. 10, May 18.  
*St. George*, Calcutta to Bristol, Lat. 16 N., Long. 88 E., Feb. 24.  
*Mary Ann*, Liverpool to Calcutta, Lat. 35, Long. 23, March 4.

## NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

*Earl Stanhope*, New South Wales to London put into Rio, 15th February, dismasted during a heavy gale on the 18th November in lat. 60 S. long. 152 W.

*Atalanta*, (S.) was waiting at Suez, (March 28), for the London mail of 17th Feb., and would sail 30th, whether the mail arrived or not.

The *Blazer*, (S.) sailed for Malta, 21st March for Alexandria, and the mail would reach Suez probably on the 29th.

*South Australian*, (That Company's Whaling Ship) went on shore (Nov. 11) at Encounter Bay in a gale of wind, where she lay bilged after having beaten over a reef of rocks. Strong fears that she cannot be effectually relieved from her situation.

*Sir Charles Macarthy*, (Brig) South Australia; was sold, (Nov. 11) for the benefit of the underwriters as she lay on the shore in Holdfast Bay, (Mr. Wright purchaser, master of the hired cutter, William,) for about £200, Mr. Wright having got her off, and found her uninjured, fitted her out immediately, and sold her to the Company for the sum (we hear) of £2,000.

*Hero*, Schooner; parted (17th March) in a heavy south wester from her chains, and went on shore on the sand below the New Jetty, Cape of Good Hope. Afterwards got off and hove down.

*Harriet*, (Whaler) totally wrecked on 16th July, off the Fejee Islands, with 300 barrels of oil. Crew (except the carpenter) saved.

*Governor Bourke* arrived at Sydney, Dec. 22, from New Zealand, bringing as passengers two mates, and three seamen of the schooner. *Sydney Packet* wrecked a short time previously; also, Capt. Gaunson, Mr. Moss, chief officer, and ten seamen of the bark. *Lynx*, lost 19th Nov. on the coast of New Zealand, in a gale of wind, where she had been for oil. The Captain and crew were saved, but suffered severe privations on the coast for eight days.

*Louisa*, Sydney to London, (sailed 2d Dec.) touched on the coast, to repair damages, having lost rudder.

*Mary*, London to Hobart Town, put into Lisbon, leaky on 26th April; must discharge part of cargo.

#### PASSENGERS INWARDS.

*Per Berenice*, (S.) 30th March from Bombay to Suez.—Earl and Countess of Cardigan; Hon. W. L. Melville, C. S.; J. Elliott, Esq.; Lieut. W. W. Powel, H. M's. 9th Regiment; Capt. Halcs, Dr. Fraser, Capt. Long, 20th N. I., Ardascor Cursetjee.

*Per Cornwall* from Calcutta (expected).—Mesdames McLeod, Burney, Agnew, Stewart, Bell; P. M. McLeod, Esq., C. S.; Cols. Faithfull, F. Walker, Burney Harris; Dr. Murray, Lieut. Z. N. Mallock, J. Bonaffie, Esq., J. Tosh, Esq., C. R. Martin, Esq., Mons. Auben, Miss Lawrence, Miss Bell, and five masters.

*Per Royal Saxon*, from Calcutta (expected).—Mesdames Renner, Singer and children, Parker ditto, Miss Bradshaw; Capt. Singer, J. P. Parker, Esq., Master Dyer.

*Per Buckinghamshire*, from Bombay (expected).—Mesdames Osborne, Waddell and child; Crocket and three children; Waterfield and three ditto; Woodhouse and two ditto; Shadforth and two ditto; Miss M. Osborne; General Osborne; Capt. Waterfield, Woodhouse, Shadforth, H. M's. 57th Regt.; Saunderson's child; Dr. Butchart, Capt. Bulkley's two children; Lieut. Owen, 11th Madras N. I., Jehangire Nerwanjee; Rev. Mr. Rosen, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Rosen and four children, Dr. McDonnell, H. M's. 57th Regt., and three children.

*Per Symmetry*, from Ceylon (expected).—Capt. and Mrs. Charlton and son, Mrs. Rugger and son, Mr. Sharman.

*Per Mary Anne*, from Madras (expected).—Mesdames Blenkinsop, Gray, George Trevor, Godfrey, Croggan, Dr. Godfrey, Revs. — Græme, Blenkinsop, Deane, George, Capt. Gray, Mr. Lovelle, Mr. Burry, Lieuts. Croggan, Faulkner, Julius, Donovan; various children.

*Per Thos. Grenville*, from Calcutta (expected).—Sir C. and Lady D'oyley, J. Dewar, Esq., C. S., G. Adams, Esq., C. S., Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Capt. Adams, Lieut. Rhind.

*Per Wellington. Left at Cape*, from Madras; Mrs. Smith; Major Fryer; Capt. Chalmers and A. Gordon, and Master Chalmers. *From the Cape*, Mesdames Hamilton, Rutherford, and Bellamy; Capt. Robertson, Art.; J. E. Rutherford, Esq.; Dr. Laing; Mr. Syme; 9 children.

*Per True Briton. From the Cape*, Mrs. Capt. Hammond, Miss and Master Hammond; L. Twentymann, Esq.; J. Chisholm, Esq.

*Per Tigris*, from Ceylon, (expected).—Hon. Mrs. Granville and family; Mrs. Arbuthnot; Mrs. Browning; Mrs. Wright and children; Mrs. Rodney and child; Miss Jeremy; Hon. Mr. Granville; Col. Arbuthnot; Rev. Mr. Browning; Mr. and Mrs. Walker, and two children; Lieut. Caldwell, 90th reg.

*Per Victoria*, from Bombay, (expected).—Mr. John Biddle.

*Per Bombay Packet*, from Bombay; (expected).—Mrs. Boyd, and three children; Lieut. Snell.

*Per Elora*, from Bombay, (expected).—G. Hay, Esq.

*Per Aliquis*, from Bombay, Lieut.-Col. Morrison, Mrs. Morrison, Mr. Jefferson, and three children; Dr. Burrell.

*Per A. Robinson*, from China.—J. R. Reeves, Esq. *From the Cape*.—Mr. A. Oliphant, Miss Rivers; Master Oliphant.

*Per Theodosia*, from Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Tomlin and four children; Mr. and Mrs. Edwards.

*Per Paragon*, from Mauritius, Mr. and Mrs. Twentymann; Mr. Walker and child.



*Per Gazelle* from Sydney to Cape, Mr. and Mrs. Loese; Miss Hill; Mr. Whitfield, 2 children.

*Per Samuel Winter*, from Sydney for England, via Valparaiso, (expected)—His Excellency Sir R. Bourke; Capt. Williams, A. D. C.; Dr. Osborne, R. N.

*Per General Kyd*, from China.—Mesdames Flood, Edwards; Mr. J. Mackenzie.

*Per Sophia*, from China.—Mrs. P. Alleyn; two Misses Mc Nair; Caesar Chibbe; Sir J. Ida Costa 6 Armara, and Lady, late judge of Macao; Sir N. F. Pereira, lady, and family.

*Per Duke of Argyle*, from Madras (expected)—additional passengers, Miss Mourier, Master Mourier, (to Tranquebar) Mrs. Ashton, W. Ashton.

*Per Richmond*, from Bengal, (expected)—Mesdames Tritton, Pegg; Misses Roope, Burney; Col. Roope, 19th B. N. I., Major Burney, Bengal Army; J. W. McLeod, Esq., — Harris, Esq.; Dr. Tritton; T. Pegg, Esq.; Capt. W. Smith, 19th B. N. I.; Lt. Grant, H. M.'s 44th foot; Five Misses Tritton; Master Tritton; Lieut. Daniel, H. M.'s 3d Buffs. (with detach. 13th L. D. and 16th Foot.).

### PASSENGERS OUTWARDS.

*Per John Maclellan*, for Sydney, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Lambton and 2 children; Mr. and Mrs. Robertson; Mr. and Mrs. Curtis; Mr. Jonathan Hoarder; Mr. and Mrs. Atwood and child; Mr. and Mrs. Rees, and 2 children; Mr. J. Jones; Mr. T. Jones; Mr. and Mrs. Graham, and 2 children; Mr. Hamley; Mr. Plummer; Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, and 4 children; Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, and 3 children; Miss Fletcher; Mr. Skinner. Steerage Passengers—21 men, 21 women, and 26 children.

*Per Colombo*, for Calcutta.—Mrs. Binfield; Capt. and Mrs. Whitlock; Capt. and Mrs. Morris; Miss Morris; Capt. Pillowe; Mr. Eden Northmore.

*Per Asia*, to Madras and Calcutta.—Lieut. and Mrs. Stokes; Mr., Mrs. and Miss Tapp; Mrs. Disant; Miss Williams; Mr. Audaine; Ens. Baldwin; Ens. Campbell; Ens. Grazbrook; Ens. Moorshead; Assist.-Surg. Hunter; Dr. Currie; Mr. Wilson; Mr. Blake; Mr. Thornhill; Mr. Cechrane; Mr. Heywood; Mr. Cunningham; Mr. Nichol; Lieut. Leacock; Lieut. Jackson; Mr. E. C. Gardner; Mr. Scott; Mrs. Stone; Mr. F. Edward; Dr. Murray; Mr. Whiteway; Mr. Bown; Mr. Whitfield; Mr. Hedger; Mr. Martin. Steerage—Mr. Miller; Mr. Kemper; Mr. Tiver.

*Per Minerva*, for Madras.—Col. and Mrs. Parke; Mrs. Lavin; Mrs. Macfarlane; Mrs. Mackenzie; Miss Tulloch; Miss Rippon, (2); Miss Logan, (2); Miss Hoare; Miss Young; Miss Hall; Capt. Bell; Mr. Mackenzie; Mr. Langley; Miss Harris; Mr. Moir; Mr. Green; Mr. Campbell; Mr. Free; Mr. Ayah.

### MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

#### MARRIAGES.

April 23.—At St. Paul's Chapel, A. B. Kerr, Esq., Madras Rifles, second son of the late Major-General T. W. Kerr, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Major-General, and the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte M. Macgregor, granddaughter of the late, and niece to the present Earl of Caithness.

24. At Weston Church, Lieut.-Col. J. Home, E. I. C.'s service, to Susan, eldest daughter of C. Batsford, Esq., of Weston, Somersetshire.

— At St. James's, Westminster, J. K. Ewart, Esq., Bengal C. S., to Georgiana, eldest daught. of the Rev. E. Repton.

24. At Monkstown Church, Assist.-surg. A. Andrew, M. D., of the Hon. E. I. C.'s Madras Army, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the late B. H. Grier-son, Esq., of Kingstown.

25. At Fulham, T. P. Fenner, Esq., Jun., B. A., of Queen's College, Cam-

bridge, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of the late G. O. Ross, Esq., of the Cape of Good Hope

May 1.—At Dublin, T. Pakenham, Esq., late of the Bengal Civ. Serv., to Sarah, relict of W. Johnston, Esq., of H. M.'s 51st L. I.

16. At Islington, C. Wilkison, M. D., of Clarendon-square, New Road to Janet, third daughter of the late J. Gil-mour, Esq., M. D., of the E. I. C.'s serv.

23. At Ipswich, Capt. H. Harkness, Madras Army, to Elizabeth, daughter of E. Bacon, Esq., of Ipswich.

24. At Chertsey, D. Brakenridge, M. D., of Perth, to Anna, widow of the late Lieut. B. T. Giraud, Madras N. I.

*Latelly*, at St. Pancras, Rev. J. Gall, of Maida Hill, to Charlotte, relict of the late J. Andrew, Esq., of Bengal.

*Latelly*, at Dittisham, Devon, Capt. Hockin, E. I. C.'s serv., to Augusta, only da. of the late Capt. Montague, of Bath.

*Lately*, at Bathwick, H. Brownlow, Esq., Bengal Civ. Serv., brother of the Right Hon. C. Brownlow, to Louisa, daughter of P. Kirwan, of Cregg, county Galway, Esq.

## DEATHS.

*March 13.*—At New Orleans, Mr. C. G. Bowring, eldest son of Mr. J. G. Bowring, of London.

*April 25.*—At his villa, Lansdown, W. W. Massie, Esq., late of the Bengal C. S., aged 70.

26. Helen, eldest daughter of Wm. Ainslie, Esq., of Calcutta, aged 17 years and 9 months.

27. In Arlington-street, Sir Richard Carr Glyn, Bart., in his 84th year.

28. At 26, Eaton-square, John Gover, Esq., late of Macao.

29. Mary Ann Turner, of Lewisham, Kent, the only daughter of R. Turner, Esq., of Canton, aged 18.

*May 2.*—In Crawford-street, Mrs. C.

Simpson, first married to Lieut.-Col. J. Edwards, E. I. C.'s Bengal Serv., then to J. Simpson, Esq., of Lloyd's.

— At Tower Garden, Tain, Scotland, Capt. D. H. Mackenzie, H. E. I. C. S., Mad. art.

13. In Clarges-street, Zachary Macaulay, Esq., aged 71.

19. At Thames Ditton, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Brown, K. C. B., of E. I. C.'s Bengal Army.

23. On Woolwich Common, the widow of Col. Sir Aretas W. Young, Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward Island, and daughter of the late J. Cox, of Coolcliffe, Wexford, Esq.

*Lately*, at Milan, Mrs. M. Starke, of Exmouth, aged 76, (she was the eldest daughter of the late R. Starke, Esq., many years Governor of Fort St. George, Madras.)

— At Dinah, Brittany, R. I. H. Clarke, Esq., nephew to the above, and son of the late Lieut.-Col. Starke.

## Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CALCUTTA, 17TH MARCH, 1838.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BANK SHARES.—Bengal. (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) ..... Rs. 3200 @ 3250 Prem.  
Union. (Co.'s Rs. 1,000) ..... 375 " 400 "

## EXCHANGES.—

|                                |    |       |           |   |           |
|--------------------------------|----|-------|-----------|---|-----------|
| H. M.'s Treasury, 30 days st.  | 4p | C. R. | 1s. 10½d. | @ | 1s. 10½d. |
| Rl. Bank Scotland, 30 days st. | 4p | "     | 1s. 10½d. | " | 1s. 11d.  |
| Navy Bills, 3 days st.         | 4p | "     | 1s. 10½d. | " | 1s. 10½d. |

FREIGHTS a shade higher since our last quotation.

INDIGO.—Purchases checked from accounts 4p overland mail.

RAW SILK.—Shows no change since our last.

COTTON.—Market extremely dull.

SALTPETRE.—Prices given way about 4 to 6 as. 4p md. on our last quotations.

SUGAR.—In limited enquiry.

LAC DYE.—Prices show a decline.

OPIUM.—No rise in prices expected. A collision between those employed in the sale of the drug at Whampoa and the Government, seemed inevitable.

EUROPEAN GOODS.—Generally as in our last.

MADRAS, 21ST MARCH, 1838.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per Cent Non Remit. Loan of 1825, Rs. 1 to 5 Prem.  
last.... " 4½ " "

4 per Cent Old and New ..... " ½ Discount.

Tanjore Bonds ..... " 4½ " "

EXCHANGES.—Bills on London, 6 months ..... 1s. 10½d. @ 2s. 1d.

3 months..... 1s. 10½d. " 2s. 0½d.

Calcutta, 30 days . . . Rs. 98. a 102.

Bombay, 30 days. . . " 99. a 101.

Sovereigns ..... " 10½ a 10½ cash.

FREIGHT TO LONDON.—Dead weight, £3. Light Goods, £5. per ton (nominal.)

COTTON.—Market without enquiry.

INDIGO.—Sales limited in Southward produce, varying from 1-8 to 1-12 per lb.

SUGAR.—Not varied since our last, and in limited demand.

SALTPETRE.—Prices without alteration.

PIECE GOODS.—Market dull.

METALS.—Sales effecting, on the increase.

EUROPEAN GOODS.—Continue in very limited enquiry, and sales could not be effected unless at a decline under invoice cost, and nothing of interest has occurred to warrant a quotation; a few puncheons and hogsheads of good brandy realized last week 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d. per gallon, and in fair request; several invoices of glassware, confectionary, oilman stores, earthenware, perfumery, &c., have from the want of purchasers found their way to the Commission and Auction Sale Rooms, to effect sales ere the market become overstocked with further supplies, by the expected ships from England, France, &c.

### BOMBAY, 30TH MARCH, 1838.

#### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—

|                                                      |                   |   |                   |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------|
| 5 per Cent. loan of 1825-26, No. 1151 to 15,200, Rs. | 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ | a | 112               |
| 1829-30, "                                           | 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ | " | 112               |
| 4 per Cent. loan of 1832-33, "                       | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | " | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 4 " 1835-36, "                                       | 99 $\frac{1}{2}$  | " | 100               |
| 5 per Ct. tr. loan of 1831-35, "                     | 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ | " | 118               |

|                                         |                        |   |                         |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| EXCHANGES.—Bills on London, 6 mo. sight | 2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. | " | 2s.                     |
| 30 days (Ceylon Gov.)                   | 1s. 11d.               | " | 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. |
| Calcutta, 30 days st.                   | Co.'s Rs. 103          | " | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$       |
| Madras, 30 days st.                     | " 98 $\frac{1}{2}$     | " | 99                      |
| Spanish dollars                         | Rs. 220 $\frac{1}{2}$  | a | 220                     |

FREIGHT to England, rather lower rates have been submitted to.

To Liverpool have been done at £4 15s. per ton.

To China..... Rs. 24 a 25 per Candy.

COTTON.—Competition for the finer sorts is likely to enhance prices; of the ordinary growth they are more likely to give way than be maintained.

OPPIUM.—Operations extremely limited. Only 2 chests have been exported between the 7th and 21st instant. The passes sold amount to 7,234 chests, while at a corresponding period last year 18,000 had been taken out.

EUROPEAN GOODS.—English Bar Iron, on our returns we find a sale of 750 candies, Rs. 38, per candy; Swedish, ditto. Supplies have been moderate, and prices do not improve. Allsop's Beer, 50 hhd. have been sold for Rs 80, per hhd. Supply of all kinds has been small for some months. Most other articles as stated in our last.

### SYDNEY, 8TH JANUARY, 1837.

#### WHOLESALE PRICES.

EUROPEAN GOODS.—Brandy, first quality, 4s. 9d. a 5s. 6d. per gal.; Rum, B. P. proof, 3s. 8d. a 3s. 10d.; Strong, 30 O. P. 5s. 9d. a 6s. 9d.; Gin, untinged, 4s. 3d. a 5s. 6d.; Straw coloured, 2s. a 3s. 3d.; Case, 4 gals., £1. 5s. a £1. 7s. 6d. —Wines Port, best, per pipe, £50. a £60.; per doz, £1. 12s. a £1. 15s.; Sherry, best, per butt, £10. a £50.; per doz. £1. 5s. a £1. 10s.; Madeira, per pipe, £30. a £40.; per doz. £1. 5s. a £1. 10s.; Teneriffe, per pipe, £20.; per doz. 15s.; Champagne, sparkling, £3. 5s. a £4.; Pink, £3. 5s. a £4.—Ales—Bass' Barton, per bar. 36 gal., £6. 6s. a £6. 10s.; Hodgson's pale, per hhd., £8. a £9.; Taylor's strong pale, £8. a £9.; Hastings, £8. a 9.; Ashby's £6. 10s. a £7.; Dunbar's in bottle, per doz. 15s. a 18s.; Other Brewers' 10s. a 11s.—Porter, Taylor's, per hhd., £9. a £10.; Barclay's, £8. a £8. 8s.; Elliot's, £8. a £8. 10s.; Dunbar's, in

bottle, per doz., 15s. a 18s.; other samples, 10s. a 11s.—Metals—Iron bar, assorted, per ton £12. a £14.; Hoop, ditto, £14. a £15.; Nail, ditto, £11. a £13.; Pig, ditto, £7. a £9.; Lead, sheet, per ton, £32. a £35.; Pig, ditto, £9. a £11.; Oil, Sperm-whale, per tun, imp., £55. a £60.; Black, ditto, ditto, ditto, £12. a 15.; Oil Butts, new London made, £4. 4s. a £4. 10s.; Liverpool, ditto, £3. 10s. a £4.; Rope, per ton, £28. a £40.; Liverpool Salt, per ton, £4. 10. a £4. 14s.; Soap, Hawes' London, per ton, £40. a £42.; Liverpool, ditto, £36. a £38.; Starch, per lb., 6d.; Tobacco, Negrohead, per lb., 2s. 6d. a 3s.; Tin Plates, I. C., per box, £2. a £2. 5s.

LAMB & PARBURY, MERCHANTS & AGENTS.

LONDON, 28TH MAY, 1838.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

|                                                                                   |                                                 |                     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Bengal 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent Transfer Loan registered at the East India House..... | 2s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. @ 2s. 3d $\frac{1}{2}$ . | $\frac{1}{2}$ S. R. |
| India Stock.....                                                                  | 270 $\frac{1}{2}$                               | a 270.              |
| Do. Bonds to be renewed 30th June, .....                                          | 63s. a 66s.                                     | Prem.               |
| Do do. to be paid off 30th June, .....                                            | 2s. a 3s.                                       | "                   |
| East India Dock Stock. . . . .                                                    | 115                                             | per cent.           |
| Australasian Banking Company.....                                                 | £40 paid                                        | £71. per share.     |
| Do. Do. ....                                                                      | 30 "                                            | 49.                 |
| Union Bank of Australia .....                                                     | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "                               | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ .  |
| Australian Agricultural Company .....                                             | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ "                              | 45.                 |
| Van Diemen's Land Company .....                                                   | 17 "                                            | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ .  |

LATEST DATES FROM INDIA, &c

|                   | Overland.   | Per Ships.                                    |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Calcutta .....    | 18th March  | $\frac{1}{2}$ M. S. Elphinstone, 22d January. |
| Madras .....      | 22d ditto   | True Briton, ditto, ditto.                    |
| Bombay .....      | 30th ditto  | John Knox, 21st ditto.                        |
| Ceylon .....      | 12th ditto  | Madras, 1st ditto.                            |
| China .....       | 3d February | Aber. Robinson, 19th ditto.                   |
| Singapore.....    |             | Singapore, 13th ditto.                        |
| Sydney .....      |             | North Briton, 8th ditto.                      |
| Hobart Town ..... |             | Via Launceston, 10th ditto.                   |
| Launceston .....  |             | $\frac{1}{2}$ Children, 17th ditto.           |
| Mauritius .....   |             | Eagle, 21st February.                         |
| Cape .....        |             | Aber. Robinson, 26th March.                   |

POSTSCRIPT.

The overlaid Mail via Marseilles arrived May 19, and that via Falmouth, on the 22nd. The dates are, Calcutta, March 18. Madras, March 22. Bombay, March 30. We give as usual under this head the most interesting extracts.

Calcutta.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—The Governor General reached Kurnaul on the 2d March. His Lordship with a small party was to leave the station on the 6th and to reach Seharunpore on the 9th instant. From Seharunpore it is probable the Gov. Gen., with a few attendants, will proceed via Nahur and Mussoorie, while the rest of the camp go by Bar to Simla. At Meerut, on the 12th February, a very grand fête



was attended at the Mess House of her Majesty's Buffs, by the Right Hon. the Gov. Gen. and the Hon. the Misses Eden; it was got up in the most superb style by the Officers of the Corps, a grand collation of every delicacy that imagination could deem gratifying and within range of expensive purchase, or the season afford, succeeded the dancing which was kept up until the united voices of chantecler and his brethren welcomed the dawn of a new day. The entire party did not separate until after gun-fire. Lord Auckland and Suite, however, took their departure at rather an early hour. At Delhi, on the 16th, the three Regiments of Native Infantry, Sappers and Miners, and Light Field Battery, were marched down from cantonments, to form a street, to receive His Lordship the Gov.-Gen. His Lordship was met at the Bridge of Boats by Mr. Metcalfe, Gov.-Gen.'s Agent, attended by his assistant, and the Commandant of the Palace Guards, also by the Brigadier Commanding the Station and Staff, who escorted His Lordship to camp. His Lordship on entering the street formed by the Troops, was received with 'Presented Arms,' and Bands playing God save the Queen. On His Lordship's passing the colors of the different regiments, the regimental colour was lowered, a compliment acknowledged by His Lordship, by passing them uncovered. On His Lordship reaching camp, the Light Field Battery fired a salute of 19 guns.

**THE KING OF OUDE.**—The King has come to the determination of abdicating in favour of his son, in consequence of his age and infirmities precluding his paying the necessary attention to his Royal duties. Those interested in the proceedings of this cabinet, give out that the new Vuzeer enjoys only the name, while the duty of principal adviser to the King is discharged by the nephew of the late Hukeem Mehndee, an arrangement in perfect keeping with the custom of this straight-going Court. The organization of the new contingent is going on. Distress from the season is extensive and severe.—*Agra Ukhabar*, Feb. 22.

**POLITICAL NEWS.**—We hear from the Governor General's Camp, that his Lordship spares no pains in endeavouring to become acquainted with the state of the country, and in adopting measures for its improvement. Measures are in active progress for re-modelling the Police of the Turai, or tract of land bordering on the Rohilcund division, long notorious as the retreat of bands of dacoits. From the unhealthiness of this tract, and the denseness of the jungle, as well from the inadequacy of the establishments in the neighbouring zillahs, both Europeans and Natives, have been, comparatively speaking, unmolested by the robbers who infest it; but it is confidently expected that the measures now in progress, which have been adopted in communication with the most experienced of the local officers, will impart new vigour to the administration, and rescue the surrounding country from the continuance of so serious an evil. Active measures have likewise been adopted for clearing off the heavy arrears of criminal business, which have accumulated in Rohilcund, in consequence of the disturbances arising out of the present scarcity. Mr. Lushington has been appointed an additional magistrate and collector of Bareilly, and Mr. R. Cathcart has been appointed an additional judge to hold the sessions at Budaon and Shahjohanspore. The latter gentleman has been twice removed from similar situations on account of negligence, and this third opportunity is given him to enable him to retrieve himself in the opinion of government.—*Englishman*, March 15.

**LOTTERY.**—The Government had been again fortunate in obtaining the grand prize of Rs 100,000.

**THE COUNCIL.**—In consequence of the indisposition of the Hon. Mr. Shakespeare, his Honor the President in Council has called up into council Mr. W. W. Bird, who was, while in England, appointed a provisional member.

**HORRIBLE FAMINE.**—The *Englishman*, (March 16,) says, We have received the most horrible accounts of the progress of the famine in the western provinces. It is said that the inhabitants of Agra are denying themselves their usual evening ride, because of the intolerable effluvia arising from the dead bodies surrounding the station. A mullah, near Cawnpore, is also said to be actually choked with the corpses of the multitudes starved to death. This, if no exaggeration, is a fearful picture, appealing more strongly than words can, to the active benevolence of all who are beyond the immediate reach of the scourge. What are the natives doing? We do not see many of the names of the wealthier Hindoos in the list of subscribers to the Relief Fund! We have not seen the names of many Armenians or Mehmans! Must we call upon the rich by name? Must we expose their heathenish sluggishness by putting them into a separate list of non-subscribers? Let us hasten to avert the reproach of callousness at a moment when active humanity is the imperative duty of every human being in India, who has something to spare, be it something merely sufficient to preserve one life for one short day. The military, in

our neighbourhood, are, we hear, nobly doing their duty. Sir Willoughby Cotton headed a list of subscribers in the course of last week, and it is now in circulation throughout the cantonment of Barrackpore. We are truly rejoiced to observe that the ladies of Calcutta are coming forward in aid of the hapless sufferers from famine, and we ardently trust—nay, we confidently expect—that the excellent example so promptly set by Mrs. and the Misses Shakespeare, Mrs. Pemberton, and Mrs. H. M. Parker, will be universally followed. The subscriptions to the *Relief Fund* amounted at this date to Rs. 40,332..13..8; of which, Rs. 31,348..9..9 had actually been paid into the Union Bank. The following extract from a letter of a person high in office and with the best opportunities for observation at Cawnpore, will give an insight into the extent of distress in the Upper Provinces:—

“About a week ago, there fell some heavy rain here for some two hours, which has done some little good to the crops; but its fall was very partial. I was at the time between Etawah and Mynpoory, where one short shower for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an hour was all that fell. The state of the country near the Jumna is much worse than it is near the Ganges; bad as is the latter. The former is in a great degree depopulated, and those who remain, seemed destined to die of starvation, as no effectual measures appear to be taken by government to preserve them from that dreadful fate. Every where the utmost misery prevails; and even when the monsoon shall arrive, I know not how the country is to be restored to cultivation: for if labourers enough remain, there will not be cattle to plough the land.”

Influenza has recently made its appearance at Agra, but has attacked but few of the residents. Starvation to a fearful extent prevails in the city and suburbs. Scattered over the latter are found the bodies of persons, who have dropped down and expired from absolute exhaustion through want of food.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.—*Extracts from late private letters from Calcutta.* “The cause of Steam Communication is greatly indebted to the energy and perseverance of Mr. Greenlaw, but his continued attacks upon your friend Grindlay have surprised many here. Not even the strong testimony of Lord William Bentinck appears to have any effect in altering his opinions.—Tell Grindlay not to let Greenlaw’s remarks disturb him while he has the approbation of those in England who are best able to judge, and those in India who are not led by a clique here.—People begin to see now that the Calcutta Committee were too hasty in their condemnation of Grindlay’s measures.—I am glad to see that the Calcutta people are beginning to allow that they were somewhat hasty in their measure, in respect to Grindlay on the Steam Question; he must however look for things of this kind, the more successful he is.”

INSOLVENT ESTATE OF FERGUSON & Co.—In the Supreme Court, (March 2,) their lordships gave judgment in the appeal of the assignees of Ferguson & Co., against the order of Mr. Justice Malkin in the Insolvent Court, allowing the assignees of David Clarke to prove on the estate of Ferguson and Co. for about six lacs. Our readers will remember the particulars of the appeal, and that in pronouncing his judgment, Mr. Justice Malkin held that the mere fact of the insolvency of a firm does not invalidate the retiring partner’s claim, provided the agreement by which he retired was a fair and bona fide transaction. The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Grant delivered their judgment at much length, entirely supporting the decision of the Court below and the appeal was dismissed.

INSOLVENT ESTATE OF PALMER & Co.—The Court also gave judgment in the demurrer in the assignees of Palmer and Co. v. T. Dickens. The bill was filed by the Assignees of Palmer and Co., against the Registrar and Administrator of G. Manuk, deceased, to refund the dividends which he and his predecessor had obtained from the Estate of Palmer and Co. In consequence of the Orphan Chamber of Batavia having instituted proceedings in the Court of Batavia, and obtained a decree whereby they ordered certain plantations at Java, belonging to Palmer & Co. to be sold, and the claim of the Orphan Chamber, executor of the will of G. Manuk, to be paid. The particulars of the claim are as follows: Mr. W. Prinsep, one of the members of the firm of Palmer & Co., as the constituted attorney of the Orphan Chamber obtained letters of administration with the will annexed of G. Manuk, deceased. In virtue of this, he became possessed of funds to the extent of two lacs and a half of rupees, which he lodged in the house of Palmer & Co. This balance stood at the time of the failure of the firm, when the letters of Administration to Mr. Prinsep were cancelled, and one granted in lieu to Mr. James Hogg, as Registrar of the Supreme Court, who received the dividend from Palmer & Co. As the Orphan Chamber had in part paid itself by the sale of Palmer & Co.’s plantations in Java, by a sum which amounts to much more than has been paid rateably to the creditors



here, the bill was filed to recover the dividends paid to the Registrar of the Supreme Court. The Registrar demurred generally against the relief prayed by the bill. The Court allowed the demurrer and dismissed the bill with costs, upholding the decree of the court at Batavia, not considering themselves competent to order a refund of the money which had been rightfully paid to the Registrar.

**UNION BANK.**—The Union Bank has raised its rate of interest on fixed balances for three months from four to five per cent.

**AGRA BANK.**—At the half-yearly Bank Meeting held March 1, a dividend at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, was declared; and independent of this handsome profit, there is a reserve fund of Company's Rupees 18,179-3-5 to meet contingencies.

**THE LANDHOLDER'S SOCIETY, (March 14).**—The wealthy Native landed gentry in Calcutta and its vicinity, are about to form themselves into a society for the protection of their own interests.

**AUCKLAND CHANNEL.**—Captain Clapperton is now engaged with Messrs. Royce and Patterson, of the pilot service in buoying off a new channel, in lieu of the Mud Point one, which is rapidly filling up. He has named it the 'Auckland Channel.'—*Hukaru*, March 10.

**RAISING OF A TALLEN CORPS.**—We hear that the raising of a Talleen corps is proceeding very successfully. About a hundred substantial looking fellows, may already be seen morning and evening, on the parade ground, undergoing the drilling process, and when the corps is filled up, as it will no doubt shortly be, it will make a very respectable appearance, and form a portion of military defence or attack of which no commander need be ashamed.

**THE GREAT FIRES OF 1837.**—The subscription in aid of the sufferers, amounted to Rs. 50,000, which included Rs. 20,000, from Government: the higher class of natives had subscribed very little.

**OUDE AUXILIARY FORCE.**—We are informed that Captain Grant of the Artillery has either resigned the command of the Artillery of the Oude Brigade, or intends doing so shortly. Most of the Officers are, we are told, disappointed at the scale of allowances.—*Englishman* Feb. 23.

**EMERALD ISLE, (For Sydney.)** *Corrected list of Passengers*—Mrs. Look, Mrs. Becher, Mrs. Loughnan, Mrs. Bellew, Mrs. Yeatman, Mrs. Chisholm, Mrs. H. B. Gleeson, and Mrs. J. H. Gleeson; J. Donnithorne, Esq. Q. S.; Dr. E. J. Yeatman; Lieut. Charles Graham; Lieut. H. Becher; Capt. J. M. Loughnan; Mr. E. B. Gleeson; Mr. J. H. Gleeson; Capt. Bellew; Mr. C. Cardew; Ens. Mundy; Mr. W. J. Browne; Capt. Chisholm; Capt. Innes, H. M's. 39th Regt.; Mr. Baylton, steerage passenger, several children and servants.—*Passengers only to Madras.*—Miss Carr; Lieut. Jackson; Mr. Lindsay, and Mr. Elliott. The ship is as full as she can hold, and we understand that there is more cargo in the market for the colonies.—*Englishman*, Feb. 20.

**ASSAM.**—A letter from Assam informs us that the Commissioner and Major White arrived at Sudea on the 29th of January, and that Lieut. Millar had gone with 75 men to endeavor to take the Peechee Gaum, who had been fighting with the Let Gaums. It is expected that Lieut. Millar will have some trouble.—*Englishman* Feb. 21.

**MEETING OF CAVALRY OFFICERS.**—At Kurnaul, a meeting called amongst the Cavalry officers, was attended by almost all who belonged to the two regiments stationed there. Lieutenant Colonel Warde, the senior officer present, took the chair, and a preliminary address was read, explaining the object of the meeting, &c. when the following resolutions were put and carried *un. con.* 1st. That it is desirable to establish some regular mode of purchasing out Lieutenant Colonels. 2d. That a bonus seems the most simple method of doing so. 3d. That each regiment should contribute an equal share towards such bonus. 4th. That each regiment should engage to go to the second. That is, to purchase two steps as offered. The bonus to be twenty-five thousand rupees. 5th. That in all cases of competition, the junior Lieutenant Colonel shall have the preference. 6th. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the other eight regiments, soliciting their concurrence. 7th. That the annexed scale seems to us proportionate to the advantage to be derived by each individual. And although each regiment will of course make its own internal arrangement, it is desirable to have some acknowledged and general scale to go by. 8th. That the amount for three steps be raised immediately and deposited in Company's paper. 9th. That funds sufficient to purchase two steps be always held in readiness. 10th. That a Secretary be appointed through whom business may be transacted, and that that Secretary be a cavalry officer. 11th. That a corresponding Secretary

be appointed to ~~the~~ corps, among two or more to form a committee. 12th. That, as many officers are just now absent from their corps, and it is necessary to ascertain their sentiments and gain their acquiescence, these resolutions be considered only preliminary, and not binding until confirmed by a second meeting. 13th. That the thanks of the meeting be offered to Lieut. Col. Warde for convening it, and that he be requested to call another, when the sentiments of the other regiments may have been ascertained, by which time he may hope to be in possession of the sentiments of our absentees. *Scale.* The same as appeared in the *Englishman* of the 5th Feb. only halved for twenty-five thousand instead of fifty.—*Englishman*, March 6.

**MARCH AGAINST JOORAH.**—(From the *Delhi Gazette*, Feb. 28.) Letters from Neemuch, of the 17th instant, mention that the force ordered to hold itself in readiness to march against Joorah, expected to move daily, and had been prepared to do so for the week preceding. In addition to the troops we mentioned last week, as selected to compose the force, (viz. the 39th and 49th N. I., and 4th local horse,) we understand that the flank companies of the 71st N. I., and a wing of the 3d local horse, will also be employed. It was expected that the troops would enter the country simultaneously, by several passes, and that they would probably remain there in military possession, during the approaching hot season, if not longer, since Colonel Speirs was determined to occupy the country for some time after its subjugation. As the territories of the contumacious chieftain are situated towards the strong Hill Fort of Komulmer, in the heart of the Aravulle or Adabullee Range, and towards the lofty Mount Abboo, the climate will, probably be found more temperate than that of the adjacent plains, though we should apprehend the prevalence of jungle would render it insalubrious in the rainy season: and that the country is overrun with hills and jungle, and destitute of roads, we conclude, from the omission of artillery as an element of the force. The name of the delinquent Thakoor is said to be Goman Sing, and the cause of the present hostilities, his refusing or evading to surrender several Bheel banditti, who, last year, murdered a party of sepoys on mount Abboo, and have since taken refuge in his territories. We should hope that when he learns the extent of the preparations against him, he will yield with the best grace he can, and secure his own safety by sacrificing that of his guilty guests—the aforesaid Bheel murderers.

**MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.**—The death of Major-General Robert Patton, C.B., will, promote Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Kemm to a colonelcy; Major Eckford to a lieutenant colonelcy; Capt. Drummond of the 6th Regt. N. I. to a majority; Lieut. Keiller to a captaincy; and Ensign Carey becomes a lieutenant.

**DWARKANAATH TAGORE.**—We hear that letters have been received in town from Dwarkanauth Tagore, which announce his speedy return to Calcutta. The worthy Baboo has apparently had quite enough of travelling. A domestic affliction is, we are told, the cause of his return—the death of his mother; by which event the *Lac* Donation falls into the hands of the District Charitable Society (subject to the uses, &c., and controul of the Trustees). The Donation being contingent on her death, and the munificent and magnificent donor paying out of his own funds eight per cent. on the lac to the Society until the above mentioned contingency should take place. We wish him a safe and a speedy return to his native city.—*Calcutta Courier*, March 12.

**ANOTHER ROYAL DEATH.**—Prince Sooleeman Shukoh expired at Agra on the morning of the 24th February, at the advanced age of eighty-two, and was interred on Monday at the Royal cemetery of Secundra; he was second brother of the late King of Dehlee, from whose court he retired some years since, and latterly fixed his residence principally at Agra. His only support was a pension of rupees 6,000 monthly from the Lucknow court, chargeable on the interest of the loan lent to Government during the Burmese war. He has left several sons and grandsons.

**INDIGO MART.**—(Calcutta, March 9, 1838.)—The public sale this day was thinly attended; out of 300 chests put up, only one hundred chests were disposed of, at the following rates:—D & J 31 chests *J. B. Jones, Bubeah*; 20 chests sold at Co. Rs. 145 0 p. fy. md.; 11 chests ditto 132 8 do.; DF JC *Delimpore Concern Benares*. 10 chests sold at 152 8; 5 chests ditto 137 8 do.; M 6 chests *Native* sold at 140 0 do.; TC 13 chests ditto 135 0 do.; BB 8 chests ditto 157 8 do.; AB 6 chests ditto 155 0 do.; T 5 chests ditto 117 8 do.; SM 5 chests ditto 95 0; C 5 chests ditto 140 0 do.; TR 2 chests ditto 145 0 do.—Hickey, Thomas, & Co., *Brokers*.—Eighty chests, marked D, were sold after the public sale by private contract.

**AGRA THEATRE.**—The Agra Theatre was entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 23rd February.

**INSOLVENT COURT.**—Mr. W. H. Abbott, the Registrar of the Ecclesiastical Court, had petitioned the Insolvent Court for relief.



**CAPT. COOKSON.**—This artillery officer died at Kurnaul on the 19th February of small pox.

### Madras.

**THE MASTER ATTENDANT.**—We regret to hear (through the medium of private letters) of the death of Capt. Clarence Dalrymple, Master Attendant of Madras, in consequence of injuries sustained as detailed in the following paragraph:

"We are sorry to state that a serious accident occurred in the surf on Thursday evening. The Master Attendant, Captain Dalrymple, was returning from H. N. M. Frigate *Bellona*, when a heavy surf struck his boat, and from the violence of the concussion he was thrown overboard. The crew of a boat that happened to be near picked him up, but not till after so serious an immersion, that he has since been forced to remain under medical aid."—*Spectator*, March 3. Capt. D. formerly commanded the H. C. S. *Vansittart*. His successor will be appointed by the Court of Directors in England.

**PRINCE OF ORANGE.**—The *Bellona* anchored at noon on the 1st March, but His Royal Highness did not land until the following day, owing to the surf being rough and unsafe. Lord Elphinstone's carriage conveyed the Prince to Gov. House, attended by an escort of the Body Guard. On the 7th there was a highly interesting display of artillery practice at St. Thomas's Mount, in his honour. On the evening of the 12th a grand entertainment was given by the Right Hon. the Gov. at the Banqueting Room to His Royal Highness. The Hall was crowded, and dancing kept up with a gaiety and spirit that knew no wearying, until near morning's dawn. The Governor's Band and that of the 4th or King's Own were in attendance. At supper the health of the illustrious guest was proposed by Lord Elphinstone (after enthusiastic homage had been done to the toast of "The Queen") and received with loud plaudits. His Royal Highness returned thanks with much self possession, and in a neat and appropriate speech.—The melancholy accident noted below, interrupted the pyrotechnic display, which was to have been of a very superior order.—His Royal Highness Prince Henry embarked on the 13th on board the Dutch frigate *Bellona*, on his return to his native land from his Oriental cruise. He had left a pleasing impression on the minds of every one who had been won by his amiable manners and unassuming deportment.

**MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.**—A melancholy accident occurred on Friday evening, the 11th March, in the Government gardens. It appears that one of the antelopes made its way into the place where they were busy preparing the fireworks for the succeeding Monday's display. In attempting to drive him out, the animal overturned a lantern amongst the gunpowder, which immediately exploded, setting fire at the same time to all the fireworks prepared. Two unfortunate men, we deeply lament to say, were killed on the spot, two more were frightfully burnt and expired shortly afterwards, and two more received severe injury from the effects of this deplorable accident. The unfortunate people who fell a sacrifice to their imprudence, were actually attaching sticks to some rockets by the light of a lantern, when the overturning of the latter caused the fatal accident. The fireworks were not all destroyed by the explosion, and the loss might have been remedied in time for the fête, but Lord Elphinstone, with proper and humane feelings would not allow any display to take place.

**LADY GOUGH.**—Her Ladyship on the 26th February gave a splendid fancy and full dress ball to the Society of Bangalore.

**ENCOURAGEMENT OF IDOLATRY IN INDIA BY THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE E. I. Co.**—*Extract from a Revenue Letter from the Honourable Court of Directors to the Governor General of India in Council, No. 14, dated 18th October, 1837:—* Para. 8. We now desire that no customary salutes or marks of respect to Native festivals be discontinued at any of the Presidencies, that no protection hitherto given be withdrawn, and that no change whatever be made in any matter relating to the Native religion except under the authority of the Supreme Government.—No. 406. *Extracts from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 6th March, 1838:—*Ordered that a

the Natives may be discontinued.—(True extract,)—ROBERT CLERK, Secy. to Govt. —To the Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras. *Conservative*, March 13.

**HUMAN SACRIFICES.**—*Extract from a letter of Captain Campbell, dated Gloom-Oriental Herald—Vol 1.—No. VI.*

sur, 25th February, 1838:—"I have been most fortunate in my late expedition among the wild *konds* of Goomsur, and have received no less than *one hundred and three children* of various ages, who were intended for the sacrifice by these barbarians, and that without the application of force:—these children are now at headquarters, and form a most interesting group.—happy, such as were aware of their situation, in having escaped the fate which awaited them."—From the praiseworthy activity of this excellent officer, one is led to hope that the custom of these human sacrifices will be greatly checked, if not wholly suppressed, and humanity will, we think, owe a deep debt of gratitude to Captain Campbell for his successful exertions.

**THE MADRAS CONSERVATIVE.**—This newspaper was to be discontinued at the end of March. The *Male Asylum Herald* was in future to be the advocate of Conservative principles.

**CRIM. CON.**—*Colonel Napier v. Mr. Elliot, Superintendant of Police.*—Verdict for the plaintiff—damages Rs. 25,000. *Supreme Court, Feb. 19.* (Further particulars in our next.

## Bombay.

**SIR HERBERT COMPTON.**—We are sorry to understand (says the *Gazette* of March 21st) that Sir Herbert is about to depart from among the Society of which he has long been a distinguished member. Sir Herbert had recently taken the opportunity of a meeting of the friends of the native dispensary, to pass sundry by-no-means complimentary remarks on the Bombay Press, for which he was immediately castigated (though mildly enough) by the *Bombay Gazette* and *Courier*.

**THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.**—The Sessions commenced on the 19th of March. The cases though few in number were stated to be of an important (native) character.

**BANK OF BOMBAY.**—At a Meeting of the Shareholders in the Chartered Bank of Bombay, (20th March at 3 p.m.) Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm in the chair. A report of the proceedings of the Committee was read by their Chairman D. Greenhill Esq. This special Meeting had been called, to enable the Committee to lay before the subscribers, the anomalous position in which the very great and unexpected delay in replying to the application for a charter, has placed them, and with a view to take the sense of their constituents, on the measures fitting to be adopted, to put a limit to an embarrassment, which is not only injurious to a large body of individuals, but also to the general welfare of this Presidency. It was resolved that the Bombay Joint Stock Bank should decidedly commence operations whether chartered or not in October next. At the suggestion of Sir C. Malcolm, a hearty cheer was given by the shareholders and friends present for the success of the Bank.

**THE LATE SHERIFF.**—Mr. J. L. Johnson has received an appointment in the court of requests.

**SALT TAX.**—The Government of Bombay were it is said from the beginning decidedly opposed to the imposition of this tax.

**NAVIGATION OF THE INDUS.**—(Extract of a letter from Loodeeanah.) Some Parsee Merchants have just arrived here via the Indus. Their boat draws ten feet, and they state that they found no scarcity of water throughout their voyage. They are so much encouraged by their success, that they intend to write immediately for fresh cargoes. This experiment has proved the practicability of navigating the Indus thus far, and will doubtless be followed by many other adventurous traders.

**CAPT. M'GILLIVRAY.**—This officer's death (see obituary) appears to have been greatly lamented.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE SUFFERERS FROM FAMINE IN THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.**—At the close of the meeting, the subscriptions amounted to upwards of Rs. 7,000—a much larger sum, taking all things into consideration, than was subscribed for at Calcutta on a similar occasion.

## Ceylon.

**CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.**—T. Oswin, Esq., to be District Judge of the District Court of Columbo No. 3, and Assistant to the Government Agent for the Western Province.—Dated 1st March, 1838.

W. C. Gibson, Esq., to be a Commissioner of the Loan Board, vice T. Oswin, Esq.—Dated 1st March, 1838.

E. S. Waring, Esq., to be Assistant Government Agent at Colombo, vice W. C. Gibson, Esq.—Dated 1st March, 1838.

E. S. Waring, Esq., to be Acting Assistant Government Agent in charge of the Cinnamon Department and Acting Superintendent of the Cinnamon Sorting Store, Colombo, during the absence of A. Walker, Esq.

PEARL FISHERY.—A small steamer was expected in Ceylon from England for the use of the Pearl-banks. It is said that the pearl fishery is not likely to be productive of much for some years to come, in consequence of the oyster beds having been completely exhausted at the last fisheries, and that a fishery would not have taken place last year had it not been particularly desired to increase, by every possible means, the "surplus revenue."

STEAM MEETING.—A desire having been generally manifested that a meeting should take place for the purpose of considering the propriety of memorialising the Government at home, through the Right Honorable the Governor of this Colony, that Ceylon should be included in the arrangement in contemplation for steam communication between England and the Presidencies of Bengal and Madras, the undersigned request the attendance of the gentleman of this settlement at the Post Office on Tuesday the 6th of March, at 2 p.m.—William Rough Chief Justice, P. Anstruther, G. H. Boyd, Robert Crowe, C. D. Parlett, David Wilson, John Wilson Major General, Joseph Read, Robert Jeffery, James Young, W. Clark, John Armitage, James Steuart. At the meeting called as above, Sir W. Rough in the chair, the following resolutions were carried:—1st. That a Committee be appointed for the purpose of framing petitions to both Houses of Parliament, to be forwarded by the Right Honorable the Governor in such manner as his Excellency may think best, praying that steam communication be extended to the Presidencies of Madras and Bengal including Ceylon. That the following gentlemen be chosen as members of the Committee, five of whom to form a quorum:—Colonel Burrol, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Elliott, Captain Skinner, Mr. Parlett, Mr. Armitage, Mr. Read, Captain Gregory, Mr. Layard, Mr. J. J. Staples, Mr. Crowe, Mr. Vertue. And that Mr. Steuart be requested to act as Secretary.—2nd. That the Committee be instructed to adopt as a basis for the petitions the 11th paragraph of the drafted petition to the House of Commons, published by the Madras Steam Committee.—3d. That the Committee be requested to procure the best local information with reference to steam navigation round Ceylon, to accompany the petitions.

## Burma.

THE EXPECTED WAR.—The *Madras Spectator*, March 17, says:—We mentioned ten days ago that H. M. 63d Regiment had been ordered over to Moulmein forthwith by the Supreme Government. Report has since stated further orders to have been received by our local authorities, for their holding four Native corps available for prompt transmission to Rangoon in case of a necessity arising. This betokens a desire, however tardily aroused, to place our relations with the Court of Ava upon a less questionable footing than they have held since the usurpation of Tharawaddie. The only matter for apprehension is, that the moment of decision may have arrived too late to effect the quantum of good desired at the least possible cost,—that the time shall have passed by when the idea of attack upon us might have been overawed, and we be perhaps left now to resist and overcome hostilities already commenced to our disadvantage. In this respect the policy pursued towards Burmah wears somewhat the feature of that which has ruled Lord Auckland's quondam colleagues at home in their management of Canada. Action with spirit and determination seems however the present order of the day, and, to guard against any risk of delay in the despatch of the 63d to their destination, shipping has been already engaged at Calcutta for the transport of one wing. The arrival of this corps in the Tenasserim Provinces will bring matters to a crisis. Tharawaddie,—who appears to have avoided committing himself to any fixed course of proceeding, by abstaining from all reply to the intimation made by our Government, that not a tittle of the treaty of Yandaboo would be allowed departure from—will either make his threatened attack forthwith upon our provinces, or fresh troops can be sent to reinforce them, or will gather from the demonstration the wisdom of succumbing and give a feigned welcome to a British Resident again at his Court.



## China.

We learn from the *Canton Register* and the *Canton Press* to the end of January that the Chinese New Year having commenced, business of all kinds was at a stand still. Although the deliveries of Opium at Lintin were rather more brisk, there is no improvement in price; indeed the tendency is rather downwards. Old Patna is unsaleable. New has been sold as low as 540 dollars. New Benares, 490 dollars, and Malwa 410 dollars.

**COTTON.**—No transactions have been reported to us, except of some Madras at the former rates, for Tinnevely 10.5 a 10.6 and the Nellore at 7. 7. Both the Bombay and Bengal are very depressed.

**OPIMUM.**—The small foreign passage boats appear to be still very active between Lintin and Whampoa, although the Mandarins are said to be on the look out for seizures. The deliveries at Lintin are also more than were expected, being up to the 22d inst, Patna, *old* 2; *new* 290; Benares, *old* 1. *new* 95; Malwa, 515; Total 903 chests. One or two small vessels are also employed in deliveries of small parcels to the westward. Prices are however very low, and with every prospect of being still lower. New Patna has been sold as low as 540 a 550. New Benares 490; Malwa 410 a 415, and the stock of all kinds is excessively large. Old Patna is unsaleable, but we think it unnecessary to alter quotation.

## Sydney.

**DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR.**—Sir Richard Bourke left the Colony 'Dec. 5th in the ship *Samuel Winter*, bound for Valparaiso. In the morning His Excellency received deputations from the Masonic body, from the School of Arts, and from the Meeting of his Friends which was held on Friday last; at one o'clock His Excellency held a levee which was numerously attended, many parties appearing to be willing to drop old grievances upon His Excellency's departure. Notwithstanding the town had been placarded with large bills signed "Vox P'opuli," calling upon the shopkeepers to shut up their shops and attend His Excellency to the place of embarkation, there were not so many persons present as might have been expected; and with the exception of the gentlemen attending the levee, it must be admitted that the greater portion of the crowd was anything but respectable. Precisely at two o'clock His Excellency left Government-house and was saluted by the Grenadier Company, of the 50th regiment, which formed a Guard of Honour on the occasion the troops in garrison, under the command of Colonel Wodohouse, formed an avenue from the Government-house to the new jetty. His Excellency was attended to his barge by the Acting Chief Justice, the Bishop, and a number of the Clergy, the Colonial Secretary and other Civil Officers and a number of the gentlemen who had attended the levee. The *Sophia Jane* steamer was waiting to convey His Excellency to the *Samuel Winter*, which was anchored below; the usual salute was fired on the Governor's embarking. The *Samuel Winter* got outside about sundown, and His Excellency bade adieu to the Colony.

**HIS EXCELLENCY COL. SNODGRASS.**—Until the arrival of Sir George Gipps, our esteemed and gallant senior military officer Colonel Snodgrass will hold the reins of Government. The reputation, which the Colonel acquired during his short visit to Hobart Town, will, we trust, in no degree be tarnished whilst administering the affairs of this colony, but that, by diligence and application to business, he may add another laurel to his well-merited honours. Of the gallant Colonel we can truly say, "a braver soldier never couched a lance," and experience will doubtless show that "a gentler heart did never sway in Court."

**HILL COOLIES.**—The *Peter Proctor*, has brought 42 Hill Coolies from India, being the first of a series of consignments of the same description of agricultural laborers. The next ship expected is the *Caledonia*, which would sail about the beginning of November.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.



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| Shepherd                           | 357, 472                                                                                                                             | Simonds                                                      | 474                         | Simons                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 446, 480                                                    | Simonds                                                            | 474                     |                                                                                                                                                              |               |
| Shirroch                           | 382                                                                                                                                  | Simonds                                                      | 474                         | Simons                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 446, 480                                                    | Simonds                                                            | 474                     |                                                                                                                                                              |               |
| Shillingforth                      | 459                                                                                                                                  | Simonds                                                      | 474                         | Simons                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 446, 480                                                    | Simonds                                                            | 474                     |                                                                                                                                                              |               |
| Shirt                              | 386                                                                                                                                  | Simonds                                                      | 474                         | Simons                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 446, 480                                                    | Simonds                                                            | 474                     |                                                                                                                                                              |               |
| Shireff                            | 167                                                                                                                                  | Simonds                                                      | 474                         | Simons                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 446, 480                                                    | Simonds                                                            | 474                     |                                                                                                                                                              |               |
| Shirreffs                          | 462                                                                                                                                  | Simonds                                                      | 474                         | Simons                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 446, 480                                                    | Simonds                                                            | 474                     |                                                                                                                                                              |               |
| Short                              | 118                                                                                                                                  | Simonds                                                      | 474                         | Simons                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 446, 480                                                    | Simonds                                                            | 474                     |                                                                                                                                                              |               |
| Shortt                             | 373                                                                                                                                  | Simonds                                                      | 474                         | Simons                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 446, 480                                                    | Simonds                                                            | 474                     |                                                                                                                                                              |               |



|             |                     |                     |                     |               |                     |                |                    |
|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Strangeways | 558                 | 382, 416, 420, 454, | Toke                | 24            | Tyali               | 559            |                    |
| Strachan    | 360                 | 457, 459, 462, 478, | Tolley              | 132           | Tydd                | 161, 565       |                    |
| Strachey    | 466, 611            | 479, 481, 543, 544, | Tombs               | 48, 456, 457, | Tyler               | 181, 367, 368  |                    |
| Strather    | 583                 | 583                 |                     | 569, 577      | Tyndall             | 466            |                    |
| Strahan     | 209, 236, 576       | Taylor              | 52, 113, 345,       | Tomes         | 576                 | Tyre           | 192, 586           |
| Straton     | 237, 259,           |                     | 454, 488            | Tomkins       | 480                 | Tyrer          | 347                |
|             | 577                 | Taunton             | 454, 488,           | Tooke         | 372                 | Tyrrell        | 481                |
| Stratton    | 481                 |                     | 564, 565            | Toren         | 489                 | Tyler          | 48, 115, 120,      |
| Street      | 237                 | Tawse               | 583                 | Toriano       | 354                 |                | 231, 486, 573, 581 |
| Strens      | 238                 | Teale               | 372                 | Torrens       | 20, 92, 151,        | Tatzoe         | 561                |
| Strettell   | 166                 | Teissier            | 65                  |               | 226, 228, 382       | U.             |                    |
| Strickland  | 62                  | Teignmouth          | 172, 366            | Tosh          | 596                 | Underwood      | 238, 570           |
| Stromboni   | 461                 | Templer             | 260, 568            | Toulmin       | 433                 | Unw.           | 454                |
| Strong      | 148, 383, 421,      | Tennant             | 233, 382, 457,      | Tower         | 65                  | Urquhart       | 332                |
|             | 488                 |                     | 480                 | Towers        | 372                 | V.             |                    |
| St. Simon   | 97, 454             | Terry               | 260                 | Townsend      | 464, 479            | Valiant        | 240, 384, 542      |
| Stuart      | 59, 120, 166, 466   | Terrot              | 65, 372             | Towle         | 578                 | Valpy          | 198, 340, 371,     |
|             | 569, 570, 582, 585  | Terraneau           | 322, 383,           | Trail         | 99, 231             |                | 389, 454           |
| Sturrock    | 130, 152            |                     | 460                 | Travers       | 260, 384, 465       | Vanderburgh    | 470                |
| Sturgis     | 360                 | Teulon              | 129                 | Trelawny      | 346                 | Vanderstraeten | 549                |
| Stubbs      | 348                 | Teyen               | 53                  | Tremenhere    | 250                 | Vanderzee      | 231, 352,          |
| Studdy      | 572                 | Thacker             | 65, 260             | Trench        | 474                 |                | 353                |
| Start       | 321, 353, 355,      | Thackwell           | 318, 327            | Trevelyan     | 61, 72, 92,         | Vanrenen       | 65, 167,           |
|             | 457, 489, 569, 571, | Thatcher            | 121, 241, 353,      |               | 196, 200, 207, 228, |                | 365, 589           |
|             | 578                 |                     | 478                 |               | 229, 233, 371, 462, | Van Sandan     | 372                |
| Styles      | 357                 | Theodore            | 18, 54              | Trevor        | 237, 382, 454,      | Vansittart     | 59, 53,            |
| Sued        | 65                  | Therry              | 221                 |               | 586                 |                | 114, 146           |
| Sullivan    | 20, 61, 64,         | Thiers              | 319                 | Trill         | 17                  | Vansomeren     | 356, 180           |
|             | 115, 329, 357, 481, | Thompson            | 36, 59,             | Tritton       | 318, 350, 570       | Vardon         | 59, 513, 577,      |
|             | 538, 562, 571, 585  |                     | 117, 157, 166, 188, |               | 573, 597            |                | 578                |
| Surters     | 372                 |                     | 199, 230, 233, 235, | Tripe         | 372                 | Vassall        | 65, 130, 250       |
| Sural       | 240                 |                     | 237, 340, 349, 354, | Trotter       | 51, 114, 228,       | Vaughan        | 382, 383,          |
| Susanna     | 579                 |                     | 371, 420, 434, 480, |               | 233, 309, 313, 371, |                | 478, 506, 589      |
| Sutherland  | 102, 162,           |                     | 565, 568, 570, 577, |               | 378, 382, 454       | Vaux           | 545                |
|             | 241, 316, 324, 329, | Thorp               | 578, 588, 592, 597  | Troup         | 321, 346, 350,      | Vaz            | 244                |
|             | 350, 420, 425, 478, | Thorpe              | 481                 |               | 457, 568            | Veal           | 372                |
|             | 529, 512, 518, 572  | Thornbury           | 357                 | Trower        | 49, 65, 124,        | Velge          | 488                |
| Swayne      | 382, 457            | Thunon              | 380                 |               | 160, 167, 260, 456, | Vencker        | 478                |
| Sweet       | 65                  | Thornton            | 65, 164,            |               | 567                 | Venour         | 115                |
| Swetenham   | 379                 |                     | 459, 488,           | Trueman       | 353                 | Ventura        | 21, 309, 312,      |
| Swiney      | 349, 458, 569       | Thornhill           | 64, 108,            | Trundel       | 556                 |                | 371, 414, 504      |
|             | 370, 383            |                     | 472, 565            | Truter        | 363                 | Verge          | 589                |
| Swinley     | 346                 | Thomas              | 21, 53, 72,         | Tucker        | 48, 49, 232,        | Vernon         | 488, 489           |
| Swinhoe     | 234                 |                     | 160, 168, 352, 384, |               | 340, 345, 348, 349, | Verry          | 355                |
| Swinton     | 348, 457,           |                     | 456, 462, 549, 568, |               | 357, 358, 418, 554, | Vertue         | 607                |
|             | 480, 571            |                     | 569, 575, 604       |               | 564, 566, 570, 571  | Vetch          | 128                |
| Syers       | 197                 | Thomson             | 59, 60,             | Tudor         | 350                 | Viall          | 572                |
| Sykes       | 166                 |                     | 106, 259, 314, 349, | Tuffnell      | 216                 | Vibart         | 151, 366           |
| Syme        | 596                 |                     | 371, 420, 454       | Tulloch       | 457                 | Victoria       | 98                 |
| Symons      | 347, 541, 546,      | Threlkeld           | 223                 | Tulloch       | 230, 367, 381,      | Vigors         | 234                |
|             | 568, 582            | Threshie            | 61                  |               | 572, 597            | Vigouroux      | 20, 26, 58         |
| T.          |                     | Thuiller            | 234                 | Turnbull      | 244, 349,           |                | 116, 209, 478, 534 |
| Tabor       | 457, 478            | Thulier             | 236, 238            |               | 586                 | Vincent        | 115, 167,          |
| Tagore      | 312, 378, 418,      | ThurLOW             | 123, 223            | Turner        | 124, 204, 361,      |                | 167, 242           |
|             | 420, 526            | Tickell             | 196, 231,           |               | 354, 456, 458, 478, | Vine           | 381                |
| Tait        | 241, 384, 581       |                     | 256, 365, 371, 382, |               | 480, 488, 566, 567, | Vivian         | 236, 259,          |
| Talleyrand  | 105                 |                     | 459, 479            |               | 569, 570, 598       |                | 326, 366, 461      |
| Talfourd    | 188                 | Tidd                | 23                  | Turquand      | 372                 | Von Naher      | 484                |
| Tallan      | 384, 462            | Tiel                | 479                 | Turton        | 49, 160, 316,       | Von Solsten    | 578                |
| Talbot      | 48, 260, 346        | Tierney             | 565, 568            |               | 346, 422, 473, 478, | Voe            | 51, 312, 478,      |
| Tandy       | 421                 | Tilghman            | 533                 |               | 479, 512, 536, 568, | Voyle          | 456, 566, 587      |
| Tanner      | 121, 161, 360       | Timms               | 47, 230, 456,       | Tweddel       | 48, 260             | Vrignou        | 371                |
| Tapp        | 151, 250, 317, 597  |                     | 382, 482, 564, 572  |               | 590                 | Vyse           | 156                |
| Taplin      | 309, 371, 596       | Timings             | 53                  | Tweddell      | 48, 260             | W.             |                    |
| Tate        | 339, 480            | Timbrell            | 196, 569            | Tweedale      | 48, 49              | Wade           | 237, 259, 461      |
| Tatus       | 238, 355            | Tingcombe           | 481                 | Twemlow       | 318                 |                | 582                |
| Taynton     | 235                 | Tiver               | 597                 | Twentyman     | 53, 478,            | Waddell        | 167, 588           |
| Taylor      | 48, 54, 151,        | Tod                 | 480                 |               | 572, 596            | Wadia          | 245                |
|             | 153, 167, 205, 221, | Todd                | 72, 128, 260,       | Twining       | 63, 127             | Waddington     | 331,               |
|             | 235, 236, 238, 241, |                     | 350, 371, 479, 570, | Twoomy        | 424                 |                | 358, 486           |
|             | 259, 260, 354, 371, |                     | 571, 573, 583       | Twopenny      | 130, 250            | Wagenstrube    | 476                |

|                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Waghorn 29, 40,<br>119, 129, 165, 166,<br>201, 202, 252, 253,<br>215, 267, 276, 384,<br>437, 478, 485, 538,<br>541, 579                                                            | Way 366, 489                                                                                                                                                                                       | Wilde 109                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Wollaston 49                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Wahab 236                                                                                                                                                                          | Weatherhead 357, 358                                                                                                                                                                               | Wilford 372                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Wood 88, 102, 151,<br>243, 341, 466, 584,<br>587, 592                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Wake 347                                                                                                                                                                           | Webb 26, 162, 168, 326<br>235, 244, 259, 352,<br>371, 461, 465, 478                                                                                                                                | Wilkie 232                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Woodburn 72, 120,<br>162, 341                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Wakefield 128, 347,<br>384                                                                                                                                                         | Webbe 172                                                                                                                                                                                          | Wilkinson 207, 229, 325<br>371, 454, 466, 488,<br>479, 544, 571, 597                                                                                                                                                          | Woodcock 52, 196,<br>207, 313, 345, 407,<br>417, 479, 565                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Wales 362                                                                                                                                                                          | Webber 230, 235                                                                                                                                                                                    | Willard 230                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Woodford 246, 372,<br>482                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Walford 72                                                                                                                                                                         | Webster 49, 347,<br>370, 372, 455, 591                                                                                                                                                             | Willes 455                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Woodforde 354                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Walker 25, 29, 61,<br>106, 122, 231, 234,<br>238, 243, 250, 309,<br>353, 358, 371, 372,<br>382, 424, 457, 474,<br>478, 479, 480, 496,<br>549, 554, 568, 569,<br>572, 578, 596, 607 | Wedderburn 481                                                                                                                                                                                     | Willeton 72                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Woodgate 352                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Wall 53, 72, 205,<br>260, 351                                                                                                                                                      | Weeding 63, 125                                                                                                                                                                                    | Wm. IV. 98, 214,<br>215                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Woodhouse 120, 544,<br>582, 596                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Wallace 26, 65, 148,<br>247, 372, 434, 460,<br>541, 567, 577                                                                                                                       | Weekes 243, 244<br>588                                                                                                                                                                             | Williams 20, 25, 59,<br>102, 120, 121, 131,<br>161, 163, 209, 211,<br>234, 237, 238, 243,<br>244, 248, 340, 348,<br>350, 351, 357, 358,<br>372, 454, 456, 458,<br>460, 465, 480, 481,<br>543, 567, 568, 582,<br>584, 596, 597 | Woodin 54                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Waller 121, 566                                                                                                                                                                    | Welby 316                                                                                                                                                                                          | Williamson 100, 260,<br>349, 352, 358,<br>373, 457                                                                                                                                                                            | Woods 232, 260, 354,<br>578                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Wallich 97, 148, 149,<br>379, 418                                                                                                                                                  | Welch 72                                                                                                                                                                                           | Willick 355                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Woodward 157, 357,<br>382, 437, 454, 458,<br>478, 581                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Walpolo 59, 65, 117,<br>585                                                                                                                                                        | Welchman 132, 151,<br>346, 569                                                                                                                                                                     | Willie 49                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Wool 532                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Walsh 382                                                                                                                                                                          | Weller 469                                                                                                                                                                                         | Willis 354, 445, 446,<br>466, 478                                                                                                                                                                                             | Wooler 480                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Walter 131, 198,<br>234, 314, 454, 478                                                                                                                                             | Wells 48, 349, 356,<br>357                                                                                                                                                                         | Willshire 20, 463,<br>542                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Woollaston 54, 61,<br>350, 383, 420, 424                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Wapshare 353                                                                                                                                                                       | Welsh 540                                                                                                                                                                                          | Willock 166, 252,<br>367, 472                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Woomsley 384, 462,                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Warburton 471, 590                                                                                                                                                                 | Wellesley 62                                                                                                                                                                                       | Willoughby 240, 479,                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Worrall 23, 161                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Ward, 163, 229, 235<br>236, 237, 247, 318,<br>347, 352, 354, 364,<br>472, 488, 479, 545,<br>569                                                                                    | Wellsted 144, 241                                                                                                                                                                                  | Wills 131, 220, 356                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Worsley 261                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Wardlaw 347, 457                                                                                                                                                                   | Wemyss 48, 346,<br>357, 480                                                                                                                                                                        | Wilmot 345, 454,<br>488                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Worthy 578                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Warde 603                                                                                                                                                                          | Wenn 384, 465                                                                                                                                                                                      | Wilson 32, 44, 72, 114,<br>115, 119, 120, 151,<br>160, 161, 162, 164,<br>204, 232, 236, 244,<br>253, 254, 340, 341,<br>352, 356, 361, 378,<br>383, 445, 460, 465,<br>466, 479, 526, 569,<br>570, 582, 587, 597,<br>607        | Wright 59, 128, 233,<br>243, 261, 360, 384,<br>465, 467, 478, 479,<br>480, 556, 568, 575,<br>585, 595, 596                                                                                                                                     |
| Warden 357, 478<br>472                                                                                                                                                             | Wentworth 107, 362                                                                                                                                                                                 | Wiltshire 72, 576                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Wroughton 233, 260,<br>575                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Ware 456                                                                                                                                                                           | Western 254, 372                                                                                                                                                                                   | Wimherley 20, 232                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Wrixon 349                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Warlow 282, 455                                                                                                                                                                    | Westley 162                                                                                                                                                                                        | Winchester 61                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Wyatt 250, 361, 367                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Warman 233                                                                                                                                                                         | Westmacott 585                                                                                                                                                                                     | Winchelsea 590                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Wylde 451                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Waring 549, 607                                                                                                                                                                    | Whalley 366, 457                                                                                                                                                                                   | Windsor 260                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Wylie 237                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Warner 346, 355,<br>566, 568                                                                                                                                                       | Wharton 573                                                                                                                                                                                        | Windeyer 444                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Wyllie 49, 118, 154, 469                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Warnes 233                                                                                                                                                                         | Wheatley 241                                                                                                                                                                                       | Winfield 232, 349                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Wymer 151                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Warren 237, 260,<br>346, 479                                                                                                                                                       | Wheeler 229                                                                                                                                                                                        | Wingate 241, 243, 356,<br>384                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Wynch 24                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Wash 566                                                                                                                                                                           | Wheler 113, 459                                                                                                                                                                                    | Winn 459                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Wynn 250, 254, 364                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Waterfield 200, 204,<br>466, 596                                                                                                                                                   | Whichelo 61, 120                                                                                                                                                                                   | Winnington 474                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Wynter 461                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Waterhouse 152                                                                                                                                                                     | Whiffen 488                                                                                                                                                                                        | Winslow 118                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Yaldwyn 490                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Wathen 94, 329,<br>438, 464, 480                                                                                                                                                   | Whillie 162                                                                                                                                                                                        | Winstanley 373                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Yaldwyns 353                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Watkins 49, 121,<br>348, 357, 371, 490,<br>545, 568, 585                                                                                                                           | Whinyate 24                                                                                                                                                                                        | Winston 350                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Yates 245, 481                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Watson 230, 230,<br>260, 261, 349, 350,<br>347, 371, 383, 457,<br>458, 459, 467, 469,<br>570, 573, 592                                                                             | Whisten 347                                                                                                                                                                                        | Winter 455                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Yea 367                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Watt 92, 382, 422,<br>457, 458                                                                                                                                                     | Whish 160, 236, 261,<br>354, 381, 458, 567,<br>569                                                                                                                                                 | Wintle 459                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Yeatman 23, 49, 115,<br>350, 486, 570, 603                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Watts 59, 167                                                                                                                                                                      | Whistler 237, 461                                                                                                                                                                                  | Wintour 460                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Young 14, 52, 114,<br>125, 129, 130, 151,<br>161, 162, 167, 230,<br>231, 232, 236, 251,<br>252, 256, 259, 312,<br>345, 348, 349, 352,<br>353, 358, 365, 420,<br>457, 459, 472, 480,<br>481, 490, 543, 546,<br>581, 582, 585, 597,<br>598, 607. |
| Waugh 53, 371                                                                                                                                                                      | White 48, 49, 54, 63,<br>125, 130, 151, 159,<br>196, 231, 235, 237,<br>247, 256, 309, 348,<br>352, 371, 382, 455,<br>456, 457, 458, 467,<br>478, 479, 480, 490,<br>567, 569, 576, 583,<br>586, 603 | Wiseman 131                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Younghusband 371                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
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